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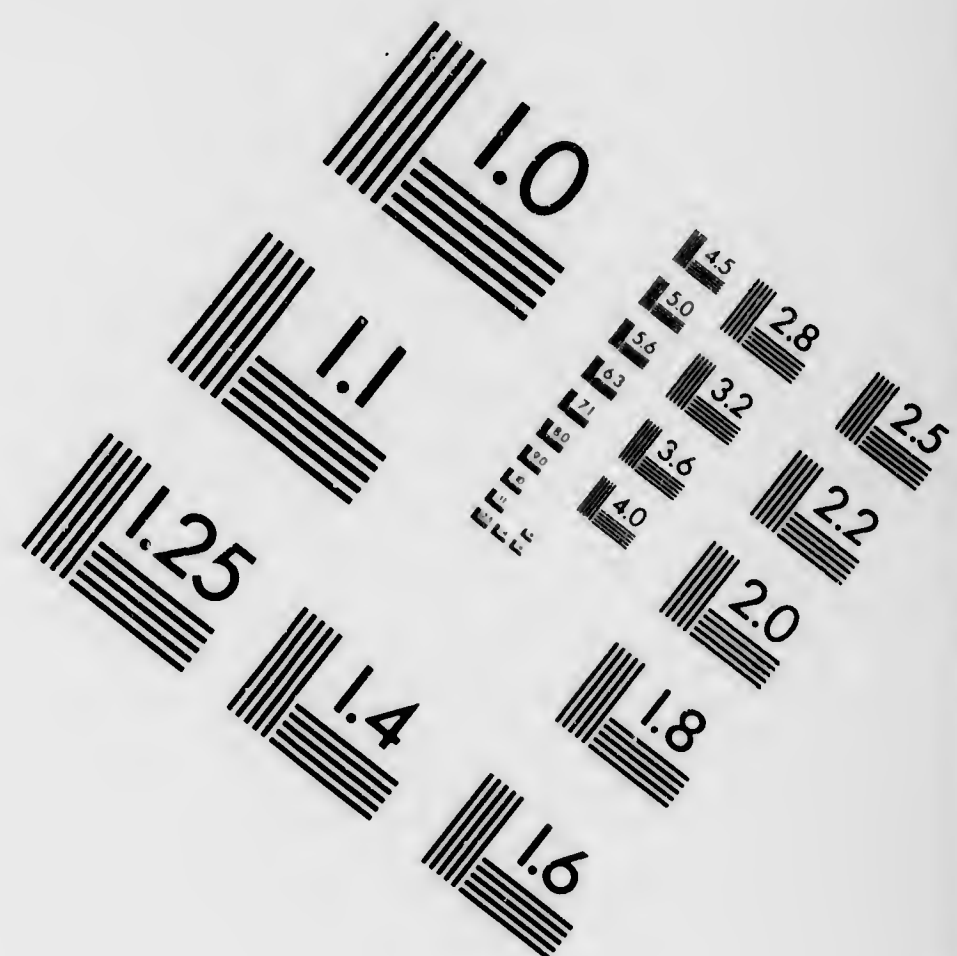
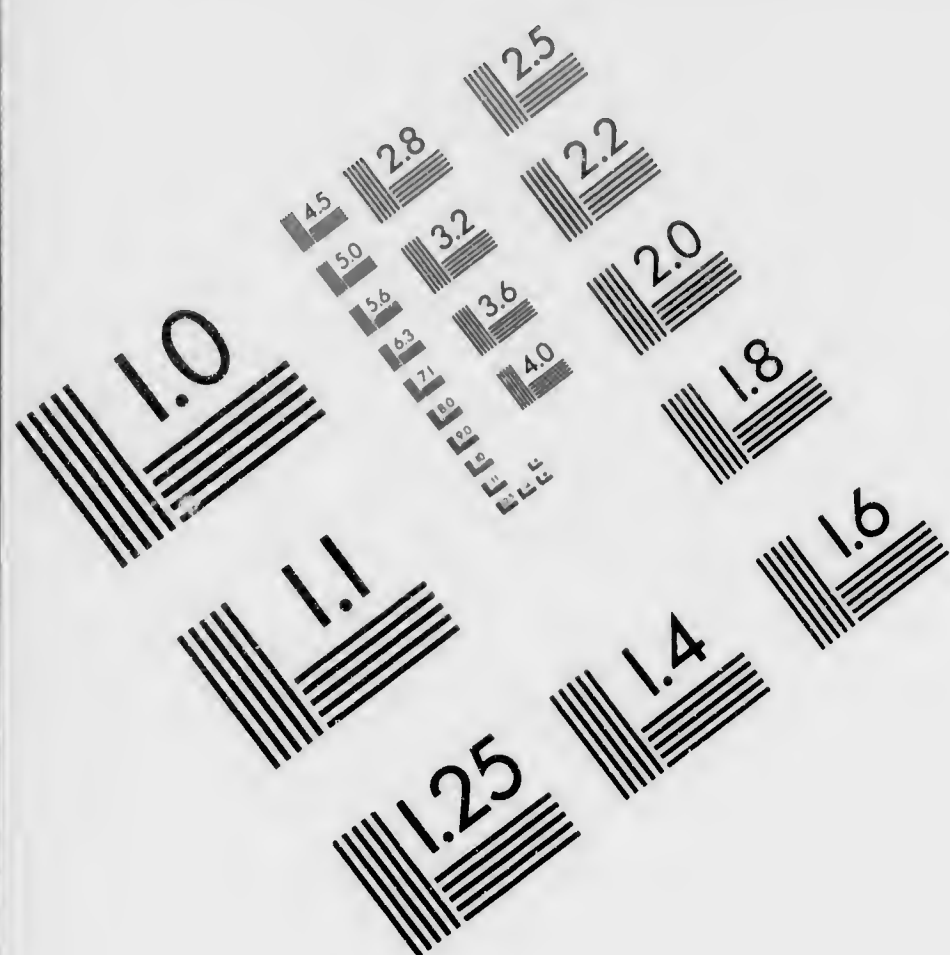
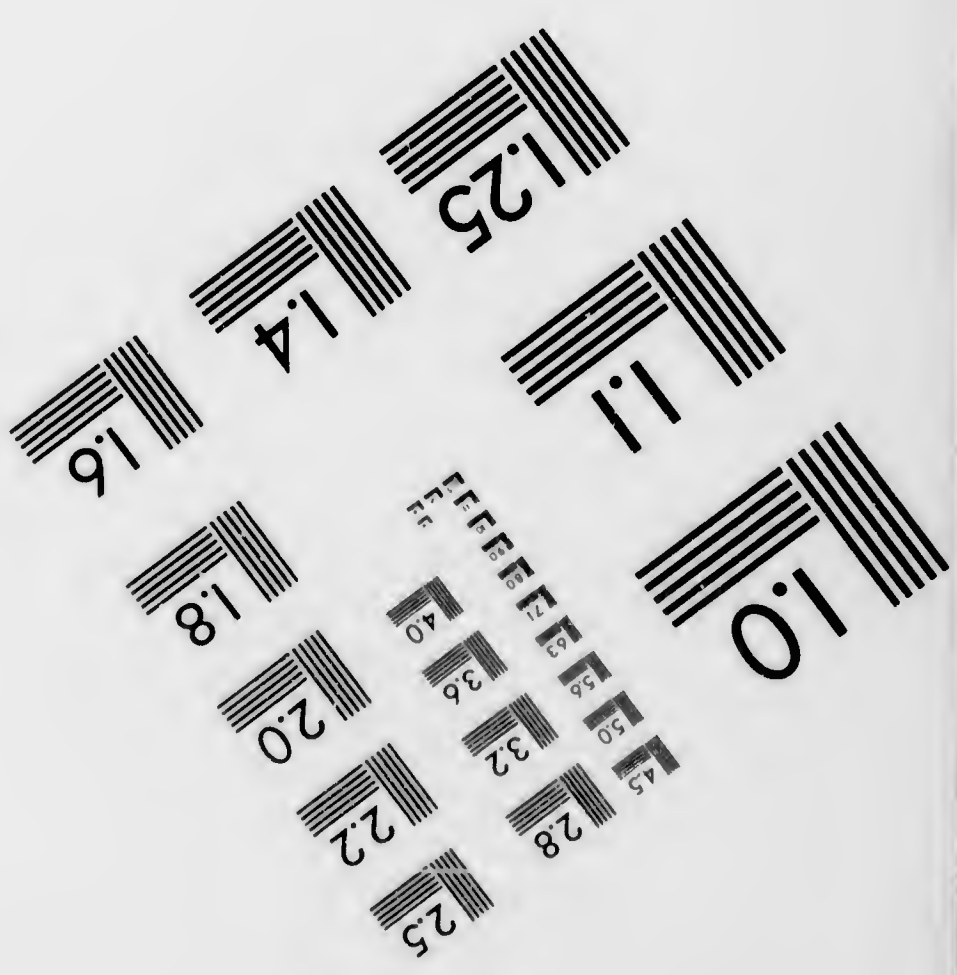
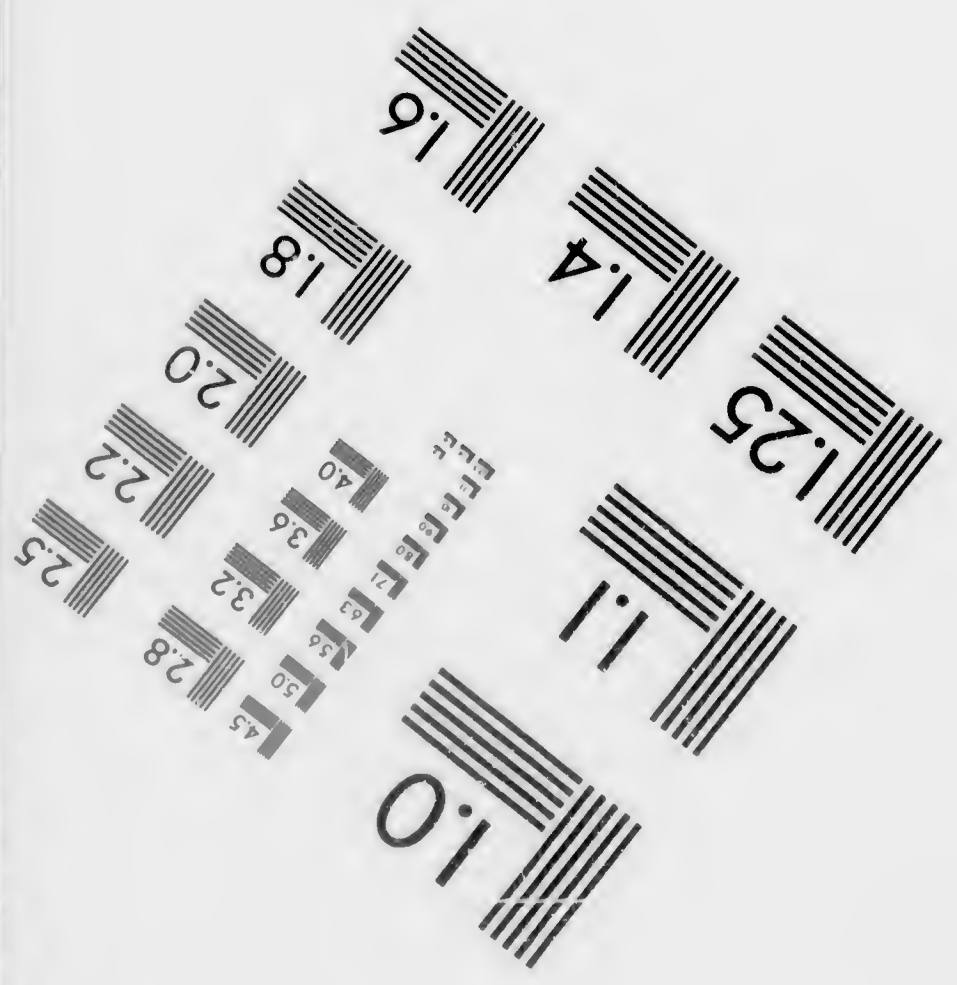
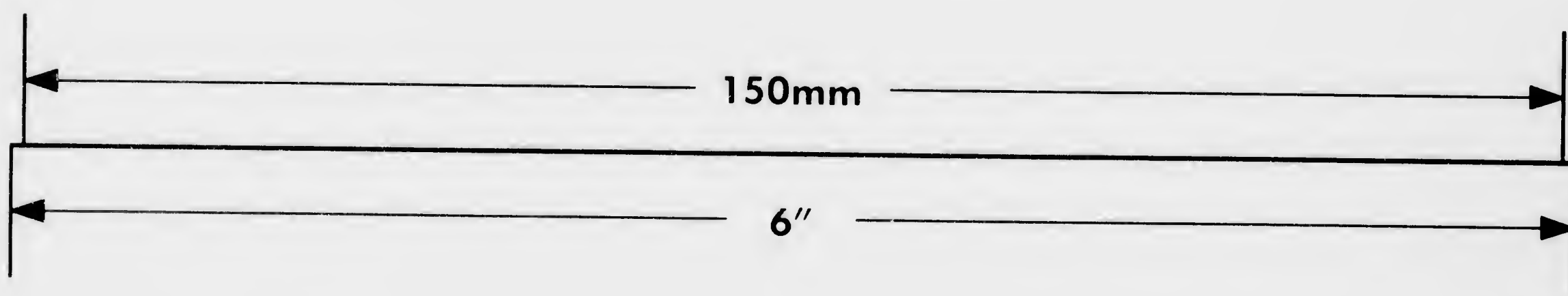
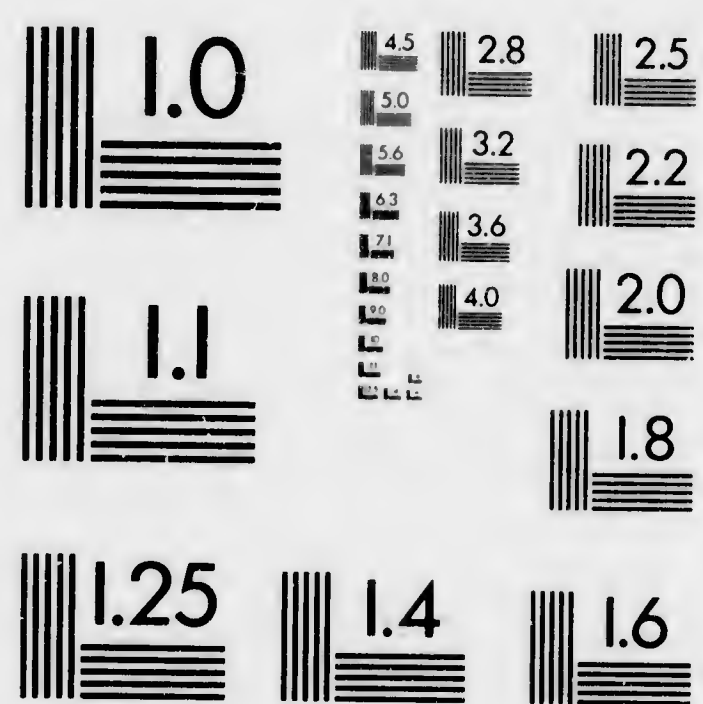


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Vol. IV

HARRISBURG, PA., JANUARY 8, 1925

No. 1

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



SCENE IN THE HILLSIDE PASTURE OF DEWITT GRIFFING, HEART LAKE,
SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA



Entered as second-class matter April 8, 1922 at the post office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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SPECIMENS OF MY HERD

Showing the Size and Type of the animals composing it.

Uncle Sam vouches for their health and C.T.A. records indicate their profitable production.

Prize ribbons won at our county fair—year after year—show what good judges think of them.

But I prefer to show them to you so that you can see for yourself.

A. R. BUSH

Montrose

Pennsylvania

ACCREDITED!



AMSDALE CLOTHILDE HENGERVERELD

AMSDALE HERD is now Accredited, has been established nearly 30 years, and, with the exception of the herdsires, every animal was born on the place.

We would like to sell our coming crop of calves. They are sired by the 30-lb. bull

KING ECHO SYLVIA COLANTHA SPOFFORD

His dam produced 30.55 lb. butter, 700.7 lb. milk in 7 days and is a grand cow.

His sire is the grandly bred bull SIR CHAMPION SYLVIA, one of the best sons of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac.

If you are interested in calf club work or desire stock you can depend on at reasonable prices, don't miss this chance.

AMSDEN BROTHERS

CUBA

NEW YORK



Two Members of Waldron Herd

Beauty De Kol Korndyke Burke and Lyons Walker Pietje.

Study their apparent strength of constitution, depth of body, udder and teat placing. Notice their straight top-lines, their type and beauty.

There are 60 head in our *Accredited Herd*.

Come and take your pick.

MRS. MAUD DWIGHT

Chenango County

South Otselic, N. Y.

MERRYALL HERD



is headed by Traverse Echo Sylvia King

His dam produced 33.27 lb. butter, 736.4 lb. milk in 7 days, averaged 102 lb. daily for 30 days, has made over 30 lb. butter in a week two different years. She has 6 tested daughters, one above 35 lb., two above 32 lb., five above 24 lb.

The dams back of this bull have made wonderful records in official work.

His 3 nearest dams average 33.03 lb.

His 7 nearest dams average 32.72 lb.

His 10 nearest dams average 33.67 lb.

His 14 nearest dams average 30.18 lb.

He is being mated with cows and heifers that combine exquisite type and symmetry with great productive powers. One member of this herd had twice produced more than 20,000 lb. milk in 10 months, once in C. T. A. work and then in long time test in which she is credited with 20,447.5 lb. milk, 858.47 lb. butter.

In addition MERRYALL HERD is ACCREDITED

A. L. BURLINGTON

Bradford County

WYALUSING, PA.



NELLIE MECHTHILDE PONTIAC

Cows of her type, quality and producing capacity are bred to our herdsire

KING VALDESSA MCKINLEY PONDYKE whose three nearest dams, all tested as heifers, average 1,052.34 lb. butter in yearly work. His three direct descendant maternal dams, average 937.16 lb. butter in year test, and all were heifers when tested.

In addition, he is a show bull and our herd is ACCREDITED.

Can spare a Few Good Ones.

L. S. BROWN

R. D. No. 1

Saegertown, Pa.



Toplines, Size and Quality

These are daughters of
Maple Corner Supreme

a bull of splendid type and conformation, whose dam, a 32.6 lb. record cow, averaged 83.6 lb. milk a day for thirty days.

His six nearest dams have official records averaging 35.11 lb.

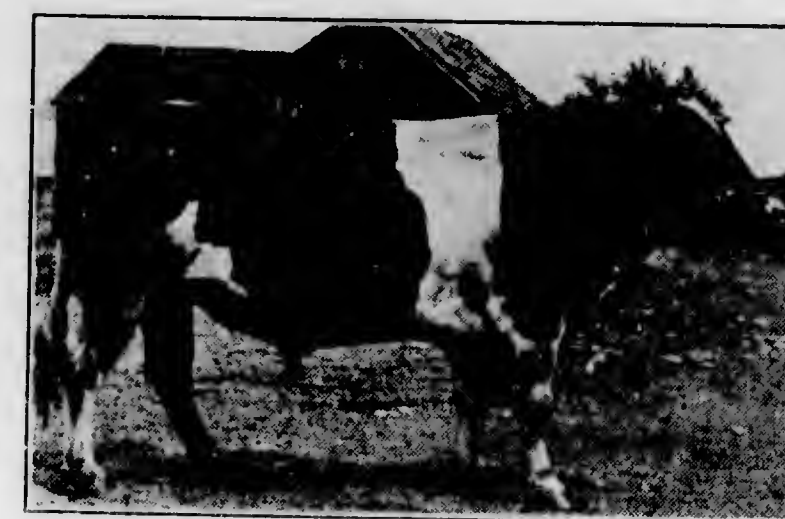
This *Accredited Herd* has never housed a reactor.

C. F. GRIDLEY

Tioga County

Candor, N. Y.

Home of Champions



COLONEL JOH LYONS

was first prize aged bull, senior and grand champion male at the famous Susquehanna County Fair and also headed the champion herd.

He is by KING JOH from a 33.63-lb. daughter of King Lyons and his ELEVEN nearest dams average 32.15 lb. butter in A.R.O. work.

COLONEL JOH LYONS heads our herds which number 120 head and are under State and Federal Supervision.

Let us sell you one of his sons or some good females bred to him.

L. N. MACK & SON and FLOYD E. MACK
Montrose, Pennsylvania

CHENANGO VALLEY STOCK FARM



The Kind We Raise

Eighteen years of careful breeding has enabled us to build a herd composed of big producers and fine individuals.

The blood of AAGGIE CORNUCOPIA PAULINE, and of the great sires, PONTIAC KORNDYKE and COLANTHA JOHANNA LAD has been intensified in this herd by careful mating and rigid selection. The results will please you.

In addition—at its recent test, the entire herd proved to be T. B. FREE.

Come and Take Your Pick.

WHITMAN A. FOLLETT

Chenango County

North Norwich, N. Y.

Hillcrest View Farm

Home of the best in Holstein-Friesians

King Onyx Pledge Ormsby NO. 324660

Stands at the Head of Our Herd

HIS SIRE, Ormsby Lilith Clothilde is by King Korndyke Hengerveld Ormsby and from the same dam as King Segis Pontiac Count.

HIS DAM, Onyx Pledge Segis gave nearly 20,000 lb. milk in 305 days as a junior four-year-old. She is by King Pledge Segis, a 32-lb. grandson of King Segis, and is from Onyx Pledge Dawning a 32-lb. cow with 1,100 lb. butter and nearly 27,000 lb. milk in a year, strictly official.

Our herd numbers about 50 head and is ACCREDITED.

How about a nice young bull from one of our good A. R. O. Cows?

JOHN H. HOWARD

Wyalusing R. D. 5

Bradford Co., Penna.



You Pass This Barn

when you travel the Susquehanna Trail between Milton and Sunbury. Stop and look over

Sunny Lawn Herd

the Oldest Holstein Herd in Northumberland County.

Sunny Lawn Herd is Accredited and is headed by the splendidly bred young sire, *Susquehanna Judge Segis Leoraine*, a real show bull whose three nearest dams were show cows. You will see a herd of milk producers anyone of which is capable of making money for YOU.

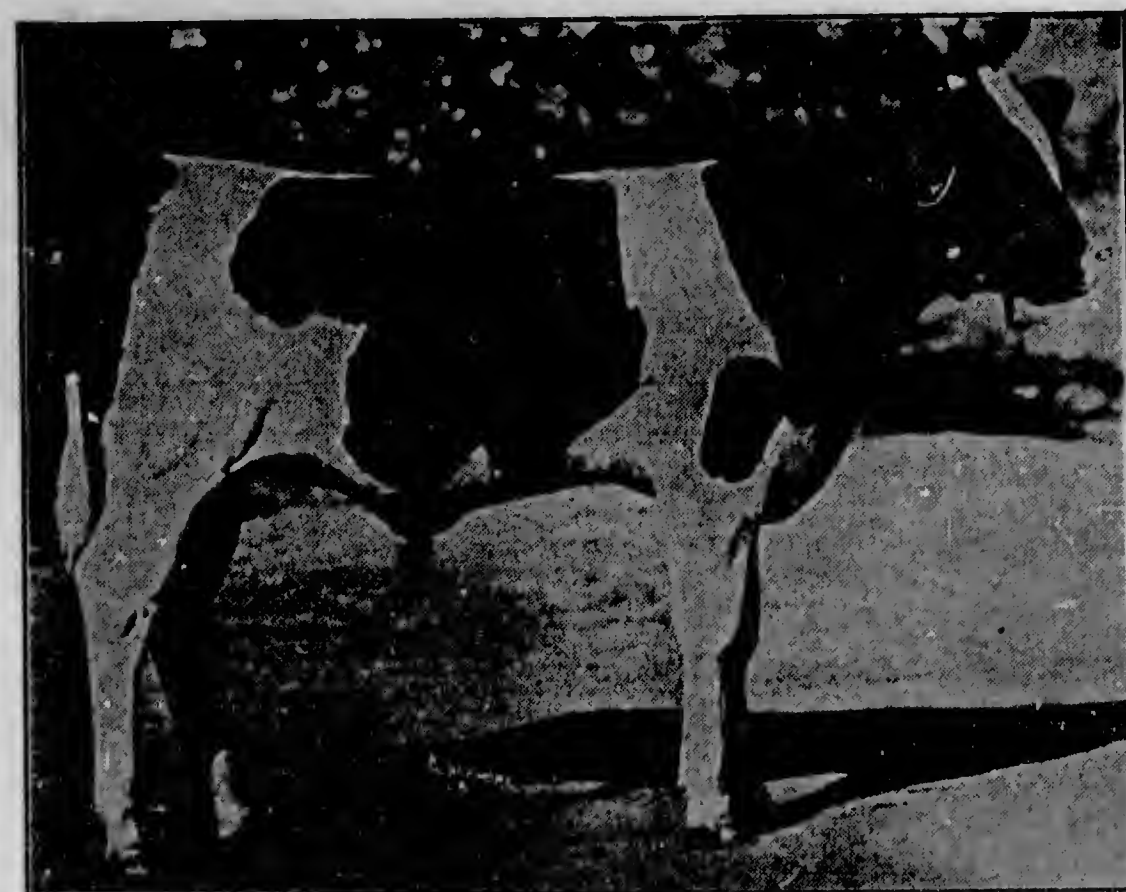
MURRAY A. MILLER

Sunny Lawn Stock Farm

R. D. 3, MILTON, PA.

Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago

combines Individuality of the highest order with remarkable Production and Persistence, as shown by the performance of his dam and female ancestry.



His dam is a beautiful cow that produced 31.05 lb. butter, 701.9 lb. milk in 7 days, more than 100 lb. milk a day. She produced 1,126.89 lb. butter in a year averaging 73 lb. milk a day for the entire time. In two years she produced 53,664.1 lb. milk, 2,268.59 lb. butter. He is by the greatest show bull of California, is backed by wonderful producers and heads our Accredited Herd.

L. L. ALLIS,

Rummerfield, Pa.



A HERD OF PRODUCERS

Notice the Size and Type of our cows—their large, capacious udders. They are WORKERS.

They are bred to CREAMELLE KORN-DYKE KONIGEN or to KING ORMSBY ENDERCAMP, a son of King of the Ormsbys, from a 904-lb. year record daughter of Judge Segis.

HERD ACCREDITED *Prices Right*

A. L. BOWELL & SON

Susquehanna Co.

Thompson, Pa.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. IV

HARRISBURG, PA., JANUARY 8, 1925

No. 1

Hill Crest View Farm

Home of a Bradford County Herd of Accredited Holsteins

REFERENCE has already been made in this series of stories on Holstein establishments to the fact that many of the present owners are descendants of the men and women who settled in the primeval wilderness and reclaimed the land from the original forest. If there is such a thing as American aristocracy, it would seem that the men and women now on these farms are entitled to be so called. Their claims to the title are by right of possession and right of succession. They still hold the ground won by their ancestors and handed down from generation to generation. The story of John H. Howard of Wyalusing, Pa., is an instance of this kind.



JOHN H. HOWARD,
Owner of Hillcrest View Farm.

Mr. Howard lives on a farm that has been owned by his ancestors for at least seventy-five years. His mother's maiden name was Homet. Owing to political and religious troubles a large party of French refugees left their own country and came to America. Among these people were some attendants of an ex-Queen of France who followed their mistress and her fortunes to the new land. At least one of these attendants was an ancestor of John Howard. He settled in Bradford County on the banks of the Susquehanna. Whether he operated a ferry or not we do not know but a ferry was operated in that vicinity and was called Homet's Ferry, and today the Lehigh Valley Railroad has a station with that name a little more than a mile from the farm now owned by the Howards.

John H. Howard was born in Binghamton, New York. His parents moved to the Homet farm in

1908, and John, then a minor, went along. In 1911 Mr. Howard entered Cornell University to take a four year course in agriculture but owing to the illness and death of his father, his studies were interrupted but he went back and graduated in 1917 with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture. The next year he took over the farm and has been his own manager and herdsman since that time.

While Mr. Howard was studying at Cornell he had a Holstein herd growing up. A few years previously he purchased a few Holstein-Friesian females, obtaining four heifers from Charles W. Newman of his town for \$625. One of these heifers was a granddaughter and another a great-granddaughter of Sir Veeman Hengerveld while another one of this bunch was a daughter of King Korndyke Hengerveld Veeman, a son of Sir Korndyke Pontiac Artis from a 30 lb. daughter of Sir Veeman Hengerveld. This bull has a large number of daughters in northern Pennsylvania noted for production. From Ernest Brown of LeRaysville, was purchased a daughter of Prince Segis Korndyke, Jr., another bull whose daughters are famous in Bradford County. A few females were also purchased from another near-by breeder and one of these was a daughter of King Pontiac Alcartra Wayne from a daughter of Spring Farm King Pontiac 5th. Mr. Howard attended the 1919 Dairyman's Guaranty Sale held at Syracuse, N. Y. and purchased several more animals as foundation stock.

At the head of the present herd is a very handsome



THE HILLCREST VIEW DAIRY

well-marked bull, King Onyx Pledge Ormsby, No. 324660. He is a son of Ormsby Lilith Clothilde and Onyx Pledge Segis 626.9 lb. milk, 27.83 lb. butter in seven days, 2,604.2 milk, 115.27 lb. butter in thirty days as a junior four-year-old. She was kept on test for ten months and is credited with 19,851.8 lb. milk, 789.50 lb. butter in that length of time. She is a daughter of King Pledge Segis from Onyx Pledge Dawning, a cow that has a strictly official year record of 26,927.5 lb. milk, 1,100.21 lb. butter. Two different years she made over 32 lb. butter in seven days, her highest record being 32.24 lb. Ormsby Lilith Clothilde has a number



YOUNG STOCK AT HILLCREST VIEW FARM

of good record daughters including Onyx Lilith, 699 lb. milk, 30.20 lb. butter in seven days, 21,357.2 lb. milk, 909.38 lb. butter in ten months as a junior three-year-old. This cow has 75% the same blood as King Onyx Pledge Ormsby as she is from Onyx Pledge Dawning. Her ten months' record was the world's record in class at time of making and we believe has only been exceeded by one other animal of her age. Ormsby Lilith Clothilde is by King Korndyke Hengerveld Ormsby from K. P. Lilith Clothilde, 1,043.27 lb. butter, 22,229.8 lb. milk in a year as a junior four-year-old, world's butter record at time of making while her milk record was second highest in class at that time.



JOHN AND HIS FAVORITE COW, QUEEN LYONS WAYNE DE KOL

She has the distinction of being one of the few cows to have four sons that each sired a 30 lb. daughter.

Onyx Pledge Dawning and her descendants have a great reputation for individuality as well as production. When the Oneida Community herd was dispersed this cow, five daughters and one of her sons were sold at public auction and the seven brought \$10,680, the old cow herself being struck off for \$1,000.

The three nearest dams of King Onyx Pontiac Ormsby have long time records that average 977.66 lb. butter and more than 23,000 lb. milk, despite the fact that the dam and sire's dam were both tested as heifers

and the dam's test was for only ten months. His five nearest dams have seven day records that average 31.41 lb. butter.

The Howard herd was enrolled in the local cow testing association for two full years and the cows made a splendid showing both as producers and profit earners. Maplebrook Susie Veeman is credited with 13,057 lb. milk in ten months and her full sister, Maplebrook Susie Pontiac, has 12,367 lb. milk credited to her in eleven months. These two handsome cows were sired by Sir Pontiac Artis Count. Mabel Hannah Veeman produced 13,676 lb. milk and made \$150 profit over cost of feed. Dorothy Alcartra Wayne, a daughter of King Pontiac Alcartra Wayne, as a three-year-old produced 12,447 lb. milk in eleven months. Princess Veeman Artis, a daughter of Sir Veeman Hengerveld Artis in ten months produced 15,616 lb. milk. Queen Lyons Wayne De Kol, a cow of splendid proportions, in eight months was credited with 11,560 lb. milk while several heifers in their first lactation period gave 8,000 or more lb. milk in eight months. These records are



LUCY HOWARD,
the Pet of Hillcrest View Farm.

all the more creditable as the cows did not receive any grain at all for about five months of the time they were on pasture.

Mr. Howard has made a few official records with his cattle. Maplebrook Susie Veeman has a seven-day record of 517.7 lb. milk, 21.39 lb. butter and her full sister, Maplebrook Susie Pontiac as a junior four-year-old made 525.7 lb. milk, 25.18 lb. butter in a week. Princess Aaggie Lorie Titus as a junior two-year-old made 451.8 lb. milk, 17.98 lb. butter in seven days. Dorothy Alcartra Pontiac as a senior three-year-old is credited with 530.7 lb. milk, 23.41 lb. butter. Queen Lyons Wayne De Kol as an eight-year-old made 25.88 lb. butter, 536.3 lb. milk in seven days and as a nine-year-old raised her seven-day figures to 26.30 lb. butter, 542.9 lb. milk and also made a 30 day record of 105.90 lb. butter, 2,326.8 lb. milk.

While the farm is sometimes called the Howard Farm, and sometimes the Homet Farm, its correct name is Hill Crest View. It is located on a hill about a mile from the Susquehanna River and contains 225 acres of which nearly 200 acres are tillable. At present

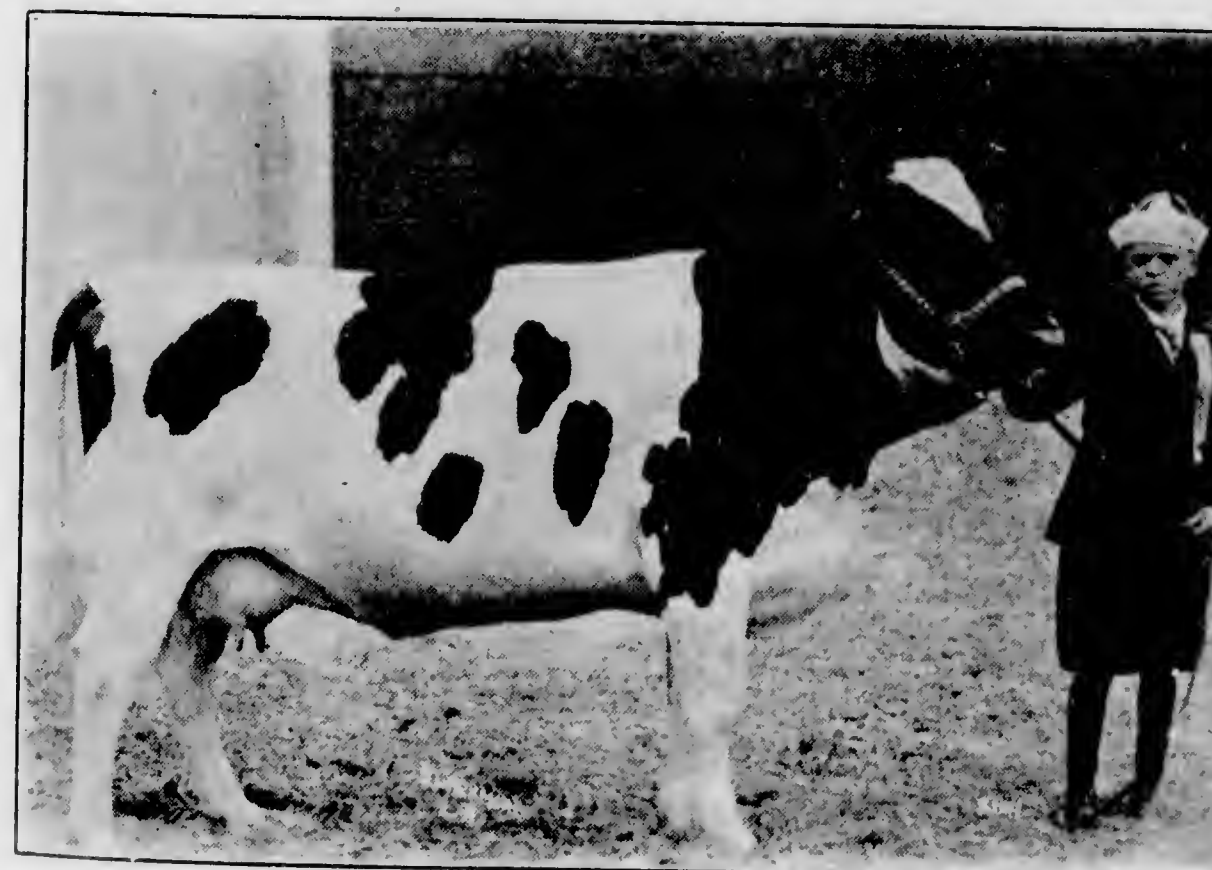
about sixty acres are in pasture and there are twenty-five acres in timber. It would not be fair to end this story without saying something about the taste and skill evident in the dooryard. The residence sets back a little from the road. A spacious lawn sets off the house and there are many beautiful flowers, rosebushes and flowering shrubs that gladden the eye. The representatives of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN made several attempts to photograph animals, having for a background a magnificent rosebush in full bloom. These attempts to combine the beauty of the bush and the form of the animals resulted in practical failures, but in the picture of Queen Lyon Wayne De Kol a glimpse of the rosebush can be seen.

The Howard herd, which at present contains around fifty head, is accredited. The milk produced is shipped from the local station at Homet's Ferry, Mr. Howard being a member of the Dairymen's League.

The most important denizens of Hill Crest View Farm, however, have not yet been mentioned. They are Lucy, now three years old and James, usually called Jimmie, about a year and a half old. Mrs. Howard was a farm girl and was raised on a farm near Spring Hill, Pa. She is a real partner in the business for, besides looking after the house and the children, finds time to do quite a little work on the accounts. Whenever you are in the neighborhood of Wyalusing make it a point to visit Hill Crest View. You will be well repaid for your time and trouble.

A Pair of Young Champions

JENNIE DeKol Segis Walker and her young owner, Antone Vandecoevering, were very much in evidence at the Oregon State Fair and the Pacific International last fall. At the Oregon State Fair she won first in her class and carried off the grand championship. At the Pacific International, held at Portland, Oregon, she was first prize two-year-old in milk and was defeated by the noted Madam Artis Wayne Denver for the grand championship. Her picture here



ANTONE VANDECOEVERING AND JENNIE DE KOL SEGIS WALKER
This heifer was grand champion at the Oregon State Fair, first prize milking two-year-old at the 1924 Pacific International.

shown was taken after she won at the Pacific International and when she was dry, but in her first and only lactation period she produced 12,773.7 lb. milk, 422.29 lb. of fat in 305 days freshening as a senior two-year-old.

Antone Vandecoevering has been enrolled in calf club work for three years and is a member of the Banks 4-H Calf Club. He obtained this heifer March 1st, 1922 and took care of her that spring and summer. In the fall he showed her at a dairy show held at Banks and there she won first in the club members' class and also first in the open class and was then made junior champion, winning a silver cup donated by the Washington County Holstein Calf Club. Later the calf was shown at the Oregon State Fair, being placed third in the club class and second in the open class. Taken to Portland to compete in the Pacific International she won first and junior championship in the calf club classes. The next year Jennie won first at the Oregon State Fair in calf club work and was second in the open classes and at the Pacific International, exhibited as a senior yearling, she won third in the open class. Among the prizes won are two silver cups offered by the Washington County Holstein Breeders' Club for the best showing made by an animal owned by a Holstein club member living in Washington County. Antone is the son of J. P. Vandecoevering, a Holstein breeder and dairyman who lives at Forest Grove, Oregon.

Of Championship Timber

WESTTOWN Aaggie Colantha, No. 684,697, is the property of Mrs. M. L. Jones of Westtown, Penna. Although Aaggie is only a four-year-old heifer she is of grand champion calibre and was the grand champion at the Chester County Fair both in 1922 and 1924. For winning last fall she was



WESTTOWN AAGGIE COLANTHA
Grand Champion at the Chester County Fair, 1922 and 1924. Owned by Mrs. M. L. Jones, Westtown, Penna.

awarded the special prize ribbon donated by the Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs.

Westtown Aaggie Colantha was born December 17, 1920. She is a daughter of Buttonwood Colantha Statesman and King Fairview Aaggie Colantha, formerly at the head of the Jones herd.

There is an honor in business that is the fine gold of it; that reckons with every man justly; that loves light; that regards kindness and fairness more highly than goods or prices or profits. It becomes a man more than his furnishings or his house. It speaks for him in the heart of every one. His friendships are serene and secure. His strength is like a young tree by a river.—*Business Year Book.*

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the Pet of Hillcrest View Farm.

all the more creditable as the cows did not receive any grain at all for about five months of the time they were on pasture.

Mr. Howard has made a few official records with his cattle. Maplebrook Susie Veeman has a seven-day record of 517.7 lb. milk, 21.39 lb. butter and her full sister, Maplebrook Susie Pontiac as a junior four-year-old made 525.7 lb. milk, 25.18 lb. butter in a week. Princess Aaggie Lorie Titus as a junior two-year-old made 451.8 lb. milk, 17.98 lb. butter in seven days. Dorothy Alcartra Pontiac as a senior three-year-old is credited with 530.7 lb. milk, 23.41 lb. butter. Queen Lyons Wayne De Kol as an eight-year-old made 25.88 lb. butter, 536.3 lb. milk in seven days and as a nine-year-old raised her seven-day figures to 26.30 lb. butter, 542.9 lb. milk and also made a 30 day record of 105.90 lb. butter, 2,326.8 lb. milk.

While the farm is sometimes called the Howard Farm, and sometimes the Homet Farm, its correct name is Hill Crest View. It is located on a hill about a mile from the Susquehanna River and contains 225 acres of which nearly 200 acres are tillable. At present

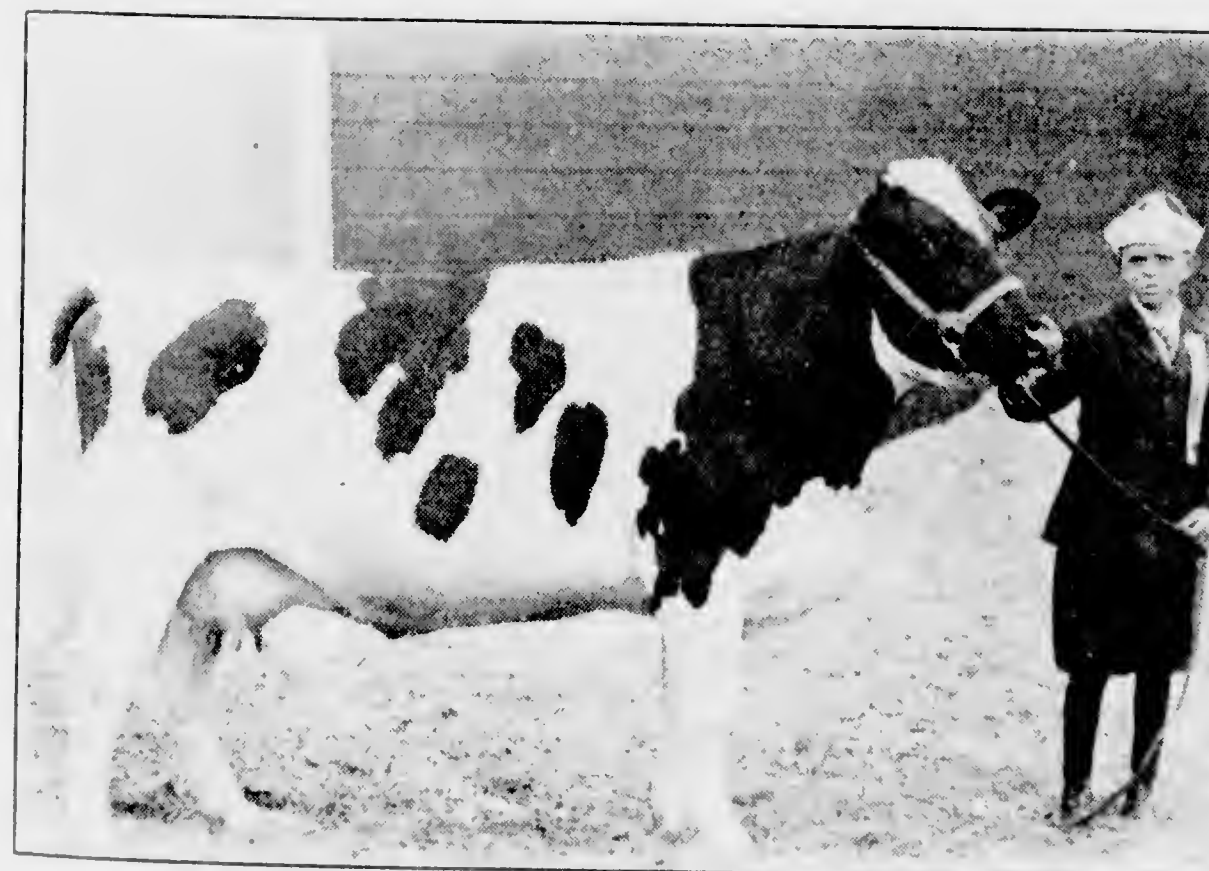
about sixty acres are in pasture and there are twenty-five acres in timber. It would not be fair to end this story without saying something about the taste and skill evident in the dooryard. The residence sets back a little from the road. A spacious lawn sets off the house and there are many beautiful flowers, rosebushes and flowering shrubs that gladden the eye. The representatives of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN made several attempts to photograph animals, having for a background a magnificent rosebush in full bloom. These attempts to combine the beauty of the bush and the form of the animals resulted in practical failures, but in the picture of Queen Lyon Wayne De Kol a glimpse of the rosebush can be seen.

The Howard herd, which at present contains around fifty head, is accredited. The milk produced is shipped from the local station at Homet's Ferry, Mr. Howard being a member of the Dairymen's League.

The most important denizens of Hill Crest View Farm, however, have not yet been mentioned. They are Lucy, now three years old and James, usually called Jimmie, about a year and a half old. Mrs. Howard was a farm girl and was raised on a farm near Spring Hill, Pa. She is a real partner in the business for, besides looking after the house and the children, finds time to do quite a little work on the accounts. Whenever you are in the neighborhood of Wyalusing make it a point to visit Hill Crest View. You will be well repaid for your time and trouble.

A Pair of Young Champions

JENNIE DeKol Segis Walker and her young owner, Antone Vandecoevering, were very much in evidence at the Oregon State Fair and the Pacific International last fall. At the Oregon State Fair she won first in her class and carried off the grand championship. At the Pacific International, held at Portland, Oregon, she was first prize two-year-old in milk and was defeated by the noted Madam Artis Wayne Denver for the grand championship. Her picture here



ANTONE VANDECOEVERING AND JENNIE DE KOL SEGIS WALKER
This heifer was grand champion at the Oregon State Fair, first prize milking two-year-old at the 1924 Pacific International.

shown was taken after she won at the Pacific International and when she was dry, but in her first and only lactation period she produced 12,773.7 lb. milk, 422.29 lb. of fat in 305 days freshening as a senior two-year-old.

Antone Vandecoevering has been enrolled in calf club work for three years and is a member of the Banks 4-H Calf Club. He obtained this heifer March 1st, 1922 and took care of her that spring and summer. In the fall he showed her at a dairy show held at Banks and there she won first in the club members' class and also first in the open class and was then made junior champion, winning a silver cup donated by the Washington County Holstein Calf Club. Later the calf was shown at the Oregon State Fair, being placed third in the club class and second in the open class. Taken to Portland to compete in the Pacific International she won first and junior championship in the calf club classes. The next year Jennie won first at the Oregon State Fair in calf club work and was second in the open classes and at the Pacific International, exhibited as a senior yearling, she won third in the open class. Among the prizes won are two silver cups offered by the Washington County Holstein Breeders' Club for the best showing made by an animal owned by a Holstein club member living in Washington County. Antone is the son of J. P. Vandecoevering, a Holstein breeder and dairyman who lives at Forest Grove, Oregon.

Of Championship Timber

WESTTOWN Aaggie Colantha, No. 684,697, is the property of Mrs. M. L. Jones of Westtown, Penna. Although Aaggie is only a four-year-old heifer she is of grand champion calibre and was the grand champion at the Chester County Fair both in 1922 and 1924. For winning last fall she was



WESTTOWN AAGGIE COLANTHA
Grand Champion at the Chester County Fair, 1922 and 1924. Owned by Mrs. M. L. Jones, Westtown, Penna.

awarded the special prize ribbon donated by the Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs.

Westtown Aaggie Colantha was born December 17, 1920. She is a daughter of Buttonwood Colantha Statesman and King Fairview Aaggie Colantha, formerly at the head of the Jones herd.

There is an honor in business that is the fine gold of it; that reckons with every man justly; that loves light; that regards kindness and fairness more highly than goods or prices or profits. It becomes a man more than his furnishings or his house. It speaks for him in the heart of every one. His friendships are serene and secure. His strength is like a young tree by a river.—*Business Year Book.*

The World's Largest Dairy Company

By Eugene B. Bennett

"PREEMINENT in dairying" is the claim made on behalf of the far distant country of New Zealand. This country is the home of the New Zealand Coöperative Dairying Co., Ltd., which is said to be the largest dairying company in the world. The annual output of this one company is over 22,000 tons of butter (2,240 lb. to the ton) in addition to cheese, milk powder and casein.

The story of New Zealand dairying is one of the many romances of agriculture. The first dairy factory was started in 1882 at Te Awamutu in the South Auckland Province. This factory was soon followed by others. At these factories milk was received and made into cheese. The resulting whey was fed to hogs which in due time were killed and cured for bacon. These factories were a little ahead of their day and, owing to lack of shipping facilities, soon went out of business, a few of them being converted into butter factories. These were not butter factories as we know them, the butter being really made on the farm and sold by the dairymen to storekeepers and merchants. By these people it was "milled"; that is, the different varieties of butter were mixed, worked thoroughly, salted heavily and sold both at wholesale and retail.

In 1886 a man named Henry Reynolds built a creamery at Pukekura. This was made the central factory. Other factories or creameries and skimming stations were erected which took whole milk from the farmer, separated it and shipped cream to the main factory where it was made into butter. Times were hard; prices low; money scarce; and dairying was regarded as a side line. For a long time Mr. Reynolds struggled to develop a paying business with a daily output of around fifty to sixty pounds of butter. This was the entire factory output of the whole Dominion. Contrast this with the present day. The total for the season 1922-23 brought over eighteen million pounds sterling or more than ninety million dollars. Of this sum around thirty-five million went to Auckland Province. The industry employed 78,000 people last year, compared with 50,000 in 1919 and the butterfat output increased in these years by thirteen percent. It is said that New Zealand has more dairy cows per one hundred population than are found in any other country.

The New Zealand Coöperative Company alone in the season 1922-23 paid to the dairymen a sum equivalent to twenty-two and one-half million dollars in return for milk which was manufactured into 20,020 tons of butter, 3,456 tons of cheese, 3,842 tons of milk powder and 826 tons of casein, all being figured in "long" tons.

This dairy company operates over a territory of approximately 150 miles long and 60 miles wide. They have thirteen central butter factories with the fourteenth in prospect, fifteen cheese factories, three factories manufacturing milk powder from whole or skim milk and a central casein factory which utilizes by-products from twenty-four skimming stations or creameries. There are three other factories in which by-products are made. This great dairy company also

operates a box factory and a tin plate factory and obtains its fuel from its own coal mines.

The New Zealand Coöperative Dairy Company began its existence as a coöperative concern in 1901, when 847 shareholders agreed to take over a business operated by a small association. The growth of this company can be realized when we say that for the year 1922-23, this company marketed a total of 22,020 tons butter under its Anchor Brand, while the rest of Auckland province marketed only 13,130 tons and the other provinces of New Zealand marketed 32,050 tons. Anchor Brand is noted for its uniform high quality. As an illustration we can say that early in November 1923, a cablegram from America called for 100,000 lb. of butter. The cablegram was received on Monday afternoon and the butter had to leave 11 a. m. the following Thursday. It had to be specially salted and to be without preservatives and to be packed in boxes containing 66 lb., the usual standard being 56 lb. The shipment was handled by three factories a number of miles apart, but the same procedure of manufacture was followed. A condition of the contract required that the butter would grade 92 points or better. Although the butter was made in three separate factories, the shipments were graded as 93, 93 and 93½, and the whole contract was fulfilled in accordance with the specifications.

While New Zealand has a wonderful dairy climate it also has occasional droughts. An unexpected drought in 1905, after heavy shipments had been made, left the country short of butter for the local winter trade and supplies had to be reimported from Britain. This occurred again in 1908 when a shipment of 62½ tons was brought back from England to supply the local market. Today the yearly output of this one company is sufficient to supply the whole Dominion for two and a half years.

New Zealand and particularly the Province of Auckland has been called the dairyman's paradise. The soil is warm and easily worked, adequate rainfall and a mild climate enable the pastures to remain green and succulent practically all the year round. Housing and stall feeding of cattle are almost unknown. For a few weeks in the summer the pastures lose their freshness but fodder crops keep up the milk flow until the warm autumnal rains revive the pastures. By use of labor saving machinery like the milking machine and the home separator, the dairyman's family are enabled to take care of quite a large herd of cows for there is little of the dirty, heavy work of cleaning stables and hauling manure known to the American dairymen.

Considerable of the credit for the growth of dairying in New Zealand is given to the Babcock tester, invented by Dr. S. M. Babcock of Wisconsin. Mr. Richard Reynolds, brother of the man who was largely responsible for the starting New Zealand on a dairy course, says "That Babcock tester was absolutely the finest thing that ever came to New Zealand." Before then the principal method of ascertaining the quality of the

milk was by placing it in test tubes. The story is that one can in a shipment being carried on a boat was accidentally overturned. The crew, in order not to get into trouble for their carelessness put part of the milk from the other cans into the empty one and filled them all with river water, yet the test tubes indicated that the milk was just as rich that day as it was any day. The explanation given afterwards that gasses contained by the water made curd rise with the cream, was laughed at by the shippers and the boat crew and after the news got around the quantity of milk received by the factories was considerably larger and the quality considerably poorer until the adoption of the Babcock tester effectually checked this kind of adulteration.

Another story showing that the New Zealand dairyman was not always strong enough to withstand temptation is told by a manager of a skimming station. The station had lots of water of high quality and some of the dairymen who brought milk took back some water for use in their houses. This manager became suspicious that one of his dairymen who took an unusual large amount brought part of it back in the form of milk so one day spilt a little rennet into this patron's milk cans. The next morning when the dairyman attempted to deliver milk at the station, he found that the milk would not pour. It was one solid mass of beautiful junket.

Built to Farmer Demands

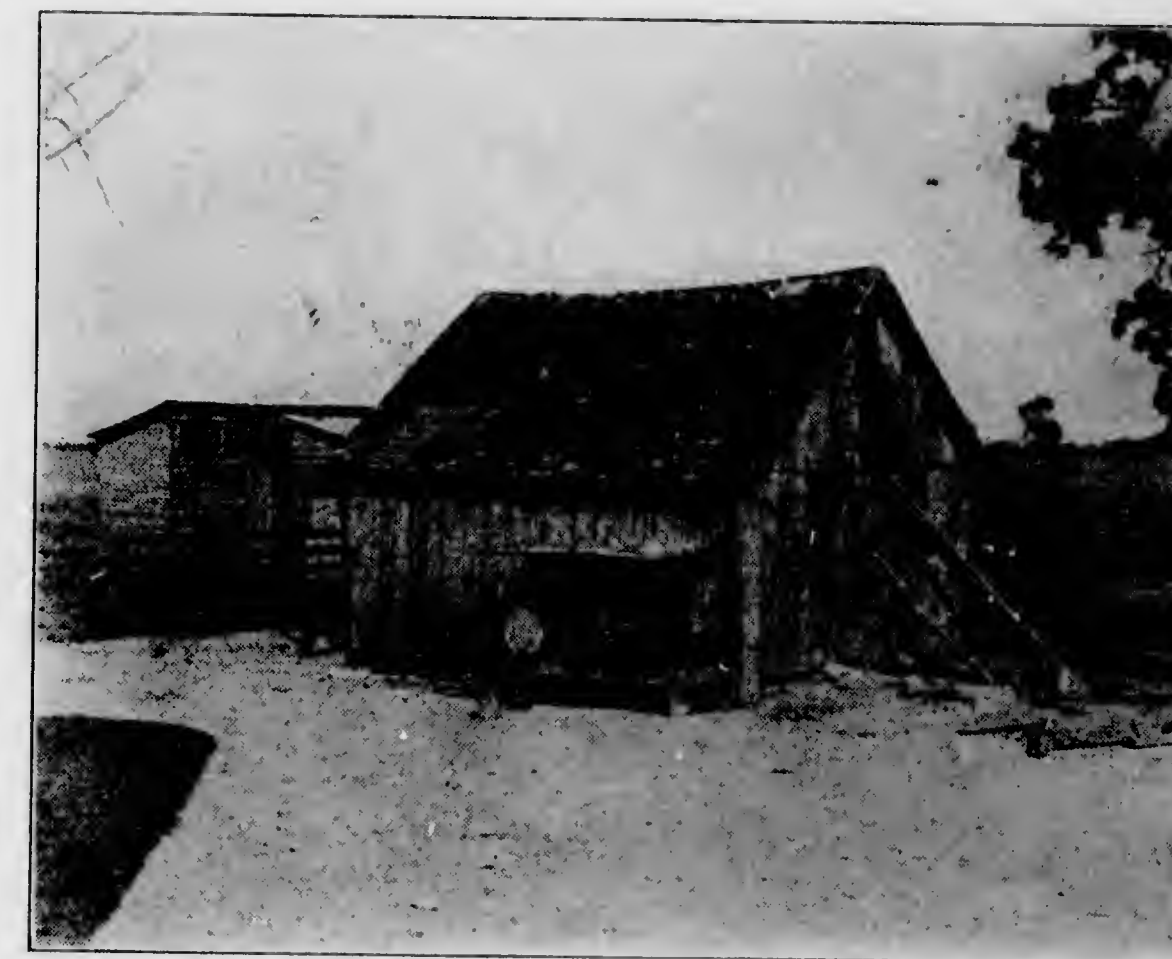
By Ralph H. Kohl

IN giving the readers of THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN the story of the interview given by Mr. E. H. Daniel, the first farm implement manufacturer to build his products to the title of this story, it is not the intention of the writer to give you all the experiences of the man with the inventions he has created, but to show what grit and determination will do to win a battle. You readers who started with

hundred dollars borrowed from a local banker who had confidence in the honesty of the young mechanic. There he repaired anything from a baby buggy to a steam tractor or a threshing rig. He never had a man come too early or too late with a job, and he had all he could do. Mr. Daniel was known for miles around as giving the farmer the kind of service he needed. All the time he had two ideas paramount—to build a tractor and a corn husker to farmer demands, machines like the



E. H. DANIEL
The Man Who Builds Machinery
to Farmer Demands



THE SHED IN WHICH MR. DANIEL FIRST BUILT
HUSKERS AND TRACTORS

farmer would build if he were able to build them himself.

The tractor was to have three plows or less according to its size and was to be able to raise the plows when going ahead, standing still or backing up, something that no other tractor even to this day can do. Then it was to be built and enclosed so that wearing parts would not give out or cause trouble. The Husker was to be of a type that would hook behind the wagon, husk from the shock, and save the fodder and the corn it shelled in husking. The fodder must be in good condition so that it could be set back in the shock and the husked corn put in the wagon. The first tractor was built in about a year's time and it was a homemade

a scrub herd, and have built it up to where you have made your herd something to be proud of, have not only helped yourself but also the many others who have bought of you to make their herds better. So in building the machinery that Mr. Daniel has built he not only helped himself but helped his customer, the American Farmer, more than he helped himself.

This story starts ten years ago in a small town in Central Ohio, in a little shed which some readers of this paper may recognize if they look closely. In this shed the man you are reading about started with three

affair that had handfiled gears just from the foundry and the units were all handmade. As the young mechanic with 97% nerve and 3% money would work and save a few dollars he would buy a few pieces, put them together and then go back to repair work for



THE SECOND DANIEL IMPLEMENT FACTORY

awhile to get more money to experiment with. All the time he was consulting prominent farmers as to what they thought of his ideas. They would find fault with this and that and he would alter his plans to fit their needs. Finally he had the first machine finished ready for the test. Farmers from far and near came to see it run, the machine had never been out of the shed but they were there before he could get it tested, so



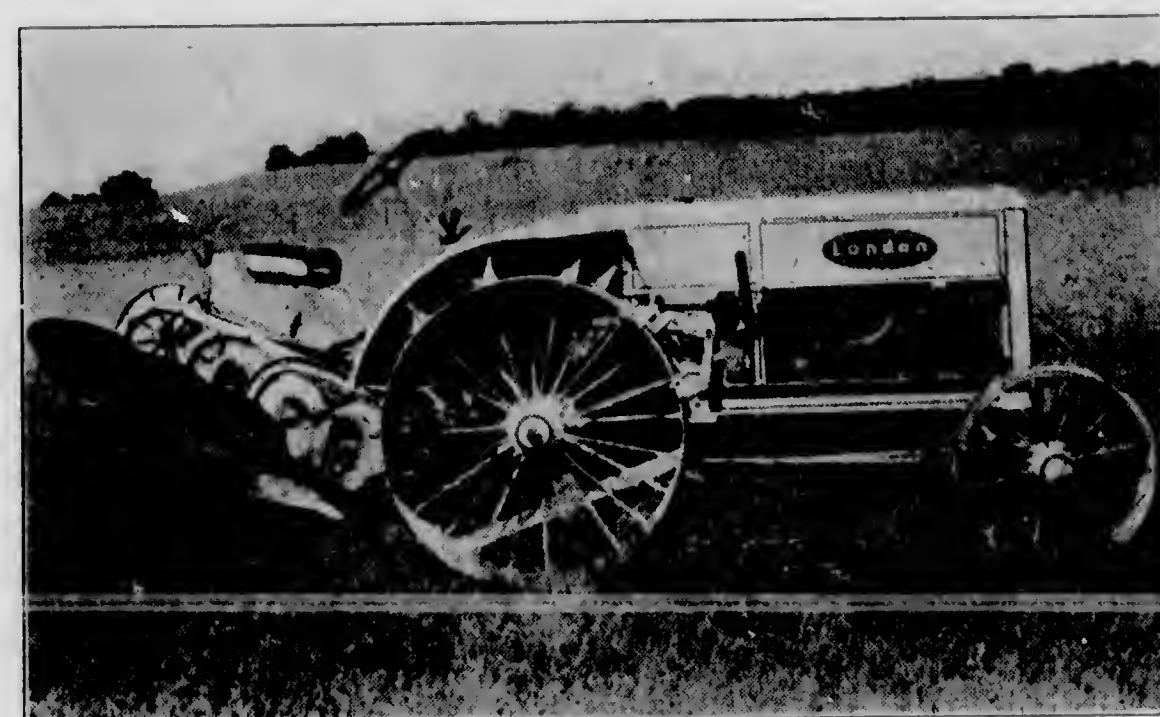
THE FIRST LONDON MOTOR PLOW

it was run out of the old shed and though it was said you could hear it a mile on a clear day, it worked, and that was enough for the inventor.

The tractor plowed, raised the plows and did everything it was supposed to do. As several parts were getting hot and some of the parts were coming loose from the vibration, the machine was run into its home to keep outsiders from seeing just how near it was to falling to pieces, but it had plowed and run and did not fall down on anything it was supposed to do. This tractor is named the London Motor Plow. It has been in use on farms of the United States for over four years; has given no trouble; and more are going out every year.

About the time Mr. Daniel was perfecting the Husker, his other business had grown so large he had to move to larger quarters. In this new factory machinery of all kinds was installed. He now was prepared to give all kinds of service to the farmers of his vicinity. At harvest or planting time, he always had several men on night duty so that no farmer was held up for anything he might want to use the next day. Mr. Daniel says today that the farmers helped him build his products with their repair work and that they also showed him what they wanted so his products were really built by the farmer for the farmer.

At first the Husker shelled the corn badly and broke the stalks. It has been improved until now it does not



AN UP-TO-DATE LONDON MOTOR PLOW

shell more than a bushel a day. The husking is as good as handhusking while the fodder is in better shape than some hand huskers leave it. The machine is all steel; has an automatic feed that keeps the operator away from the moving parts of the machine. It has a six horse engine that can be detached from the machine by removing four bolts and can be used for wood sawing, feed grinding and other farm power jobs. This engine is of two cylinder type. An automatic water tank feeds the water hopper in the engine as the water boils away during the day's run, thus saving many steps. The ignition is of the Bosch High Ten-



THE OHIO HUSKER IN OPERATION

sion type with spark plugs instead of a jump spark. Parts to which farmers objected were changed or taken off altogether. The gears were at first cast but now they are of machine cut steel. This makes the Husker cost more but it lasts longer. The machine is giving satis-

faction and Mr. Daniel can refer you to farmers who have written him as follows: "It is to me what my binder is." "It is everything you say it is." "It's as clean as any hand husker as I ever saw and the fodder comes through fine."

The husking rolls in the Ohio Husker are spiralled in pairs, one roll running one-third faster than the other, causing the ear of corn to turn on the husking rolls, which in turn causes all sides of the ear being husked to come in contact with the rolls. This is the reason ribbons are very rarely found on corn husked by the Ohio Husker. The Ohio Husker needs only two men to operate and the average farmer can get all his corn husked with the help he has on his own farm and not have to trade work with his neighbors. Then he handles the heavy corn fodder but once and that is when feeding the machine in the field. The Ohio can be used in either dry or wet weather. To test the difference between shredded fodder and whole stalk fodder, throw a shovelful of shredded fodder in the feed lot and then throw a bundle of stalks on the ground and see which the cattle will eat first.

One thing of which the Ohio Husker Company is proud is the fact that in eight years of Husker building, no operator while running one of their huskers has lost an arm or hand. This is a record that no other Husker Company can truthfully claim.

At the present time Ohio Huskers are sold only through the farmer and farmer dealers. Mr. Daniel believes that the farmer has more conscience than the implement dealer as in ninety times out of a hundred, the dealer is only interested in the sale and the commission and does not care very much how the farmer gets along afterwards; while the farmer will try to give his neighbor the benefit of his own experience and will not tell anything but the truth, thus gets business that stays and business that brings more later.

For the past three years Mr. Daniel has carefully studied conditions in the implement business. He predicts that in ten years most farm implements will be bought through farm bureaus and granges or through the farmer himself. The farmer is becoming a business man fast as he was losing the old way and methods have changed so fast during the past four years that he has had to adapt himself to business conditions or lose everything.

The Daniel products are now built in modern factories in which are employed many skilled men making products for farmer demands. More and more the conditions and needs of the American farmers are studied to give them the products best suited for their purposes. In other words the machinery used by farmers are being built in accordance with "Farmer demands."

Dried Milk Manufacture

THE commercial manufacture of dried milk is an essentially modern development. Numerous processes have been patented, but they all divide into two main methods; the roller process and the spray process. The object of both methods is to remove the water content and to save the solids so that the milk in powder form may be transported to its

market, and there be reconstituted by the addition of that water which was formerly extracted.

In the roller process the milk is sprayed on to rollers heated by steam jackets. These rollers drive off the moisture, and delicately adjusted knives then scrape the powder in flaky sheets off the surface of the roller. A sifting process then separates the charred and burnt flakes, inevitably produced by this method, prior to the packing of the product. This method is held by some to have disadvantages in that actual contact with the heated surface cooks elements in the milk and effects the chemical changes therein.

The spray process involves the spraying of the milk under high pressure into a hot air chamber. It involves no cooking or deleterious chemical change; turns out a much more soluble and even powder, and the product invariably commands a higher price on the world's markets.

Milk a Perfect Food

MILK is a perfect food; the most perfect available to the human race. It contains lime and mineral matter for the building of tissue, and ash for the formation of glands; it supplies concentrated energy in the form of fats for the driving of the bodily engine; and it contains those vitamins which are essential to growth and to life. There is no other food on earth which has such an all-round and complete adaptability to human life as milk.

In that period when milk is most consumed—infancy—the young of every species make the greatest proportionate growth of any state of their existence. Milk is designed by nature to meet all needs. It is in fact the most concentrated natural nutrition in the world. The energy value of one quart of milk equals 1 lb. of lean meat; is equal to 9 eggs; or 2 lb. of chicken, or ¾ lb. of ham. One cup of milk contains 6½ times as much lime as does one egg, and over 24 times the quantity contained in two slices of bread. Its mineral content is therefore vital to children for the formation of bone.

What Can Be Made from Milk

SOME interesting figures have been compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture to show what can be made from a definite quantity of milk. Using one hundred pounds of milk which tests four percent, it has been found that this quantity will make 4.8 lb. butter, or eleven pounds of Cheddar Cheese, or forty-five fifteen-ounce cans of condensed milk, or 12.5 lb. whole-milk powder, or 8.5 lb. of Swiss cheese, or 23 lb. of Camembert Cheese.

Irish After Scrub Bulls

SCRUB bulls in Ireland have in prospect the same fate as the snakes in the story of Saint Patrick. A measure requiring that only licensed bulls be used in Ireland was recently reported to the United States Department of Agriculture as being considered by the Irish Dail.

Dairying in Malaya

ALTHOUGH the natives of Malaya are well satisfied with the milk which the buffalo yields, the European residents prefer cow's milk—when they can get it. That, however, does not happen every day in the week, for the imported cow seldom thrives in the heat of the Malaya Peninsula, which is situated unpleasantly near the Equator. Nor, for that matter, do the calves, though a certain amount of success has attended cross breeding. In the hills the importation is justified, but, unfortunately there are more plains than hills in this picturesque country with an enervating temperature. Besides, the white people are mostly condemned to pass the year on the plains. A brief holiday is snatched at a sanatorium—to return "below."

It is only of late years that exiles have had cows sent out from England; and, as the plains do not agree with the experiment, attempts to acclimatize the cattle probably will be dropped. For the rest buffalo milk may not be palatable, but one gets used to it in time. Indeed, there are few things to which one cannot accustom one's self in Malaya. Besides, it is a question of Hobson's choice—buffalo milk or no milk.

As an alternative buffaloes have been brought over from India, it being thought that their milk is superior to that of the Malay animal. The difference, however is too slight to warrant the expense of transport.

The dairies are entirely in the hands of the natives, and intelligent fellows they are, too. The yellow-skinned dairyman is, however, lazy; those who have not experienced his astonishing slothfulness can have no idea of what laziness really is. The combination is a curious one, and it probably does not exist to the same extent in any other race. A lad, who has never done anything more important than keep the birds off the fruit trees, knows how to milk a buffalo almost before the instructor has finished giving the instruction. He milks into the small vessel without spilling a drop, and he can judge the weight of a partly filled pail to a fraction. But the Malay milkman, owing to his slackness, is late in delivering the milk; should it suit his purpose to stay at home and sleep, he has no hesitation in doing so. None work on scheduled time.

The milkman often begins the day with a good intention—to succumb to the national failing. He starts on his rounds fully intending to carry out all obligations until idleness overtakes him. The great shady trees look inviting; the yellow bananas are calling out to be picked. So the slothful one cuts off half a dozen, and, having made a meal of them, lights a long cheroot. He wanders into the adjacent jungle; listens to the monkeys chattering in the creeper-covered trees as they spring from branch to branch; and pays attention to the screeching birds. Then, as an after-thought, the wandering milkman remembers the business in hand, and leisurely retraces his steps to the tree where he left the buffalodrawn milk cart. It has gone. . . .

The Malay is not in the least put out. He merely says to himself in the soft and pleasant native tongue, "Walking makes one tired. I will sleep, and, Budda permitting, I will dream pleasant dreams." Not a

thought of his disappointed customers, nor the missing cart. "Time and trouble," he argues, "are for slaves."

The idleness of the Malay buffalokeeper has a great deal to do also with the filthy state of the sheds. There are two or three establishments which, being run under British auspices, fulfil all conditions. The superintendent of each is an European, and the native employees, fearing dismissal and loss of a coveted pension, overcome their natural laziness sufficiently to carry out orders. In their heart of hearts they consider that the superintendent is stark, staring mad to demand cleanliness and punctuality. . . . "He surely will end his days in a lunatic asylum, the poor demented one," says the astonished native.

There is no lack of customers, for, in addition to the swarms of natives, a fair number of white officials, rubber planters, merchants and traders are at the disposal of the dairyman. Some Europeans, chafing at being kept waiting, render themselves independent by maintaining their own private buffalo, the animal being milked at breakfast and tea time. Others, doubting the cleanliness of the milkman's utensils bid him bring the buffalo to their bungalow door and milk it into one of the household pails. The man does as he is bid, but the "tuan bessar's" demand is considered most outrageous. The Western customer's tastes and habits are, in short, a never-ending source of wonder to the Malay dairyman. For the past hundred years they have startled him, and his surprise shows no sign of abating.

What astonishes the Malay beyond everything else is the white man's disdainful attitude towards the spirits. The milkman goes in mortal dread of them believing that their influence alone is responsible for the health and yield of the buffaloes. Everything possible is done to gain favor with the spirits of the earth, air, water and trees. Goats are sacrifices, a white cock, (it must be a white one) is killed, the ground being saturated with its blood, and the tree trunks are garlanded with flowers. These practices, according to the yellow man, are necessary to the well-being of the buffaloes. "Neglect them and the animals will die or give poor milk," is their firm belief. This Mumbo-Jumbo-business is considered better than good pasturage.

In districts infested by tigers the spirits receive special attention. Despite these pious and frequent precautions, many a shed is raided by the fierce beasts, the buffaloes being carried off. To place on guard a man with a gun does not enter the Malay head.

There is no dairy advertising, though sometimes a couple of natives parade around town calling out the advantages acclaimed by a certain establishment. Or two poles and a cross piece, erected in a cart, bears a high scroll with the words, "Drink my milk and live forever." Unfortunately, the Malay employed on the simple business cannot be trusted to perform their task. The pedestrians, curling themselves up go to sleep; and the carters, nothing loath, follow their example.

Citizenship in a community of tenant farmers is usually not of so high a character as it is in communities where the farmers own the land they till.

The Home of the Howards

A Story of Maple Ridge Stock Farm

IN 1907, or more than seventeen years ago, J. S. Howard (Jerry, as his friends call him) purchased from the veteran Holstein breeder, W. E. Taylor, two five-year-old cows, Lady Inka De Kol Hartog and Inka De Kol Pet. These two animals formed the foundation stock of the herd kept on the Maple Ridge Stock Farm, Springville, Penna., a herd that is well known in Susquehanna County.

These two cows proved a valuable investment and were splendid producers. Mr. Howard was encouraged to add from time to time, a few more animals until he had a herd of more than twenty purebreds. He then sold the entire number with two exceptions from which he raised another herd. When this second herd was so large that he could not personally do most of the work he sold practically all of it at private treaty and in 1920 he set to work to build up the present herd which numbers between thirty and forty head.

Among the present members of the herd is a cow that won first prize as a two-year-old at the Northeastern Michigan Fair. She is a sister to Wandermere Belle Hengerveld, credited with a record of 42.65 lb.



MIRIAM AND RUSSELL HOWARD WITH KING SYLVIA KORNDYKE TWEDE

butter in seven days as a junior four-year-old, world's record in her class at time of making, a cow that was sold at public auction for \$18,300.00 in the sale held at the time the Holstein-Friesian Association held its annual meeting at Worcester, Mass. Another member is a granddaughter of Hengerveld De Kol and from De Kol Plum Copia, a cow that two different years has made over 30 lb. butter in seven-day test. There are three granddaughters of Tidy Abbekerk Prince, one of the greatest century sires, also a daughter of Lilith Pauline De Kol's Son whose dam, Lilith Pauline De Kol, is said to be the first animal under full age that ever produced 100 lb. milk in a day while in official test. She was the first cow of any age to make over 28 lb. butter in a week and her record stood at the head of the junior four-year-old class for at least seven years.

King Rag Apple Plum Copia, the senior herdsire, is a very handsome individual now five years old. His sire carried 68.3 per cent of the blood of the great Pontiac Korndyke. De Kol Plum Copia, the dam of King Rag Apple Plum Copia, two different years has

made over 30 lb. butter in seven-day official test. As a five year old she is credited with 30.47 lb. butter, 668.6 lb. milk in a week and 120.63 lb. butter, 2,769.4 lb. milk in 30 days. Tested a year after, she raised her butter record to 33.26 lb. from 579.4 lb. milk. She was a large, handsome cow, is said to have weighed nearly a ton, was of old-fashioned lines of breeding and is very close to imported stock.

King Rag Apple Plum Copia weighs around 2400 pounds in ordinary flesh. He is a very handsome fellow and has been a prize winner at the Susquehanna County fair. To his offspring he has transmitted the size, type and individuality of his famous dam and his



KING RAG APPLE PLUM COPIA
Senior sire at Maple Ridge Stock Farm.

daughters, now coming into milk, promise that they have also inherited her powers of production. So highly is this bull estimated in his own county, that the Mack Brothers, who own the champion male, the champion female and the champion herd exhibited at the 1924 Susquehanna County fair have hired this bull for partial service in their great herds this winter. Sons of this high class bull head a number of herds in this neighborhood.

The junior sire, King Sylvia Korndyke Tweede, is also a very handsome bull, in fact he won the junior male championship at the 1924 county fair. He is a



BARNYARD SCENE AT MAPLE RIDGE STOCK FARM

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Dairying in Malaya

ALTHOUGH the natives of Malaya are well satisfied with the milk which the buffalo yields, the European residents prefer cow's milk—when they can get it. That, however, does not happen every day in the week, for the imported cow seldom thrives in the heat of the Malaya Peninsula, which is situated unpleasantly near the Equator. Nor, for that matter, do the calves, though a certain amount of success has attended cross breeding. In the hills the importation is justified, but, unfortunately there are more plains than hills in this picturesque country with an enervating temperature. Besides, the white people are mostly condemned to pass the year on the plains. A brief holiday is snatched at a sanatorium—to return "below."

It is only of late years that exiles have had cows sent out from England; and, as the plains do not agree with the experiment, attempts to acclimatize the cattle probably will be dropped. For the rest buffalo milk may not be palatable, but one gets used to it in time. Indeed, there are few things to which one cannot accustom one's self in Malaya. Besides, it is a question of Hobson's choice—buffalo milk or no milk.

As an alternative buffaloes have been brought over from India, it being thought that their milk is superior to that of the Malay animal. The difference, however is too slight to warrant the expense of transport.

The dairies are entirely in the hands of the natives, and intelligent fellows they are, too. The yellow-skinned dairyman is, however, lazy; those who have not experienced his astonishing slothfulness can have no idea of what laziness really is. The combination is a curious one, and it probably does not exist to the same extent in any other race. A lad, who has never done anything more important than keep the birds off the fruit trees, knows how to milk a buffalo almost before the instructor has finished giving the instruction. He milks into the small vessel without spilling a drop, and he can judge the weight of a partly filled pail to a fraction. But the Malay milkman, owing to his slackness, is late in delivering the milk; should it suit his purpose to stay at home and sleep, he has no hesitation in doing so. None work on scheduled time.

The milkman often begins the day with a good intention—to succumb to the national failing. He starts on his rounds fully intending to carry out all obligations until idleness overtakes him. The great shady trees look inviting; the yellow bananas are calling out to be picked. So the slothful one cuts off half a dozen, and, having made a meal of them, lights a long cheroot. He wanders into the adjacent jungle; listens to the monkeys chattering in the creeper-covered trees as they spring from branch to branch; and pays attention to the screeching birds. Then, as an after-thought, the wandering milkman remembers the business in hand, and leisurely retraces his steps to the tree where he left the buffalodrawn milk cart. It has gone.....

The Malay is not in the least put out. He merely says to himself in the soft and pleasant native tongue, "Walking makes one tired. I will sleep, and, Budda permitting, I will dream pleasant dreams." Not a

thought of his disappointed customers, nor the missing cart. "Time and trouble," he argues, "are for slaves."

The idleness of the Malay buffalokeeper has a great deal to do also with the filthy state of the sheds. There are two or three establishments which, being run under British auspices, fulfil all conditions. The superintendent of each is an European, and the native employees, fearing dismissal and loss of a coveted pension, overcome their natural laziness sufficiently to carry out orders. In their heart of hearts they consider that the superintendent is stark, staring mad to demand cleanliness and punctuality.... "He surely will end his days in a lunatic asylum, the poor demented one," says the astonished native.

There is no lack of customers, for, in addition to the swarms of natives, a fair number of white officials, rubber planters, merchants and traders are at the disposal of the dairyman. Some Europeans, chafing at being kept waiting, render themselves independent by maintaining their own private buffalo, the animal being milked at breakfast and tea time. Others, doubting the cleanliness of the milkman's utensils bid him bring the buffalo to their bungalow door and milk it into one of the household pails. The man does as he is bid, but the "tuan besser's" demand is considered most outrageous. The Western customer's tastes and habits are, in short, a never-ending source of wonder to the Malay dairyman. For the past hundred years they have startled him, and his surprise shows no sign of abating.

What astonishes the Malay beyond everything else is the white man's disdainful attitude towards the spirits. The milkman goes in mortal dread of them believing that their influence alone is responsible for the health and yield of the buffaloes. Everything possible is done to gain favor with the spirits of the earth, air, water and trees. Goats are sacrifices, a white cock, (it must be a white one) is killed, the ground being saturated with its blood, and the tree trunks are garlanded with flowers. These practices, according to the yellow man, are necessary to the well-being of the buffaloes. "Neglect them and the animals will die or give poor milk," is their firm belief. This Mumbo-Jumbo-business is considered better than good pasturage.

In districts infested by tigers the spirits receive special attention. Despite these pious and frequent precautions, many a shed is raided by the fierce beasts, the buffaloes being carried off. To place on guard a man with a gun does not enter the Malay head.

There is no dairy advertising, though sometimes a couple of natives parade around town calling out the advantages acclaimed by a certain establishment. Or two poles and a cross piece, erected in a cart, bears a high scroll with the words, "Drink my milk and live forever." Unfortunately, the Malay employed on the simple business cannot be trusted to perform their task. The pedestrians, curling themselves up go to sleep; and the carters, nothing loath, follow their example.

Citizenship in a community of tenant farmers is usually not of so high a character as it is in communities where the farmers own the land they till.

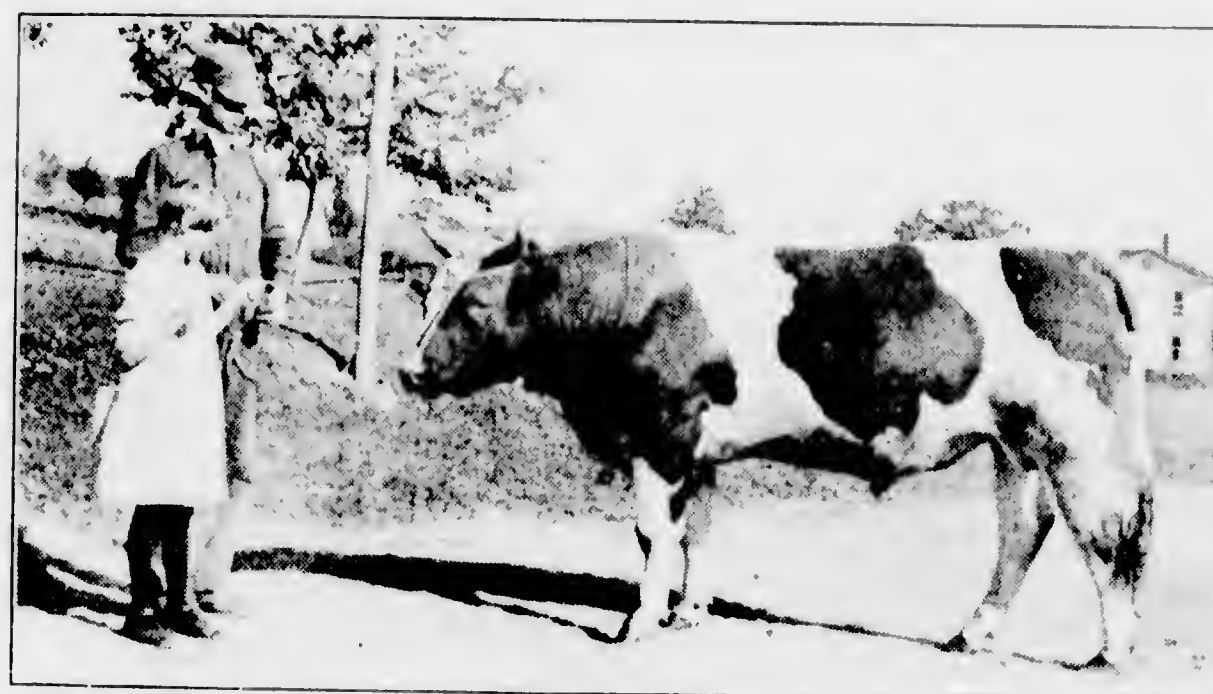
The Home of the Howards

A Story of Maple Ridge Stock Farm

IN 1907, or more than seventeen years ago, J. S. Howard (Jerry, as his friends call him) purchased from the veteran Holstein breeder, W. E. Taylor, two five-year-old cows, Lady Inka De Kol Hartog and Inka De Kol Pet. These two animals formed the foundation stock of the herd kept on the Maple Ridge Stock Farm, Springville, Penna., a herd that is well known in Susquehanna County.

These two cows proved a valuable investment and were splendid producers. Mr. Howard was encouraged to add from time to time, a few more animals until he had a herd of more than twenty purebreds. He then sold the entire number with two exceptions from which he raised another herd. When this second herd was so large that he could not personally do most of the work he sold practically all of it at private treaty and in 1920 he set to work to build up the present herd which numbers between thirty and forty head.

Among the present members of the herd is a cow that won first prize as a two-year-old at the North-eastern Michigan Fair. She is a sister to Wandermere Belle Hengerveld, credited with a record of 42.65 lb.



MIRIAM AND RUSSELL HOWARD WITH KING SYLVIA KORNDYKE TWEDE

butter in seven days as a junior four-year-old, world's record in her class at time of making, a cow that was sold at public auction for \$18,300.00 in the sale held at the time the Holstein-Friesian Association held its annual meeting at Worcester, Mass. Another member is a granddaughter of Hengerveld De Kol and from De Kol Plum Copia, a cow that two different years has made over 30 lb. butter in seven-day test. There are three granddaughters of Tidy Abbekerk Prince, one of the greatest century sires, also a daughter of Lilith Pauline De Kol's Son whose dam, Lilith Pauline De Kol, is said to be the first animal under full age that ever produced 100 lb. milk in a day while in official test. She was the first cow of any age to make over 28 lb. butter in a week and her record stood at the head of the junior four-year-old class for at least seven years.

King Rag Apple Plum Copia, the senior herdsire, is a very handsome individual now five years old. His sire carried 68.3 per cent of the blood of the great Pontiac Korndyke. De Kol Plum Copia, the dam of King Rag Apple Plum Copia, two different years has

made over 30 lb. butter in seven-day official test. As a five year old she is credited with 30.47 lb. butter, 668.6 lb. milk in a week and 120.63 lb. butter, 2,769.4 lb. milk in 30 days. Tested a year after, she raised her butter record to 33.26 lb. from 579.4 lb. milk. She was a large, handsome cow, is said to have weighed nearly a ton, was of old-fashioned lines of breeding and is very close to imported stock.

King Rag Apple Plum Copia weighs around 2400 pounds in ordinary flesh. He is a very handsome fellow and has been a prize winner at the Susquehanna County fair. To his offspring he has transmitted the size, type and individuality of his famous dam and his



KING RAG APPLE PLUM COPIA
Senior sire at Maple Ridge Stock Farm.

daughters, now coming into milk, promise that they have also inherited her powers of production. So highly is this bull estimated in his own county, that the Mack Brothers, who own the champion male, the champion female and the champion herd exhibited at the 1924 Susquehanna County fair have hired this bull for partial service in their great herds this winter. Sons of this high class bull head a number of herds in this neighborhood.

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Maple Ridge Stock Farm consists of 152 acres of which about one half are tillable. It is splendidly located, is on the edge of the thriving country village of Springville, with a milk station about 100 feet from the barn and a feed mill less than a quarter of a mile away. The pastures are rolling, well wooded and well watered and the buildings are supplied by running water derived from springs.

The Howards come from a family of dairyman and are strong believers in the Holstein cow as being the



THE BUILDINGS AT MAPLE RIDGE STOCK FARM

best for the common farmer. "Jerry" Howard in addition to overseeing the work on the farm and doing considerable of it, is also a rural mailman, operating one of the Springville routes. The family consists of Mr. and Mrs. Howard, a daughter Miriam, now eight years old, and one son, now in his late twenties, who is the junior partner of the firm which registered its cattle under the name of J. S. and F. R. Howard. Russell, as the younger man is called, is an enthusiastic

Holstein man and has written a number of articles on breed subjects which have appeared in the general agricultural press as well as in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN and other papers. He has an extensive knowledge of Holstein blood lines and is in great request at local sales as pedigree man. The Howards believe that production is impossible without good health and that purchasers wishing to introduce producing blood into their herds desire the animals to be accompanied with an absolutely clean bill of health so that it is no surprise to find that this big producing dairy herd is on the Accredited list.

New Canadian Year Book

WE acknowledge with thanks to Secretary Clemons and the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association receipt of Volume 12 of the Canadian Year Book. This contains particulars of records received and accepted by the Canadian Association during the twelve months ending April 30, 1924. This volume consists of 832 pages and is of the size and style uniform with the preceding volumes, is comprehensive and handy. Copies of Volume 12 can be obtained for \$2 by writing Secretary Clemons at Brantford, Ont.

Nobody can say nay to the proposition that it requires horse-sense for a stable government.—*Savannah News.*

SYLVDALE HERD



Quality and Production Combined

This show cow has a 26-lb. official record, but better yet, she makes a big profit over her feed cost. She is a granddaughter of

Colantha Johanna Lad

and like the other big producers in Sylvdale Herd, is mated with

Sir Champion Sylvia

whose seven nearest dams average 35.43 lb. butter in official work. Why not investigate this ACCREDITED Herd and see what it can offer you.

GLENN L. WARNER

Cuba, R. D. 5

Allegany County, N. Y.



Choice Cows and Heifers

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Come and take YOUR pick. Prices reasonable.

S. R. ELLSWORTH

Wyoming Co.

R. D. 5

Meshoppen, Pa.

Herd Under State and Federal Supervision

The Champion Club Girl of Wisconsin

By J. H. Lewis

A WINSOME, demure, curly haired girl, 18 years of age, living near the village of Browntown, in Green County, Wisconsin is champion club girl of the state. Consistent winnings at county and state fairs for three successive years, and recognition by leading state authorities and the press as a youthful prodigy in the work she has undertaken, is concrete proof that Veva M. Divan is, through industry a genius. With a penchant for work is combined the rare quality of being a good fellow on all occasions, and no matter where she shows and how many prizes she wins she always goes away from a fair with more friends than she had when she first appeared.

Most of us are loathe to admit that a girl of 18 is really to be considered eligible for membership in our boys and girls clubs. In other words a girl at 18 is a young woman. But Veva Divan started in at the age of 15, a mere slip of a girl, and while she has added a few years in age she is still the same little girl we

mailed out to parents and children. I selected W. F. Trukenbrod, chairman of the Green County Board of Supervisors, J. H. Durst, cashier of the Citizens State Bank, and F. E. Coldren, president of the Green County Farm Bureau, as our Advisory Board. The club elected its own executive officers. We had fifty-six members, thirty boys and twenty-six girls. Thirty boys and girls fitted up and showed thirty-eight calves. Ten boys and girls fed and raised forty-four pigs.



VEVA M. DIVAN,
1924 Wisconsin Home Economics Champion.

Three boys exhibited nine lambs. Eight girls took canning and fifteen girls took sewing. During the summer regular meetings were held each month, with complete programs followed with a club picnic.

"The boys and girls exhibited their livestock and work at our Green County Fair at Monroe, and the Wisconsin State Fair at Milwaukee.

"Green County had the largest group of workers staying in the boys and girls camp at the state fair, there being thirty-three boys and girls all having some exhibits, also a demonstration team, and the members took part in the judging contests and camp program.

"Green County Club workers won 108 ribbons, thirty-six of which were blue or first prizes, besides five championships. Lila Schmidt, Green County champion calf club member won third prize, a gold medal, for being best showman. Fay Brewer, pig club boy won a \$35 gold watch. We also won third prize for best county calf club exhibit; first prize for best county pig club exhibit; first prize for best county sewing club exhibit, and first prize for best county canning club exhibit. Fifty of the Green County club members won at the Green County and Wisconsin State Fairs cash prizes amounting to more than \$3,000.00: aside from 2 gold watches; 2 gold medals, a showman's kit and other prizes."

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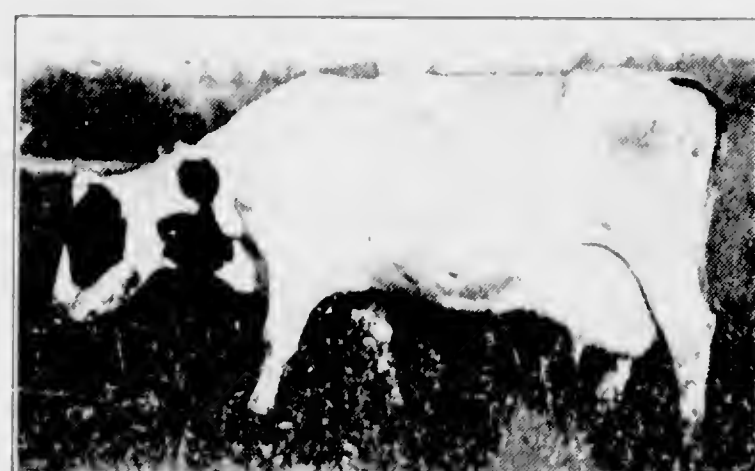
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club projects; namely: pig, food, canning and sewing, and was captain of a Demonstration team."

"In 1922 and 1923, I held Wisconsin State Pig Club championship winning in the two years in cash prizes, \$1,141.25: My 1924 cash prize winnings amount to \$662.

"I produced the first prize ton litter in Green County in 1924, ten pigs in the litter weighed 2,013 pounds at the age of 156 days. This litter also won top prizes in the open class at the Wisconsin State Fair, and I won junior championship on a pig I had named De-fiance.

"During three months of this year I made twenty-nine articles and garments, including two dresses, and I canned 1,269 pints of fruits and vegetables."

"I entered eleven jars of fruit and vegetables in the open class at the Wisconsin State Fair and won prizes on ten jars."

"Some of my fruit was exhibited at Sioux City, Iowa and at the National Contest at Wheeling, West Virginia winning prizes at both places."

"I had good sales, selling my male pigs at an average of \$72 each, and they all went to good herds. The five females left are valued at \$300 which would bring the total value of the ton litter to \$1,281.25."

Veva's father, E. L. Divan, specializes in Holstein cattle. He also specializes in Big Type Poland China hogs, in Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes and in comb and extracted honey. This affords the girl a convenient field for her activities.

Veva told me she had other plans in the beginning but she was taken sick and after helping herself to get well took her physician's advice by remaining outdoors as much as possible. While helping her father with the calves and young pigs she cultivated her fondness for live stock. Now she is no longer disappointed because her first plans failed.

One must admire the little girl who in one year as club leader made her boys and girls famous throughout the state; who won a recognized championship in Home Economics for the state; who won first prize at the county fair with a ton litter over a big field, and later carried her triumphs into the very strongholds of the best breeders at the state fair. Now and then we hear muttered whisperings that pa Divan is after all the real factor in the girl's supremacy. If you happen to fall for these surreptitious whisperings just follow pa Divan around during the season and see how much he really is at home as he is all over the state, at fairs and horse shows and business and farmers meetings. Daughter Veva is learning to be a real leader by actual as well as practical experience.

It is a real treat to meet Miss Divan. She is the very essence of politeness and, regardless of the time it takes from her work, is ready and willing always to be of service to others. That is why she built up her club in Green County so that it swept the prize lists at Milwaukee, asking less for herself than for those whose success was of more importance to her than her own triumphs. Such a spirit makes followers idolize a leader. And in the success achieved in 1924 lies the incentive for better work and greater victories in 1925. In speaking of her pigs, she told the writer, "Each year since I began I have tried harder than ever to

raise better pigs, and this good seed stock has been scattered all over my county and you will now find many good herds of hogs where once there were only scrubs."

Now a system like that can result in only one kind of a club—a better one, and while Veva Divan would not state what her program was for 1925 I venture her greatest ambition right now is to make Green County Boys' and Girls' Club the champion club of Wisconsin and from what I have seen of this sweet girl's work and the conversations I have had with her it would not surprise me in the least if she made good. The county board of supervisors made their first appropriation of \$300; to convince themselves and others, they liked the youngsters and encouraged them so that it might not be said they were indifferent to Veva Divan's appeal for help. Now they are ready to back her and the other Green County boys and girls to the limit. It was the best investment the county board of Green County ever made.

The kind of men agriculture must depend on for its leadership are the farm-raised, farm-educated men who have the same breadth of character and vision that it takes to make a railroad president or a great industrial leader.—*Illinois Farmer.*

The reading farmer is the thinking farmer, and the man who thinks straight will usually find a way out of his difficulties and gain ultimate prosperity in the face of discouragements and backsets.

SPRING BROOK HERD



KING ARTIS WACONDA

is not only a handsome individual but he is also bred in the purple.

His dam, a 30-lb. cow that averaged 82.8 lb. milk a day during the week of her official test, also made a World's Record in Year Test as a junior three-year-old.

His sire is from a 31-lb. cow whose progeny are noted for wonderful production and his sire's sire is from a 41-lb. daughter of the first 30-lb. cow.

Better still, he is siring a lot of splendid youngsters that show remarkable promise. Yet I offer his sons and daughters at reasonable prices.

SAM T. WITMER

Dauphin Co.,

Union Deposit, Pa.

NOT ABOUT COWS

A Change

SINCE we last met, the powers that be have decreed that the friendly shelter of anonymity shall be dropped, and that we be listed as a "contributing editor." We warned them that we feared this would cramp our style and that the little excursions we might wish to make into the realms of intimate affairs might have to be curtailed. We have hastily reread our previous stuff written in the aforesaid friendly shelter to see if there has been anything we would not have written had our own name headed it, and are rather dubious about some of the jingles. If any of you have ever been middle-aged, but in a spirit of frolic have gone masked to a party and, after cavorting around all evening, playing up the character to the fullest, then suddenly have realized that you had to unmask and meet everyone as yourself, you probably recall that you felt a little foolish, and will sympathize a little with our feeling. However, having no choice in the matter, we submit gracefully, but shall ponder carefully before writing any more of the foolish little doggerel with which we have been wont to close the page. So, doubtless, the change is a blessing in disguise and may spare our gentle readers a lot of flapdoodle.

New Year's Resolutions

THIS is the time of the year when one is supposed to make good resolutions, with the idea of bettering everyday life and character. But the probability is that there is much more written about the making of such resolutions than anything else, the subject being a favorite one for the January jokesmith. Yet the idea is not at all a bad one, since it implies the sense of a need of improvement and a willingness to make the effort. And, while many of these New Year's resolutions last for only a short time, there is one born of the lingering Christmas spirit of goodwill to men that should last throughout the year—the resolve to be helpful in some way to some one at some time.

Won't You Help?

AND here is a practical way to help a great many in the near future, and in a very definite way. No one person has a monopoly of knowledge or ability but almost everyone has had some bright idea which would help others, if passed along. If you have worked out some particular labor saving device or have a recipe peculiar to your own kitchen or locality, won't you show the spirit of helpfulness by passing it along and letting our page be the medium? The things that are learned by experience are so much more worth while than mere theories and there must be capable

efficient housewives among the readers of this magazine, who would be willing to send for publication some one helpful item out of their own domestic experience. It is really a duty we owe to others to pass along any idea that might lighten the burden of the everyday worker. Don't wait for further urging but send us at once your favorite recipe or household expedient.

SOME SMALL ECONOMIES

At this time of the year when eggs are both scarce and expensive, it is well to know that in a custard recipe which calls for several eggs, one or two may be omitted and a half teaspoon of cornstarch substituted for each egg left out.

Slices of bread left over from the table may be dried and ground for use in meat loaves or croquettes, or may be buttered, cut into squares and baked brown in the oven and then served as croutons in soup.

Pieces of cake that are too stale to serve as originally intended may be steamed and served with a pudding sauce.

TRY A MIRROR

If you have a room in which there seems to be something lacking and you don't quite know what it is, or you have a wall space or a dark corner that seems to need lighting up, try hanging a good sized mirror and you will be surprised at the change that will be apparent at once. Nothing else will add so much light to a room. Of course, one thing often emphasizes the need of another, just as a new suit often shows the need for a new hat or new shoes, and so a good sized bevel mirror may emphasize the need of beauty treatments for those who constantly pass before it! It should cure the worst case of curlers or boudoir caps worn downstairs in the morning.

PHYSIOLOGY

Do you know why the bone in the elbow is so often called the "funny bone"? Because it borders on the humerus.

RING OUT, WILD BELLS

Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring happy bells across the snow,
The year is going, let him go,
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

Ring out the grief that saps the mind
For those that here we see no more,
Ring out the feud of rich and poor,
Ring in redress to all mankind.

Ring out the want, the care, the sin,
The faithless coldness of the times,
Ring out, ring out my mournful rhymes
But ring the fuller minstrel in.

Ring out old shapes of foul disease,
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold,
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace.

Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart, the kindlier hand,
Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be.—*Tennyson.*

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

G. H. TRUCKELL, Associate Editor

M. M. LEEDOM, Advertising Manager

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JANUARY 8, 1925

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

Starting Our Fourth Year

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN is entering upon its fourth year. Beginning three years ago it has grown to be the leading Holstein publication representing the largest number of Holstein cattle owners and breeders in America. Among its subscribers are men living in every State, and in Canada, England, Holland, Dutch West Indies, New Zealand, Mexico, Argentina and Australia. Its circulation is National and International in character.

When THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN was started, some predicted that it would fail because there were two other Holstein publications. We reasoned like this: If the big breeders and speculators can afford two Holstein publications surely the breeder and dairyman who conducts his business on an economical basis, milks his own cows and does a large part or all of his farm work, could afford at least ONE LIVE PUBLICATION devoted to his interests.

It is only natural that THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN should make a rapid growth and so quickly become the leading Holstein publication because it promotes the interests of men who base their breeding operations on sound business principles and because they own 85% of the Holstein cattle and constitute 90% of the members of the Holstein-Friesian Association.

There is a wide field for expansion of the Holstein breed along dairy lines. Less than 3% of the total number of dairy cattle in the United States are purebred. Government statistics show that even in the leading dairy states like Wisconsin 57% of the dairy herds are headed by Scrub Bulls; in New York 58%, in Michigan 66%, in Ohio 68%, in New Jersey 71%, in Pennsylvania 72%, in Maryland 79%, in Illinois 81%. The average of all of the States show that seventy-seven dairy herds out of every hundred in the United States are headed by Scrub Bulls.

With 97% of the total number of dairy cattle, Scrubs

and Grades, and 77% of the dairy herds headed by Scrub and Grade sires, the room for growth, development and expansion in the purebred Holstein industry should be apparent.

Speculation has been the cause of depression in the purebred Holstein industry. The breeders have allowed the speculators to dominate the front of the stage and the dairy public has refused to deal with them because of the misrepresentation and deception which speculators were practicing in order to exact high prices.

With THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN in the field the breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle realize that it is no longer necessary for them to support speculation by subscribing to or advertising in breed publications devoted exclusively to promoting the speculative side of the industry.

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN was the first breed and dairy publication to come out Openly, Fearlessly and Honestly to expose the speculators and protect the interests of the dairymen who breed purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle and are dependent on the returns from their dairies and the sale of their increased stock to care for their family and educate their children.

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN during the past three years has carried reading articles and display advertisements telling of the excellent work that is being accomplished by the plain breeders and dairymen who own and breed purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle for milk and dairy purposes. Exaggeration and deception has not been necessary to make these stories interesting and instructive. Just a plain recitation of facts has been convincing. Because of the publicity that has been given the breed through the columns of THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN new business has been directed into the channels of those who breed purebred Holstein cattle and do their own milking and as a result the dairymen who want purebred dairy cattle for milk purposes and the dairymen who breed them for milk purposes have been brought together. Thus the true purpose of THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN is being fulfilled.

Service or Selfishness

THE mantle of Ex-President Aitken of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America seems to have fallen upon Jimmy Reynolds, chairman of the Executive Committee and Treasurer (drawing salaries of both offices). Reynolds is the real dominating force of the board of directors, the brains of the whole directorate. To be sure there is a President, but he is really little more than an ornamental figure head. An astute politician, Reynolds has apparently so entrenched himself in the affairs of the Association that he is likely to realize his ambition and be elected President next year.

"The man who seeks one thing in life and but one, May hope to achieve it before life is done; But he who seeks all things, wherever he goes, Only reaps from the hopes which around him he sows A harvest of barren regrets."

The Facts

THE conditions in which the members find the affairs of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America has not been brought about by the natural course of events or conditions attending the growth and development of the breed but it is rather the results of a carefully laid plan conceived and designed for the purpose of gaining control of the Association to take the management of its affairs out of the hands of its members and the men who were responsible for its creation, growth, development and prosperity; and to place it in the hands of another group and divert its resources, its efforts and its influence for the purpose to which they are now being used.

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN is contemplating publishing in the near future an article or series of articles, giving step by step the various movements that have brought about the radical change in the Association's affairs, in its management, in its receipts, in its expenditures and in its policies.

We believe that such a series of articles will not only be interesting but we feel that if the radical change in the Association's management that has taken place since 1918-1919 is for the good of the members, the breed and the dairy industry, that the men who have been instrumental in bringing about this change should receive the proper credit for their services, their efforts and the money which they have expended.

It is a matter of record that the Holstein-Friesian Association of America enjoyed continued prosperity and accumulated upwards of \$240,000.00 as a surplus up until the year 1919 when the transfer fee to members was increased from twenty-five cents to \$1.00, and to non-members from \$1.00 to \$2.00, and a different management came into control and decidedly different policies have been pursued since that date.

We believe that our readers would enjoy knowing the facts pertaining to the early history and prosperity of the Association. They would also enjoy knowing what man or group of men or what influence was working within the Association that crystallized into the radical change of affairs that took place at the June meeting in 1919 that has resulted in the state in which the Association's affairs exist at the present time.

Few breeders, particularly those who have joined the Association since 1917-1918, know any of the facts regarding Mr. Fred F. Field's attack against Mr. Houghton that was championed by the *Holstein-Friesian World* and the *Black and White Record*. Mr. Field waged a campaign to defeat Mr. Houghton for reelection as Secretary at the Milwaukee Meeting in 1918. Mr. Field was hoping, if he was unable to defeat Mr. Houghton on the floor of the Convention, to make the office of Secretary appointive by the Board of Directors and, by controlling the Board of Directors, appoint someone in Houghton's stead.

In the campaign preceding the 1918 meeting at Milwaukee many letters were sent out supporting both Mr. Houghton and Mr. Field. Editorials appeared in *The Holstein-Friesian World* condemning Mr. Houghton and upholding Mr. Field. In the May 11, 1918,

issue of *The Holstein-Friesian World*, under the heading "GETTING DOWN TO FACTS" there appears an editorial condemning Mr. Houghton.

"The *World* has asked the members of the Association to consider the advisability of putting another man in Mr. Houghton's place. . . . Mr. Houghton is, by temperament, unsuited, by habit unfit for this work. He has had little experience in it. He shows little desire for it. . . . Mr. Houghton lacks energy. We want a man for Secretary who knows the dairy farmer and how to reach him and win him for Holsteins."

At the time these attacks were made against Mr. Houghton he had served as the Association's Secretary for nearly a quarter of a century and during his tenure in office the Association had grown from a very small beginning to the largest Association of its kind in the world. The breed which it represented was recognized as the leading dairy breed of cattle in America, and it had all been accomplished by careful, persistent, business like methods on the part of the administration. The breeders will want to know just why *The Holstein-Friesian World* came out with these attacks. Did they believe it or were they playing their part in a drama that has led up to the present conditions in which the members find the Association's affairs?

Mr. Houghton in repudiating and rebutting the charges preferred against him sent out general letters to the membership, soliciting their support, and personal letters to his friends, telling them of the conditions that existed and what he felt was the reason for the attacks upon him.

In a letter which was published in *The Holstein-Friesian World* under date of April 27th, said to be addressed by Mr. Houghton to a Wisconsin breeder, reads in part as follows:

"I had become aware of this movement against my reelection through members in Syracuse where F. F. Field called together a number of breeders at a dinner two weeks ago. Such men as President Aitken, E. A. Powell, Treasurer Wing Smith, H. A. Moyer, A. L. Brockway, F. M. Soule & Son, W. C. Hunt, John Arfman, Seth M. Strickland and others advised him that he was wrong and refused to join with him. He secured the support of the Stevens Bros., who are breeders and also own *The Holstein-Friesian World*, B. V. Kelley, the auctioneer, O. U. Kellogg, an ex-president and lawyer, who has defended many breeders in trouble, W. H. Mace, a Cortland Dealer, Hastings of the *Black and White Record*, and Price, editor of *The Holstein-Friesian World*.

"F. F. Field is the leader. He has been a director several years and has for past years by his arrogance and ignorance and conceit become very disagreeable on the board, especially to men like Matteson and Aitken, Smith and Brockway. His idea is to dominate or destroy and if possible secure reelection at any cost and contemplates a clean sweep of the present administration. The culmination of his troubles is in the work of the literary committee, of which I am the chairman, which he has dominated this year and operated to his liking, placing a young man in charge of the work at \$4,500 per year, whose whole experience has been in the advertising department of a daily

paper in Washington, D. C. He directs this work from Brockton by telephone and personal visits to him of Mr. Cleare. The latter also appears to be sowing dissension while on his speaking trips about the country.

"I am charged by Mr. Field with lack of coöperation in this work of the literary committee; also on the tuberculosis committee which prepared and distributed the F. F. Field Method of Eradicating Tuberculosis, and which failed to elicit response or comment from breeders except to accuse Mr. Field with using the Association to advertise himself."

The above is only a brief insight into the beginning of the controversy that has been waging in the Holstein-Friesian Fraternity. Those in control of the Association at the present time acquired their position by resorting to methods that are now being questioned in the courts. We feel that all the facts should be laid before each member of the Association and each breeder of Holstein-Friesian cattle.

By Wire

WE received a wire stating that the action brought by George E. Stevenson and forty-six other breeders under Section 32 of the Membership Corporation Law against the Directors of the Holstein-Friesian Association, which was to have been argued January 3d before Judge Pierce in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, was adjourned for one week on account of illness in the Judge's family. The telegram stated that Kellogg, Jimmy, Prescott and Babcock, were present when the case was called.

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Yet they grind exceeding small;
Though with patience they stand waiting,
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Section 32 was too limited to try out all the questions and rid the Association of the barnacles and leeches clinging to it and absorbing it, it was finally determined to start an action in equity and prosecute them both to a successful conclusion.

The thanks of every member of the Association are due these fifty-three gentlemen, who, having the courage of their convictions, and a sense of duty to their fellow members, are striving for the right. We commend to every member of the Association a careful reading of the entire complaint.

The Pennsylvania Federation

ON December 29th the directors of the Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs met at Harrisburg and considered plans for the coming Farm Products Show and annual meeting. As Director Otto was unable to be present, owing to a meeting of the directors of the Interstate Milk Producers Association, he was represented by his neighbor, Wm. S. Ker, president of the Cumberland County Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association.

Dr. Thompson, president of the Federation, presided at the meeting.

A last minute change of plans by the management of the Farm Products Show made possible a dairy cattle exhibit at the show. It was voted to put on a representative show of Holsteins, every vote being in favor of this as well as letters from Vice-president Jones and Directors Bell and Blair. During the afternoon Director Fairchild phoned his regrets at his inability to be present at the meeting but wished to go on record as being in favor of the representative Holstein exhibit during show week.

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E. Page Allison of West Chester and George Heed, Cashier of the National Bank of Chester County, were appointed by the President to audit the books of the Federation.

Banquet reservations can be made by notifying the Secretary, Box 110, Harrisburg, Penna.

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When the directors of the Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs decided to stage an exhibit of Holsteins at the Pennsylvania Farm Products Show, which will be held at Harrisburg the week of January 19-23, Abner S. Deysher, one of their number, promised to coöperate by sending down a few of the big record animals now at Berks Farm. Sparrow Hawk Johanna is one of the animals Mr. Deysher expects to send. She recently completed a year record of 1,388.08 lb. butter and 28,028.9 lb. milk. At the time this record was completed she ranked 16th among cows tested for a year. She is due to freshen again in February by King Tweede Spring Farm, the Berks Farm senior herdsire. Her fourteen months old son will also be in evidence. This bull has been consigned to the fourth Brentwood Sale.

Wynola Tobe Pontiac Lass, a daughter of King Tweede Spring Farm will make one of the Deysher exhibits. She recently completed a year record of 1,186.78 lb. butter and 23,498.2 lb. milk as a junior three-year-old. Her record took fourth place at time of making. Besides her official test period supervisors were present ten different months while she was on test and on eight of these monthly periods Wynola made retest requirements. She is a very consistent producer for, while her best seven-day record during the year was 25 lb. butter, during the entire 52 weeks she averaged over 22 lb.

Providing Red Cross Heroine of Grayfield drops a living calf in February she will become the State champion in the ten months division taking this title from her stable-mate Charlotte Lyons Korndyke. Although she is due to freshen



SPARROWHAWK JOHANNA

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in February, by King Tweede Spring Farm, she will be on exhibition at Harrisburg. Her ten months record was over 1,100 lb. butter and 22,000 lb. milk.

The new State champion, Lyons Sarcastic Korndyke, is bound to attract lots of attention. She freshened January 2d, dropping a bull calf by Sir Pietertje Chloe Ormsby, thereby qualifying in the ten months division. During 305 days she produced 1,068.59 lb. butter and 24,062.3 lb. milk as a junior four-year-old, the world's record for butter and the second highest milk record ever reported for a heifer in her class. Lyons Sarcastic Korndyke is a splendid individual as well as a great producer and Holstein breeders will welcome the opportunity to look her over.

Lady Thyrsa Walker Segis just completed a ten months record, exceeding 800 lb. butter and 17,000 lb. milk as a junior three-year-old. This is her second 305 day record as last year she produced 763.98 lb. butter and 15,449 lb. milk as a junior two-year-old. This heifer and her full sister will be on exhibition at Harrisburg during Farm Products Show week.

Many breeders from the northern part of the State would like to see King Tweede Spring Farm at the Show but we are informed that it is not the intention of Mr. Deysher and Herdsman Berry to bring down the old bull who now has four daughters that each have made over 30 lb. butter in a week. His last two are Korndyke Tobe Pontiac, 30.51 lb. butter, 646.9 lb. milk, 95.7 lb. milk in a day as a junior four-year-old, and Berks Spring Farm Alcartra 31.19 lb. butter, 585.1 lb. milk in a week, freshening at the age of two years, ten months and eight days. This heifer is the youngest 30

lb. cow in the state of Pennsylvania, and took from her stable-mate Eco-Sylv Mechtilde, the state championship in the senior two-year-old class. In thirty days she produced 132.82 lb. butter and 1,927.2 lb. milk. She is not only the State champion but also the United States champion senior two-year-old for thirty-day butter production, beating out a sister of her sire by one pound of butter. She is a daughter of L. H. C. Princess Annetje Alcartra the first cow to make a 30 lb. seven-day butter record at Berks Farm. At the farm they have two sisters of this great heifer yet to freshen.



LYONS SARCASTIC KORNDYKE

1,068.59 lb. butter, 24,062.3 lb. milk in 305 days as a junior four-year-old, champion Pennsylvania record in class.

In the next issue we plan to tell more of the performances of the cows and heifers at Berks Farm and only take space at this time to tell of the animals that will be seen at Pennsylvania's great winter fair. The Deysher exhibit will be headed by Sir Pietertje Chloe Ormsby and cattle breeders from all over the state will want to see this remarkably bred young bull selected by Mr. Deysher after visiting leading establishments in many states. Very few who will see this bull at Harrisburg have ever before had the privilege of seeing a bull brought from Minnesota to head a high class Pennsylvania herd. The sons and daughters of Sir Pietertje Chloe Ormsby are beginning to arrive at the farm and Herdsman Berry says that they are everything that could be asked for, big, strong-bodied calves, well developed, and very uniform in color, a little more black than white.

The decision to have a cattle exhibit at show time was made possible at the last minute by a change of plans of the show management. A meeting of the directors of the Federation was called immediately and it was decided to take advantage of the opportunity and to have on display a Holstein exhibit that would show the producing capacity of the breed. If you are able to get away from home be sure and see this great show and take in the Holstein events of the week.

TO MAKE MILWAUKEE A DAIRY CENTER

Wisconsin dairymen aim to make Milwaukee the greatest concentration and distributing point for dairy products in this country. They recently formed the Greater Wisconsin Association and one of the first moves will be to build a \$2,000,000 storage warehouse in which dairy products can be stored for curing and, if need be, to keep them off the market if low prices temporarily prevail.

T. H. Campion, principal of the Milwaukee County Farm School, has been appointed Executive Secretary and General Manager. He is chairman of the National Dairy Club of Wisconsin, president of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Association and was formerly district supervisor of county farm agents.

It is claimed that Wisconsin produces 74% of all the cheese made in the United States. The principal market is at Plymouth. Buyers often complain at the time lost in going to an out-of-way place like Plymouth to transact business. With the erection of a large storage warehouse at Milwaukee, it is hoped that the cheese board will move there.

He: "That young brother of yours saw me kiss you just now. What should I give him to keep him quiet?"

She (absently): "He usually gets a quarter."

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SPARROWHAWK JOHANNA

After dropping these calves she produced 1,388.08 lb. butter, 28,028.9 lb. milk in a year.

In February, by King Tweede Spring Farm, she will be on exhibition at Harrisburg. Her ten months record was over 1,100 lb. butter and 22,000 lb. milk.

The new State champion, Lyons Sarcastic Korndyke, is bound to attract lots of attention. She freshened January 2d, dropping a bull calf by Sir Pietertje Chloe Ormsby, thereby qualifying in the ten months division. During 305 days she produced 1,068.59 lb. butter and 24,062.3 lb. milk as a junior four-year-old, the world's record for butter and the second highest milk record ever reported for a heifer in her class. Lyons Sarcastic Korndyke is a splendid individual as well as a great producer and Holstein breeders will welcome the opportunity to look her over.

Lady Thyrsa Walker Segis just completed a ten months record, exceeding 800 lb. butter and 17,000 lb. milk as a junior three-year-old. This is her second 305 day record as last year she produced 763.98 lb. butter and 15,449 lb. milk as a junior two-year-old. This heifer and her full sister will be on exhibition at Harrisburg during Farm Products Show week.

Many breeders from the northern part of the State would like to see King Tweede Spring Farm at the Show but we are informed that it is not the intention of Mr. Deysher and Herdsman Berry to bring down the old bull who now has four daughters that each have made over 30 lb. butter in a week. His last two are Korndyke Tobe Pontiac, 30.51 lb. butter, 646.9 lb. milk, 95.7 lb. milk in a day as a junior four-year-old, and Berks Spring Farm Alcartra 31.19 lb. butter, 585.1 lb. milk in a week, freshening at the age of two years, ten months and eight days. This heifer is the youngest 30

lb. cow in the state of Pennsylvania, and took from her stable-mate Eco-Sylv Mechthilde, the state championship in the senior two-year-old class. In thirty days she produced 132.82 lb. butter and 1,927.2 lb. milk. She is not only the State champion but also the United States champion senior two-year-old for thirty-day butter production, beating out a sister of her sire by one pound of butter. She is a daughter of L. H. C. Princess Annetje Alcartra the first cow to make a 30 lb. seven-day butter record at Berks Farm. At the farm they have two sisters of this great heifer yet to freshen.



LYONS SARCASTIC KORNDYKE

1,068.59 lb. butter, 24,062.3 lb. milk in 305 days as a junior four-year-old, champion Pennsylvania record in class.

In the next issue we plan to tell more of the performances of the cows and heifers at Berks Farm and only take space at this time to tell of the animals that will be seen at Pennsylvania's great winter fair. The Deysher exhibit will be headed by Sir Pietertje Chloe Ormsby and cattle breeders from all over the state will want to see this remarkably bred young bull selected by Mr. Deysher after visiting leading establishments in many states. Very few who will see this bull at Harrisburg have ever before had the privilege of seeing a bull brought from Minnesota to head a high class Pennsylvania herd. The sons and daughters of Sir Pietertje Chloe Ormsby are beginning to arrive at the farm and Herdsman Berry says that they are everything that could be asked for, big, strong-bodied calves, well developed, and very uniform in color, a little more black than white.

The decision to have a cattle exhibit at show time was made possible at the last minute by a change of plans of the show management. A meeting of the directors of the Federation was called immediately and it was decided to take advantage of the opportunity and to have on display a Holstein exhibit that would show the producing capacity of the breed. If you are able to get away from home be sure and see this great show and take in the Holstein events of the week.

TO MAKE MILWAUKEE A DAIRY CENTER

Wisconsin dairymen aim to make Milwaukee the greatest concentration and distributing point for dairy products in this country. They recently formed the Greater Wisconsin Association and one of the first moves will be to build a \$2,000,000 storage warehouse in which dairy products can be stored for curing and, if need be, to keep them off the market if low prices temporarily prevail.

T. H. Campion, principal of the Milwaukee County Farm School, has been appointed Executive Secretary and General Manager. He is chairman of the National Dairy Club of Wisconsin, president of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Association and was formerly district supervisor of county farm agents.

It is claimed that Wisconsin produces 74% of all the cheese made in the United States. The principal market is at Plymouth. Buyers often complain at the time lost in going to an out-of-way place like Plymouth to transact business. With the erection of a large storage warehouse at Milwaukee, it is hoped that the cheese board will move there.

He: "That young brother of yours saw me kiss you just now. What should I give him to keep him quiet?"
She (absently): "He usually gets a quarter."

Legal Action to Stop Extravagance, Mismanagement and High Fees

SUPREME COURT: COUNTY OF ERIE.

George E. Stevenson, Frank W. Kehl, Charles L. Couch, John T. Shanahan, Clayton E. Bray, Ford W. Hudson, Ray Tomlinson, Philip Rupright, C. A. Snow, W. E. Stephenson, L. P. Rupright, Din. Postlewaite, Robert Winship, Glenn Spencer, W. L. Young, Arch W. Miller, R. Bruce Williams, A. J. Miller, Jay E. Miller, S. Blaine Lehman, D. C. Snider, L. E. Singer, Wade H. Barnes, Julius C. Fish, A. E. Robinson, C. P. Omwake, Charles B. Nigh, Cyrus Stouffer, Clarence V. Eldridge, J. Fred Roulette, R. B. Rench, I. C. Barr, S. E. Speck, M. W. Hoch, H. M. Rowe, C. P. Snively, H. W. Small, T. W. McCleary, Frank R. Keller, Frank P. Coward, J. Fred Davison, Mark F. Bensley, John H. Caves, Charles H. Eldridge, J. S. Howard, F. R. Howard, J. A. Gsell, Henry Martin, R. A. Eldridge, Jonn M. Martin, Charles W. Wood, G. A. Spencer,

—against—

Holstein Friesian Association of America.

TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANT:

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer, or if the complaint is not served with this summons to serve a notice of appearance on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this Summons exclusive of the day of service. In case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you for default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Trial to be held in the County of Erie, dated this 26th day of December, 1924.

GREENLEAF S. VAN GORDER,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
985 Ellicott Square,
Buffalo, N. Y.

First: That each of said plaintiffs are in good standing and entitled to all the rights, privileges and advantages of such membership and that all of the plaintiffs are united in interest.

Second: That the defendant, Holstein Friesian Association is a domestic corporation created by Chapter 333 of the laws of 1885 of this state, re-incorporated in the year 1914 pursuant to the membership Corporation law, the certificate of such re-incorporation being filed in the office of the Secretary of State, January 2, 1914, and that its principal place of business is in the city of Buffalo, Erie County, New York.

Third: That a copy of section 23 of the general corporation law is hereto annexed and marked Schedule "A". That a copy of section 26 of the general corporation laws is hereto annexed and marked Schedule "B". That a copy of section 48 of the membership corporation law as it stood prior to May 5, 1921, is hereto annexed and marked Schedule "C". That a copy of section 48 of said law as it stood from May 5, 1921 to May 3, 1923, is hereto annexed and marked Schedule "D". That a copy of said section 48 as amended May 3, 1923 and as it now stands is hereto annexed and marked Schedule "E". That a copy of the act to incorporate the defendant is hereto annexed and marked Schedule "F". That a copy of the certificate of reincorporation of the defendant is hereto annexed and marked Schedule "G". That each of said schedules is made a part of this complaint.

Fourth: That until and during October 1921 the bylaws of said association provided for voting in person or by proxy and that up to and including the month of June, 1921, at all meetings of the association, all voting was in person and by proxy. The annual meeting for 1921 was held at Syracuse, New York in the month of June.

Fifth: That in the month of October, 1921, a special meeting of the association was held at the city of St. Paul, Minnesota at which meeting a delegate system was adopted that from and after said St. Paul meeting all voting has been done pursuant to such delegate system and no voting has been done in person or by proxy. That there are now over 23,000 mem-

bers of the association some of whom reside in each state of the Union and also in some parts of Canada and that there are upwards of 1,200,000 of registered Holsteins in the United States.

Sixth: That the annual convention in June 1922 was held at Kansas City, Missouri and upon information and belief plaintiffs allege that no delegates or members were present from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee or Utah, and that one John F. McCarthy, a member of the association from Texas was present and that he was given a seat among the delegates without the right to vote. That there were elected to attend such annual convention, 136 delegates and that there were present and voting at such convention 75 delegates only. That in 27 districts no nomination of delegates were made and that these 27 districts under the bylaws were entitled to 31 representatives. That at such convention directors were elected and a resolution was passed clothing the board of directors with power to employ a secretary of the association and a superintendent of advanced registry.

Seventh: That the annual convention for the association of 1923 was held at the city of Cleveland on the 6th day of June 1923. That by the delegate system so adopted as aforesaid at St. Paul, 136 delegates were to be elected. As a matter of fact only 120 were elected, and but 84 were present. That the states of Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wyoming and Colorado were not represented. That at such convention directors were elected and other business transacted.

Eighth: That the annual convention for 1924 was held at Richmond, Virginia, in the month of June. At that convention 74 delegates only were present, they representing 23 states and Canada. That the convention was conducted under the delegate system adopted at St. Paul in October, 1921, and that the place for the holding of the convention for 1925 was fixed at Grand Rapids, Michigan, that directors were elected, resolutions were adopted and business transacted.

Ninth: That the adoption of the delegate system at the special meeting at St. Paul in 1921 was without the state of New York, was in contravention of the laws of this state and of the charter of the association and that such system deprives members of the association of the right to attend an annual meeting and vote either in person or by proxy and was ultra vires, irregular, illegal and void.

Tenth: That all the acts and proceeding of the annual convention held at Kansas City in June, 1922, were because of the operation of the delegate system and because of the deprivation of the right of any member to vote in person or by proxy for directors and secretary irregular, illegal and void.

Eleventh: That the convention so held at Cleveland, Ohio in June 1923 under such delegate system and plan of voting deprived members of the association of their rights and privileges to attend and vote or from executing a proxy which could be voted. That a member who attended personally could only vote if he had given the committee on credentials of the association and the directors notice of his intention to attend, and that the operation of such delegate system amounted to disfranchisement of a majority of the members of the association.

Twelfth: That the convention for the year 1924 was held at Richmond, Virginia, during the month of June and was conducted under the delegate system and that directors were elected, resolutions adopted, business transacted and Grand Rapids, Michigan was selected for the annual convention in June, 1925.

Thirteenth: That prior to May 5, 1921, no meeting of the association could be held outside the state of New York. That on that day Chapter 577 of the laws of 1921 of this state went into effect providing that meetings of the association could be held outside the state of New York. That on the

3rd day of May, 1923, Chapter 327 of the laws of this state went into effect and telegraphic and written notice thereof and that the association could not legally meet without this state, was immediately and on that day given to Frederick L. Houghton, Secretary of the Association, by a member of the association and that the association could not legally hold meetings or conventions outside the State of New York.

Fourteen: The plaintiffs further show that up to and on or about June, 1919, the fees to be paid the secretary of the association on the sale and transfer of any animal, for a transfer certificate, was the sum of twenty-five cents, and that under the careful and prudent management of the secretary and superintendent of Advanced Official Registry, the surplus fund of the association had grown to \$347,000; that at that time the fees for such transfer were increased to one dollar, which at once became a grievous and oppressive burden upon the small farmer or practical dairyman. That previous to and at the annual meeting at Syracuse, New York in June, 1921, a determined effort among the entire membership was made against such excessive fee, with the result that by an overwhelming majority by personal and proxy vote, namely in a vote of 13,331 by a majority of 2,253 votes, such fee was reduced to fifty cents. That thereafter and on or about the month of June, 1922, at the Kansas City meeting for the purpose of creating a so-called extension service, and entrenching and perpetuating themselves in the management and control of the affairs of the association, the then board of directors by and through a vote of the delegates present again raised such transfer fees to one dollar and a half. The plaintiffs further allege upon information and belief that over twenty-two thousand members of the association are plain practical everyday farmers, who live on their own farms, do a part, if not all of the actual labor thereon. That there are some of the members of the association who are men of great wealth, prominent politically and socially in business enterprises and circles, and it is from this class of the membership that the present board of directors and some of the officers are made up. That by and through the so-called extension service state associations in several of the states were formed each association has been placed in charge of a man who for a paid salary has looked after such extension service and managed the same in such a manner under the direction of the executive committee of the defendant as to safeguard and protect the interests of the said board of directors, in a political way, to the end that their management and control has been perpetuated and entrenched. That because of such great expense attendant upon such extension service, or propaganda, it became not only necessary to increase such transfer from fifty cents to one dollar and a half, but also the same coterie of gentlemen farmers composed of Holstein-Friesian cattle merely because of a hobby or a fad, and not because it was necessary for their livelihood, from their viewpoint of self preservation, decided that it was necessary to encroach upon the surplus funds of the association, which on the first day of June, 1923, amounted to \$459,749.54, and they served notice upon the secretary, and he, as in duty bound, served notice upon the membership that a motion would be made at the annual convention in Cleveland to take \$93,000 out of such reserve fund and expend it in so-called extension service, with the result that \$47,000 or more was actually taken from said reserve fund and was devoted to the ostensible purpose of benefiting the breed through the operation of the so-called extension service a certain portion of said one dollar and fifty cents transfer fees and the accumulations therefrom, namely, fifty cents on each transfer, is made payable and paid to organizations formed in various states for the purpose of the so-called extension service, with the result that a half dozen of the states which have greater membership than others received a very large proportion of one-third of such fees, which are again used in an effort to perpetuate this same coterie of gentlemen farmers, in their control of the association. The plaintiffs allege that no benefit what-

ever accrues to any member of the association from this so-called extension service, except those few "gentlemen farmers, politicians and business men," above noted. That the funds of the association are squandered the reserve fund is being depleted from year to year, the association has been operated at a loss during each of the last three years, and unless the extravagance of the present board of directors is checked and stopped the association will become insolvent.

Fifteen: The plaintiffs further allege that the increase of the transfer fee to one dollar and fifty cents and the diversion of fifty cents thereof from the treasury of this association into the hands of these so-called state associations to expend as they see fit, is in contravention of the letter and spirit of the articles of the association or charter of this association and in contravention of the laws of this state, ultra vires, illegal and void. That showing how easily the affairs of the association are controlled, it is only necessary to point to the attendance of the 1922 convention at Kansas City, when only seventy-five delegates were in attendance, and to the 1923 convention in Cleveland when only eighty-four delegates were in attendance. The convention at Richmond, Virginia in 1924, where only seventy-four delegates were in attendance; these delegates were selected each year by these state organizations of this so-called extension service, the leaders of which are always selected and approved by the executive committee of this same political board of directors, and in this connection your petitioners allege that in the final analysis of the action of the board of directors, with reference to these transfer fees, and to the treasury surplus, it amounts practically to a looting of the treasury and is not in the best interests of the association nor the great membership thereof, scattered throughout the United States. And your petitioners further allege that the increase of such transfer fee to one dollar and fifty cents was irregular and illegal, and that such transfer fee is of right and should be at the rate of fifty cents for each transfer as fixed and determined at the Syracuse meeting in June, 1921. That during the five years or six years last past large sums of money, amounting to many thousands of dollars have been illegally and wrongfully withdrawn from the Treasury of the association and paid to officers and directors of the association in violation of law and of the constitution and bylaws of the defendant among which was \$12,000 paid to one D. D. Aitken as president for 1919-1920 and \$12,000 paid him while president 1920-1921 in fictitious, ostensible, capacity as director of extension service, and among which was many thousands of dollars paid to James A. Reynolds a director and chairman of the executive committee, during the year above named and every year thereafter and that said Reynolds is now Treasurer of the defendant and also drawing the salary of that office. That a majority of the present board of directors have constituted a majority of the board of directors since the year 1919. That so reckless have the directors become in the management of the affairs of the defendant that the expenditures for 1923-1924 exceed those of 1919-1920 by upwards of \$329,924.00. In fact the directors have gone to such lengths in their extravagance that they have made the defendant a purely business corporation instead of a membership corporation confining its activities as contemplated by its charter to registering and transferring the cattle and maintaining the purity of the blood of the breed. The plaintiffs further show that the total earnings of the defendant for the year

ending April 30, 1919 were:	\$317,595.87
Total operating expenses	\$256,811.37
Net Profit	\$60,784.50
That for the year ending Dec., 1923	
Total operating expenses were	\$586,736.22
Total receipts	\$525,916.67
Net loss	\$60,819.55
In 1919 the defendant issued 97,392 transfers. In 1923	

it issued 91,665 transfers. In 1919 it issued 90,887 registration certificates.

In 1923, 115,132.

In 1919 the defendant received, 3,198 applications for membership.

In 1923 it received 1,754 only.

Sixteen: That the principal place of business as stated in the charter of the defendant, is at Buffalo, New York, a very central location for the annual meetings of its members with relation to the Holstein-Friesian interests in the United States. That taking the country as a whole the interests of the members would be better served by the holding of the annual meetings there rather than by holding them alternately in different states of the Union.

THE PRINCIPAL REASON FOR HOLDING YEARLY MEETINGS OR CONVENTIONS IN LARGE CITIES OF DIFFERENT STATES OF THE UNION HAS BEEN FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SAME COTERIE OF WEALTHY GENTLEMEN FARMERS SO THAT THEY MIGHT HOLD AN ANNUAL SALE OF THEIR VALUABLE CATTLE IN CONNECTION WITH SUCH ANNUAL CONVENTION. THE DEFENDANT PAYS THE OFFICERS AND THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ALL THEIR EXPENSES WHILE ATTENDING THE CONVENTIONS OR ANNUAL MEETINGS. THE EXTENSION SERVICE WRITES UP THEIR ADVERTISEMENTS OF THE CATTLE THEY DESIRE TO SELL AND PAYS THE ADVERTISING BILLS OUT OF THE TREASURY OF THE DEFENDANT, WHILE THE PLAIN ORDINARY DIRT FARMER WHO IS UNABLE TO FIT UP OR OWN A HIGH GRADE CLASS OF CATTLE FOR THESE ANNUAL SALES OR TO PAY THE EXPENSE ON SHIPMENT OF CATTLE, PAYS HIS OWN PERSONAL EXPENSES, ALL OVER THE UNITED STATES, IS STILL PENALIZED FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMPARATIVELY A FEW, BY BEING COMPELLED TO PAY EXCESSIVE REGISTRATION AND TRANSFER FEES WHICH ARE FIXED AND DETERMINED BY THIS SAME COTERIE OF POLITICAL, GENTLEMEN FARMERS.

THAT THESE PUBLIC SALES HAVE BEEN SO FEATURED BY THE SO-CALLED EXTENSION SERVICE OF THE DEFENDANT, AT THE EXPENSE OF THE DEFENDANT BY THE PROPAGANDA AND THE ATTENDING DRAFT UPON ITS TREASURY THAT IT HAS ASSUMED THE MAGNITUDE OF A PUBLIC SCANDAL TO THE GREAT DETRIMENT AND LOSS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Seventeen: That the convention of June, 1923, held at Cleveland, Ohio, and all its acts and resolutions, and the convention held at Richmond, Virginia, June, 1924, and all its acts and resolutions were in contravention of the laws of this state, irregular, illegal, ultra vires, null and void.

Eighteen: That while by the act of incorporation of the defendant the principal office of the defendant is deemed to be located within this state, yet the incumbents of the different offices all reside without the State of New York, to wit: The President in Illinois, the Vice President in Pennsylvania, the Secretary in Vermont, the Treasurer in Ohio and the Superintendent of Advanced Registry in Wisconsin and the plaintiffs allege upon information and belief that all of the funds of the defendant have been withdrawn from the State that while in name it is a domestic corporation, it has been designedly made in fact a foreign corporation seeking to evade the provisions of the laws of this state, and while in name it is a membership corporation, yet in fact it has designedly been made a business corporation exploited for the sole purpose of creating and fitting offices by the present board of directors and their satellites at large salaries with the result that the resources of the defendant are being rapidly depleted.

WHEREFORE the plaintiffs pray for a decree and judgment of this court holding,

First: That the special meeting of the defendant at St. Paul, Minnesota in October, 1921 and all its acts and resolutions because there was no authority for it under the statute law of this state nor under the constitution or bylaws of the defendant, be decreed null and void and of no effect.

Second: That the convention held at Kansas City, Mo., and all its acts and resolutions, because it was held and conducted under the delegate system of voting was null and void and of no effect.

Third: That the convention held at Cleveland, Ohio in June, 1923 and all its acts and resolutions, because it was held without the state of New York and conducted under the delegate system of voting, was null and void and of no effect.

Fourth: That the convention held at Richmond, Virginia, in June 1924, and all its acts and resolutions, because it was held without the state of New York and conducted under the delegate system of voting, was null and void and of no effect.

Fifth: That the fixing of the fee at fifty cents for the transfer of any animal as fixed and determined at the annual convention in June, 1921, at Syracuse, N. Y. is still in full force and effect.

Sixth: That an interlocutory decree of this court be made providing for an examination of the books of the defendant by an expert accountant to be named by the court, for the purpose of ascertaining the exact financial condition of the defendant.

Seventh: That the resolution providing for a meeting at Grand Rapids, Michigan in June, 1925, is null and void.

Eighth: That a special meeting be held in New York State, at a place to be appointed by the court, for the election of directors because of the failure to legally elect directors at the Cleveland convention in 1923, at the Richmond Convention in 1924, and the secretary give sixty days notice thereof, in writing to each member shall have the right to vote in person or by proxy.

Ninth: That the defendant be enjoined from any encroachment upon the reserve fund for the purpose of the so-called extension service or propaganda connected therewith, and from holding any meeting or convention outside of the State of New York.

Tenth: For such other different, or further relief as to the court may seem just and equitable together with the cost and disbursements of the plaintiffs herein.

GREENLEAF S. VAN GORDER,
Attorney for plaintiff,
985 Ellicott Square,
Buffalo, New York.

Hostess: "Did you ever try any of my biscuits, Judge?"
Judge: "No; I never did. But I dare say they deserve it."



DAUGHTERS OF WESTSIDE KING VALE 4th

We are overstocked. Can't you use a few of this Quality?

MENZO A. BROOKER

R. D. 2, South New Berlin
Chenango Co. New York

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

GLENN GERMAN'S PET COW

Nearly all dairymen have a favorite cow, one they pet occasionally, because of some trait. She may be especially typy, or an extra-good producer, or she may always go to her stall and never give any trouble, instinctively seeming to know just what is expected of her or what her owner wishes her to do. Such cows seem to be almost human in their understanding and to be without that "streak of cussedness" sometimes found in humans as well as barnyard animals.

Dorothy Francine Johanna Lad, one of the handsome cows owned by Glenn German, of Cuba, New York is a special pet of her owner and it was all the more surprising to us to learn that he had consigned her to the sale of the New York State Association, which will be held at the State Fair Coliseum at Syracuse, January 14th and 15th. Maybe it was because Mr. German thought so much of this cow that he agreed to the request of the association representatives that he send



DOROTHY FRANCINE JOHANNA LAD AND GLENN GERMAN

her to the sale for Dorothy is the kind that a man hates to part with and likes to buy. Study her outlines and type as shown in the picture, notice her long, slender head and neck, her depth of body and evident dairy quality and note how confidently she stands by her owner to have her photograph taken, and you will join us in wondering why her owner promised to let her go.

Dorothy Francine Johanna Lad is by Donald Johanna Lad a grandson of King Korndyke Sadie Vale and Colantha Johanna Lad 8th. Her dam is a granddaughter of Brookside Pontiac Paul and traces to many old time famous animals. This dam was officially tested when nearly eleven years old and made 18.69 lb. butter in seven days. Dorothy was tested as a senior three-year-old and produced 20.36 lb. butter 476.4 lb. milk. She has a maternal sister, with 535.5 lb. milk, 23.05 lb. butter in seven days as a four-year-old.

December 30, 1924.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman,
Harrisburg, Pa.

Gentlemen:

Please excuse my delay in renewing my subscription. I intended to do so before, but kept putting it off on account of numerous duties that demanded attention.

I like the paper very much and heartily approve the stand you take in Holstein affairs.

It is indeed gratifying to read your magazine after having been disgusted with the ill-advised politics set forth in The Holstein-Friesian World.

MASSACHUSETTS BREEDER.

The illustration shows Mr. German in his working clothes just as if he were bringing Dorothy and her stablemates from the pasture to the barn. The farm buildings are in the background so you can learn something about the home from which Dorothy comes. In addition, the German herd is on the accredited list with its health vouched for by both state and federal veterinary authorities.

Teacher: "Now, Robert, what is a niche in a church?"
Robert: "Why, it's just the same as an itch any place else, only you can't scratch it as well."



The cows and heifers in this herd are bred to a son of KING SEGIS PONTIAC KONIGEN and DUTCHLAND PIETERTJE BEAUTY, an A.R.O. granddaughter of DUTCHLAND SIR PIETERTJE HENGERVELD and BEAUTY PIETERTJE BUTTER KING.

The first twenty-two sisters of my bull, tested for a year, average over 20,000 lb. milk and more than 900 lb. butter.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision latest test CLEAN. Prices Reasonable.

RAYMOND D. STRICKLAND,
Susquehanna Co., R. D., NICHOLSON, PA.



Come to This Barn

and select Holsteins combining high class individuality with great profit earning capacity. In it have been raised animals that have won in the great showings and here some of the greatest records ever known have been made.

Our animals look well, do well and test well.

Origin Herd is under Federal Supervision.

Tell us your wants. Prices and full particulars cheerfully furnished.

George E. Stevenson

727 Connell Bldg. Scranton, Pa.

THE PRACTICAL DAIRYMAN

CARE OF THE DAIRY BULL

Good sires are absolutely necessary to dairy farmers, as it is largely through the use of good sires that high-producing herds are built up. Once a dairyman has a good bull he should be given the care that will insure the greatest profit.

Bull calves to be raised for breeding purposes should be fed and handled much the same as heifers. If skim milk is fed—and it should be—it is advisable that after calves are three months old to give them a little more grain than the heifers get and to delay weaning from milk to 8 to 10 months. As a rule, bulls grow somewhat faster than heifers. This feeding enables them to attain their best size and development. Undersized bulls are seldom looked upon with favor. Bulls should be ready for light service at 10 or 12 months of age. From this time on the grain fed the bull may be much the same as that given the herd cows. Feed the bulls enough to keep them in vigorous physical condition, but not too fat, since this often causes sluggishness. This is especially true of old bulls and is very often caused by excessive flesh and lack of exercise. If the bull becomes too fat, cut down the grain and make sure he gets plenty of exercise.

The amount of grain will vary from 4 to 10 pounds daily, depending on the size and condition and the roughage fed. The following grain ration is a good one.

Ground corn	300 pounds
Ground oats	200 pounds
Wheat bran	200 pounds
Linseed meal	100 pounds

Ground oats are especially desirable for bulls. Cottonseed meal is not to be recommended unless in very small amounts. Such legume hays as alfalfa, soybeans and cow peas should be fed. These feeds are high in protein and mineral matter and are valuable for keeping heavily used bulls in ideal condition. From 10 to 12 pounds of hay should be fed daily, and where silage is available from 10 to 15 pounds may be fed. Dairy bulls should have plenty of water. This point is often neglected.

If bulls are to be profitable, they must be properly housed and exercised. It is a poor practice to keep a bull standing constantly in a small stall without exercise, as it may make him sterile and vicious.

A shed or barn opening into a lot or yard is a practical shelter for a bull. The shed may be left open on the south side, which enables him to go out and in at will.

Bull calves should be separated from the heifers before they are six months old, as they may begin to get heifers with calf.

Bulls are old enough for service at 10 to 12 months of age, but until they are 18 months old they should be bred to only a few cows. At two years of age, during the breeding season, he should be able to serve four or five cows a week without injury. A mature, well-fed bull could possibly serve 200 cows a year, if the cows were evenly distributed throughout the year. Under average conditions, however, when the breeding is not evenly distributed a bull should be allowed to care for 50 to 60 cows. In breeding cows, one service or leap is usually satisfactory.

A bull should never run with the herd because:

First, there is no way of telling what cows are safely with calf, and as a result, sterile cows may be kept in the herd when otherwise they could be disposed of. Also, cows that are shy breeders may not be discovered in time for proper treatment.

Second, there will be no way of telling when to expect the calves, so that cows may be milked right up to the time of calving. In order to best prepare a cow for her next milking period, she should be fattened somewhat. This can be done best when the cow is dried up for a period of about six weeks.

Third, if heifers run in the same pasture, they will be bred before they are sufficiently developed which results in small stunted cows.

Fourth, when allowed to run in the pasture, a bull will waste his vitality, because he will serve a cow a number of times.

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When dairy cows consume an average of 25 pounds of cabbage immediately after milking there will be few objectional flavors or odors in the milk.

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The abnormal flavors and odors produced by feeding cabbage are slightly more pronounced in cream than in milk.

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CONCRETE FLOORS

A concrete floor is easy to keep clean and is not slippery if finished with a wood float. It is cold for the cows to lie on, however, unless kept well bedded with straw or similar material. A wooden overlay made of creosoted planks gives the cows the necessary insulation and when laid tight to the concrete is sanitary. Cork brick or creosoted wooden blocks are excellent but expensive. An earth floor, or a wooden one with space under it holding filth, is unsanitary.

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The health of the cattle is largely dependent upon proper ventilation. It is a common experience to find many stables with either too much or not enough ventilation during winter. Barns to be comfortable should be properly ventilated and at the same time not too cold. There are many inexpensive ways of admitting fresh air and leading off the impure air without sacrificing comfort. Fresh air and proper temperature are not antagonistic. Farmers' Bulletin 1393, "Principles of Dairy Barn Ventilation," gives specific directions on this matter. It will be sent free as long as the supply lasts. Write for it to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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At this time of the year many producers may have abandoned the use of ice, or even cold water in cooling milk, thinking that the weather itself will sufficiently take care of the cooling. The use of a thermometer will show whether or not they are right. Prompt cooling of milk is important in the winter as well as in the summer.

CONCENTRATES AND ROUGHAGES

Concentrates are feeding stuffs of condensed nature, which are low in fiber and hence furnish a large amount of digestible matter. Examples of this class of feeds are the various grains, as Indian corn, wheat and oats, and milling by-products of high feeding value, as wheat bran, linseed meal, gluten feed, etc.

Roughages are the coarser feeding stuffs, which are higher in fiber and supply a lower percentage of digestible matter. Such feeds as hay, corn fodder, straw, and silage belong to this class. Some of the low-grade milling by-products, such as oat hulls, ground corn cobs, and peanut hulls are roughages, rather than concentrates, for they are largely fiber and furnish but little nutriment.

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12 pound sugar	8 ounces cornstarch
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For chocolate milk mix one part syrup with six to eight parts milk. The syrup and milk should be thoroughly mixed. This may be done in a milk can.

HARD MILKING

Hard milking is due to an obstruction of stricture, sometimes within the milk duct, but usually at the teat orifice. It may be brought about by a tenseness of the teat orifice, or by scar formation following injury of the teat.

There are on the market several types of teat dilators, any one of which may be of benefit in correcting this condition. The dilator may be inserted an hour or two before milking, but the instrument should be sterile and the teat thoroughly cleansed before the insertion. After milking, the affected teat should be massaged with petrolatum into which 10 per cent of the fluid extract of belladonna has been incorporated. The alternate use of the ointment and the dilator should be continued until the condition appears to be corrected.

When this treatment fails it may become expedient to resort to surgical measures for relief of the stricture, but this is done to better advantage after the cow has been dried off, involving a better prospect of prompt healing, and a less likelihood of causing a dangerous infection or a leaky teat. The instrument used for this operation is known as a teat bistoury, consisting of a small shaft containing a concealed blade. After the bistoury is thrust well into the teat the blade is uncovered and the instrument is rapidly withdrawn, thus severing the obstructing issues at one stroke. This procedure is usually repeated three or four times in each teat that is hard to milk, turning the blade at different angles each time. Great care must be exercised to have the instrument sterile for this operation, to avoid infection into the udder. A word of caution to be taken into consideration is that this operation may result in an excessively large teat orifice, and is sometimes productive of the unfortunate condition known as leaky quarter.—*Farmers' Bulletin 1422.*

HOME GROWN FEEDS

No system of livestock farming is profitable without an abundance of home-grown feeds. Especially does this apply to a sufficient quantity of home-grown roughages.

The dairy farmer is in a position to produce feeds necessary for the dairy herd cheaper than they can be purchased, because all feeds must be grown on some farm, in addition to the original farm cost, those that are purchased must be charged with transportation cost, milling, sacking, bailing, hauling, and the profits of several middlemen before they arrive at the farm where they are consumed by the dairy cow. The roughage and concentrate feeds that are most desirable for making suitable rations for the dairy cow are those crops which make a good system of crop rotation, which are soil builders, and which when fed to good dairy cows return the greatest profit per unit of feed grown.

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PENNSYLVANIA'S CHAMPION JUNIOR JUDGING TEAM. Reading from left to right: Ruben Keller, Plumsteadville; Claude Bryan, Parkside; Charles Carter, Yardley; A. S. Barnhardt, Coach. These boys are all members of Bucks County Dairy Calf Clubs and own producing animals.

THE PRACTICAL DAIRYMAN

CARE OF THE DAIRY BULL

Good sires are absolutely necessary to dairy farmers, as it is largely through the use of good sires that high-producing herds are built up. Once a dairyman has a good bull he should be given the care that will insure the greatest profit.

Bull calves to be raised for breeding purposes should be fed and handled much the same as heifers. If skim milk is fed—and it should be—it is advisable that after calves are three months old to give them a little more grain than the heifers get and to delay weaning from milk to 8 to 10 months. As a rule, bulls grow somewhat faster than heifers. This feeding enables them to attain their best size and development. Undersized bulls are seldom looked upon with favor. Bulls should be ready for light service at 10 or 12 months of age. From this time on the grain fed the bull may be much the same as that given the herd cows. Feed the bulls enough to keep them in vigorous physical condition, but not too fat, since this often causes sluggishness. This is especially true of old bulls and is very often caused by excessive flesh and lack of exercise. If the bull becomes too fat, cut down the grain and make sure he gets plenty of exercise.

The amount of grain will vary from 4 to 10 pounds daily, depending on the size and condition and the roughage fed. The following grain ration is a good one.

Ground corn	300 pounds
Ground oats	200 pounds
Wheat bran	200 pounds
Linseed meal	100 pounds

Ground oats are especially desirable for bulls. Cottonseed meal is not to be recommended unless in very small amounts. Such legume hays as alfalfa, soybeans and cow peas should be fed. These feeds are high in protein and mineral matter and are valuable for keeping heavily used bulls in ideal condition. From 10 to 12 pounds of hay should be fed daily, and where silage is available from 10 to 15 pounds may be fed. Dairy bulls should have plenty of water. This point is often neglected.

If bulls are to be profitable, they must be properly housed and exercised. It is a poor practice to keep a bull standing constantly in a small stall without exercise, as it may make him sterile and vicious.

A shed or barn opening into a lot or yard is a practical shelter for a bull. The shed may be left open on the south side, which enables him to go out and in at will.

Bull calves should be separated from the heifers before they are six months old, as they may begin to get heifers with calf.

Bulls are old enough for service at 10 to 12 months of age, but until they are 18 months old they should be bred to only a few cows. At two years of age, during the breeding season, he should be able to serve four or five cows a week without injury. A mature, well-fed bull could possibly serve 200 cows a year, if the cows were evenly distributed throughout the year. Under average conditions, however, when the breeding is not evenly distributed a bull should be allowed to care for 50 to 60 cows. In breeding cows, one service or leap is usually satisfactory.

A bull should never run with the herd because:

First, there is no way of telling what cows are safely with calf, and as a result, sterile cows may be kept in the herd when otherwise they could be disposed of. Also, cows that are shy breeders may not be discovered in time for proper treatment.

Second, there will be no way of telling when to expect the calves, so that cows may be milked right up to the time of calving. In order to best prepare a cow for her next milking period, she should be fattened somewhat. This can be done best when the cow is dried up for a period of about six weeks.

Third, if heifers run in the same pasture, they will be bred before they are sufficiently developed which results in small stunted cows.

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THE FARMER AND HIS LEAD PENCIL

By R. V. GUNN,

Director Wisconsin Banker-Farmer Exchange

Have you ever thought of an ordinary lead pencil as a farm implement? It isn't so absurd as you might think. Even if it is only a stubby, worn down little pencil, you may find it mighty useful in keeping a record of money paid out, money coming in, and several other transactions that are a part of operating a farm. The little old lead pencil can help the farmer to keep a complete history of the business side of his farm operations, and many farmers are beginning to discover that the information contained in a record of this kind is measured in dollars and cents—and more of them on the profit side.

FARMER A BUSINESS MAN

Farmers, are, or should be, business men. But can you imagine a city business man—a merchant for instance—who would let his store go along with the same old equipment that he bought for it about 15 years ago? The successful merchant keeps every department of his store bright and new looking, with some of the newest tricks for displaying his goods, new little machines for measuring yard goods, and other little time saving devices. And most merchants now-a-days have delivery trucks, and many other kinds of equipment that make for efficiency. And do they do all these things just for the looks of it? Of course not. Most hard-headed business men don't care a rap for appearances, except from a business standpoint. They do these things because they have kept records of the various departments of their business which would show that an improvement in one department made that department more profitable right away, while perhaps an improvement made in another department was too expensive for the business that department did. And so, by learning by experience that is all down in black and white, the city business man can be successful. The same thing is true of the farmer. The farm is a multitude of business units like any big department store, and it should be managed just

as carefully, and with just as much attention to the financial records as a big business or any other kind.

NECESSARY RECORDS NOT COMPLICATED

Most farmers know this. We aren't telling them anything when we say they ought to keep farm records. But most of them don't do it. Why? Because they feel that it takes too much time. "Why, I could run another farm in the time that it would take me to keep books for this farm," insisted one farmer. And most of them believe it is too hard a job to tackle along with the other work of farming. So it is evident that farm "bookkeeping" should not be real "bookkeeping." It should be simple above everything else, and need include no frills.

BETTER CHANCE FOR LOAN

A farmer needs, most of all, a statement of his inventory values, and a memorandum of his expenses and receipts. When a farmer steps into his bank to borrow some money, the first thing the banker asks for is a financial statement. Here is where the inventory records are needed. They serve as a basis for credit. The man who can accurately present a systematic statement of what he owns, how much he owns, and what it is worth, has made his first favorable impression on the banker. In addition to his net worth, if a man can show from his record of receipts and expenses how much he made from his farm during the year just past, which reflects on his own business ability, he makes a second favorable impression on his banker. It must be remembered that banks loan money on a man's character and his business ability, as well as upon financial backing.

RECORDS AID INTELLIGENT MARKETING

Orderly and intelligent marketing is of outstanding importance. How much more intelligently farmers could go at this problem if they knew how much their product cost them and, hence, how much they must receive for it in order to break even. Cost records will help them here.

The farmer's labor income, as revealed by his yearly financial and inventory summary, serves as a milestone for his year's

progress. A comparison year by year, stimulates interest and makes it possible to profit by mistakes. Record keeping and what it reveals can be made a real game.

SIMPLIFY INCOME TAX REPORTS

And the farmer wants to pay an income tax. Certainly he does—If he can get the income that will justify paying it. If he does not get his income, he should study out the reasons for the lack of business success. When it comes to filling out the income tax blanks, why should the farmer have such a horror of the job? Why should the banker spend hour after hour, helping the farmer, or why should the farmer employ a lawyer to figure out his returns? This trouble and worry could be materially lessened and the income tax report made out in comparatively short time if farm accounts were kept.

ESSENTIALS OF GOOD FARMING

Last, but not least, is the necessity of knowing where we stand. No business which has nearly as much capital invested as an ordinary farm has, expects to prosper without a definite knowledge of what is happening to it financially. A farmer must know where his profits come from, what phase of the farm business does not pay, and where changes must be made to make them pay. Record keeping is an essential part of good farm management.

The Wisconsin Bankers' Association and the Wisconsin College of Agriculture are working hand in hand to promote better business methods and more profitable farming. See your banker or your county agent about securing a farmer's account book. Now is the time to get your new book, enter your initial inventory, and be ready to study your 1925 farm business in an orderly manner.

And dig up a couple of good sharp lead pencils.

Co-Ed: "How long were you in the far north?"

Freshie: "I wasn't in the far north."

Co-Ed: "Excuse me; I thought you were dancing with your snowshoes on."

WALDRON FARM SALES

South Otselic, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1924.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman,
Harrisburg, Pa.

Gentlemen:

I thought you might like to hear of the recent sales from Waldron Farm.

I sold a bull calf, sired by my senior herdsire, King Sylvia Pontiac Pietje, to George E. Dickinson of Remsen, N. Y. The dam of this calf is a show cow, a granddaughter of K. P. Pontiac Lass. To Will Pike of North Norwich, a bull calf whose two nearest dams averaged in every day work nearly 90 lb. milk.

To George R. Brown of Georgetown, N. Y., a bull calf out of a daughter of King Sylvia Pontiac Pietje and sired by Calamity Segis King De Kol. The dam of this calf, although being but little past two years old is giving nearly 50 lb. milk a day on twice-a-day milking. She is a show cow and a splendid milker. Her calf should do them a lot of good. He traces three times to May Echo Sylvia, once to De Kol Plus Segis Dixie and once to K. P. Pontiac Lass. Also to Earl D. Landers of Upper Lisle, N. Y., four young cows and a heifer calf. Two of these cows are by Judge Lyons Walker and one by a 32 lb. sire. These are all of splendid type and large producers. Mr. H. H. Benson of Beaver Meadow, N. Y., also just purchased two young cows.

Next week I expect to ship two heifer calves to Ohio and two to the northern part of this state.

There seems to be a great demand for large producing cows of good type and breeding, also for heifer and bull calves bred in the May Echo Sylvia line.

Yours truly,
(Mrs.) MAUD DWIGHT.

"Pa sent me for a piece of rope like this."

"How much does he want?"

"Just enough to reach from the calf to the fence."

To avoid inbreeding we offer our four-year-old
herdsire

King Sadie Vale Hengerveld Ormsby

His sire was KING SADIE VALE HENGERVERD—
You know what his daughters are doing. He was
by King Korndyke Sadie Vale from a 37-lb. three-
year-old daughter of Sir Veeman Hengerveld.

His dam, S. V. H. EFFIE, is a daughter of Sir
Veeman Hengerveld with a year record of 1,085.60
lb. butter, 24,050 lb. milk.

Come and examine this bull. See his offspring
in 4 good herds. His daughters are producers, milk-
ing from 40 lb. to 50 lb. daily at first freshening.

He is on the Accredited List and right in every
way.



MILLER BROTHERS

Clarks Summit,

Penna.



TRAVERSE ECHO SYLVIA KING

the head of our ACCREDITED Herd, is not only a
bull of splendid individuality but is also backed by
Wonderful producers.

His dam, (twice over 30-lb.) has a 7-day official
record of 33.27 lb. butter, 736.4 lb. milk averaging 102
lb. for 30 days. She has a 32 lb. and a 35 lb. daughter.

Five of his 7 nearest dams have one or more 30-
lb. daughters. His dam and both his granddams have
daughters that each averaged 5 lb. butter a day for
a week's time.

His three nearest dams have 7 day records aver-
aging 33.03 lb. butter; his seven nearest dams average
32.72 lb.; his fourteen nearest tested dams average
30.175 lb.

And he heads a herd of producers, cows that make
good returns for their care and feed.

Come and look him over and you will want one or
more of his offspring or else a good cow bred to him.

W. B. KENNEDY & SON,
Bradford Co., WYALUSING, PA.

RO-AN HERD Offers A TEN MONTH OLD BULL

Sire: MONARCH BEAUTY, a double grand-
son of King of the Pontiacs. His two grand-
dams average over 600 lb. milk, 33 lb. butter in
7-day official work.

His first two daughters average 20.95 lb. but-
ter, 434.2 lb. milk. Both tested as junior two-
year-olds.

Dam: JOHANNA BETSY BERYL. Calving
as a junior two-year-old heifer, she produced
19.03 lb. butter, 442.9 lb. milk in 7 days; in C.
T. A. work she made 363.5 lb. fat, 9,892 lb. milk,
so you can see her quality.

This bull is a fine individual with a long,
straight back. He is evenly marked, well grown,
and is now ready for light service.

Price only \$80

ROY W. CHAMBERLAIN
ALLEGANY COUNTY CANAHEA, N. Y.
Keep in mind that RO-AN Herd is ACCRED-
ITED and has never housed a Reactor.



MAPLE GROVE YBMA GLISTA

His dam, MAPLE GROVE SPOFFORD
PRINCESS, 641 lb. milk, 27 lb. butter in a
week, was bred, raised and tested here.

His sire, MODEL DANIEL GLISTA,
was by a great show bull and from a 31-lb.
Glista cow from a 34-lb. Glista dam.

Yet you can buy his sons from us at
prices ranging from \$50 upwards; his
daughters from \$65 upwards.

The dams are big producing cows and
the entire herd is ACCREDITED.

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

F. Jones, Manager

R. D. No. 4

CENTERVILLE, PA.

CLUB ACTIVITIES

HENRICO COUNTY BREEDERS MEET

James A. Loving of Richmond, Virginia, president of the Henrico Holstein Club, presided at a meeting of the Henrico County breeders on the night of December 23rd at which time a very enjoyable Christmas party was indulged in by members and their wives. This meeting was held at the home of Mr. L. S. Ace, Secretary of the Club. Mr. Ace proved himself a real host. Bountiful refreshments were served and entertainment of dance and song was provided by Miss Cristobel LaBerne an accomplished artist.

The business session proved just as interesting as the social part because every breeder present showed that he was interested in the development of Holsteins in this section.

Mr. H. W. Gills led a discussion as to the advisability of urging the Virginia Holstein-Friesian Club to employ a man to give his entire time to the development of the breed in Virginia. A committee consisting of Messrs. Gills, Ace and Kirby was named to work up recommendations to be submitted to the Virginia Holstein-Friesian Club at their annual meeting which will be held in Roanoke, Virginia in January.

The matter of the Club buying an outstanding bull was discussed and the same Committee was named to work out plans to be presented at the next meeting, which will be held at the home of the President on January 13th.

Everyone reported a great demand for cattle of good type and breeding and the Club voted it was the most successful meeting they had held for sometime.

W. L. KIRBY.

BREEDERS HOLD JOINT MEETING

A joint meeting of the Guernsey and Holstein Breeders Associations was held at Omro, Wis., December 4. W. P. Bussey of Omro, and County Agent Sell of Oshkosh, were the principal speakers, relating incidents of their trip to Mississippi to investigate prospects for a market for Wisconsin dairy cattle.

W. C. Springgate of Oshkosh talked on the outlook for business for the coming year, basing his prediction on the Babson reports. Every indication points toward a good year.

The two organizations had separate business meetings. Three per cent of the selling price of cattle sold through the efforts of the Holstein Breeders Association will be charged owners.

The board of directors, who will elect the officers of the Winnebago County Holstein Breeders' Association, were chosen as follows: F. H. Scovel, Butte des Morts; H. L. Ellis, Eureka; C. E. King, Omro; Arnold Petrick, Black Wolf; Hugo Merk, Algome; Louis Sorenson, Allenville; and Earl Hughes, Neenah.

HEAR GOOD TALKS

The Columbia County Holstein Breeders Association met at Poynette, Wis., December 16th. After a banquet there was a program, the principal feature of which was an address, "Milk as Food" by Dr. Hugh Caldwell, now of Columbus. The Doctor was raised in Poynette but this was his first appearance before an audience in his home town and he has made an extensive study of his subject. F. E. Bell, of Columbus spoke on Calf Clubs and superintendent S. C. Cushman, of Wyocena told why Holstein cows were kept on the county farm.

LEADERS OF THE WAUSAU CLUB

At the annual meeting of the Wausau Holstein club recently held at Wausau, Wis., the following officers were elected: president, Alex Trantow of Maine; vice-president, A. G. Melang of Stettin; secretary-treasurer, John Heil, Jr. The directors are Dan Albrecht, L. W. Gleason, D. C. Olmstead, R. E. Golisch, Wm. Runzheimer, Mrs. Elizabeth Coleman, Andrew Pogel and John Huckbody.

WANT HIGHER DAIRY TARIFF

Members of the Holstein Breeders Association of Manitowoc, Wis., have addressed a memorial to Senators La Follette and Lenroot and Congressman Lampert, asking them to use their influence to raise the tariff on foreign dairy products, claiming the importation of butter and cheese from other countries especially Canada and Italy is ruining the Wisconsin dairy industry. The petition says that many farmers are quitting their farms owing to high prices for labor and taxes, combined with poor returns for their products. It urges action during this session of Congress.

The Association joined the Guernsey breeders in asking that the county agent be continued for another year. It was proposed to take a county wide referendum on this subject but it was pointed out that the county board has already voted the money to continue the office of county agent for the two year period ending July 1927 and that a special vote would cost the taxpayers approximately one million dollars.

Old officers of the association were elected at the meeting as follows: president, Theodore Pritzl; vice-president, Oscar Witte; secretary, Charles Hampke; treasurer, Charles Kenop; directors, Benard Fetzer, Dave Lorfeld, C. L. Babcock, Elmer Thompson, and H. H. Bohne.

The meeting, after discussion went on record as favoring a Manitowoc County herd at the state fair next year.

ON WASHINGTON ISLAND

Washington Island, Wis., is the home of a Holstein breeding community and the breeders held a meeting in Nelson Hall, December 16 and elected officers for the coming year as follows: president, Nels Nelson; Ole Erickson, George Madison, George Hansen and Jens Jansen, vice-presidents in order respectively. Charles Hansen, secretary; and Charles Schmidt, treasurer. Treasurer Schmidt reported that the association had paid for its three bulls with the exception of a very small amount and was in excellent financial condition. County agent Bailey urged the raising of enough alfalfa, corn, oats and barley on each farm to eliminate the need of purchasing feed. Professor E. J. Delwiche of the State Experiment Station discussed cash crops and said there was a real opportunity in growing canning pea seed. Several farmers on the Island will receive seed from the experiment station at market price and Mr. Bailey and Professor Delwiche will inspect the fields next summer and remove plants not true to name.

EAU CLAIRE BREEDERS MEET

The annual meeting of the Eau Claire Holstein Breeders Association was held December 13 and officers were elected as follows: President, Charles Newhouse, of Augusta, Wis., vice-president, B. M. Arries, of Augusta; secretary-treasurer, Lt.-Governor W. S. Comings, of Eau Claire. The association plans to exhibit another show herd next fall and will hold a big picnic during the summer.

UNITY BREEDERS REORGANIZE

Reorganization of the Unity Holstein Breeders Association was perfected at a meeting of the Holstein Dairymen held recently at Unity, Wis. The officers are: Carl Runge, president; Peter Lydison, vice-president and William Doomer, treasurer.

Although he was a particularly long-suffering parent, there were times when his nerves gave way under the fire of the innumerable questions of his small son.

One evening as he was settling down to a quiet perusal of his paper, a small voice piped: "Dad, am I made of dust?"

"I think not," was the weary reply; "otherwise you would dry up now and again."

MINNESOTA PRODUCERS BAR POLITICIANS

At the annual meeting of the Twin Cities Milk Producers Association, held at St. Paul, Minn., December 2, President Schilling in his address suggested a resolution which was afterwards proposed from the floor, declaring vacant the office of any director becoming a candidate for any elective political office. After a brief debate this was carried unanimously.

The Twin Cities Milk Producers Association will in the future offer only one quality of milk to the distributors who supply the cities, and milk which fails to come up to a set standard will not be accepted. In addition to the sediment and acid tests hitherto used, a test involving bacteria count was authorized. Installation of laboratory equipment and salary of chemists needed to make bacteria counts about once a month will cost about one cent a hundred pounds of milk. It is estimated that about 75% of the milk now received by the association comes within the association's requirements, which were set by the board of directors after a consultation with the health authorities of the cities served, Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Northfield.

As an outside speaker, Harry Hartke of the Cincinnati Pure Milk Coöperative Company had been secured and he counseled the Twin Cities Milk Producers not to go into the direct distributing business, certainly never while they have as good coöperation as at present from the private and coöperative distributors. In his district the distributors failed to be satisfied even with a spread of \$4.00 per 100 pounds so the milk producers in the Cincinnati territory found themselves under the necessity of doing their own distributing. It was necessary for them to purchase outright a three million dollar plant and assume a considerable obligation for this purpose.

W. F. Schilling of Northfield was re-elected president; A. H. Dexter, Osseo, first vice-president; H. B. Nickerson, Elks River, second vice-president; W. S. Moscrip, Lake Elmo, secretary-treasurer. These four with F. A. Lammers of Lakeville constitute the executive committee.

While not all the 6,000 producers were present, the crowd practically filled the Metropolitan Theatre which was furnished by the courtesy of the St. Paul Association. The Northwest Farmstead reports that the distributors paid the Twin Cities Association \$3,744.12 as a service charge for taking care of non-member's milk during September. This service is thirty cents on a hundred pounds on non-member's milk and will allow two cents per hundred pounds additional to be paid to the members of the association. Heretofore the non-members had the benefit of the association's activities without paying for it. Now he pays and the member gets the money.

MANUFACTURED MILK MARKETS

The year closed with evaporated and condensed milk markets occupying a steady to firm position. From a manufacturer's standpoint there has been an unusual improvement during the past few months and markets are actually stronger than for some time. This change from the unsettled feeling which featured markets along in the summer has been gradual, and each month since July 1 there have been reductions in stocks held by manufacturers, in itself some indication of a fairly satisfactory clearance. Total stocks on December 1 were down to 158,275,000 lb. Since 1920 total stock on December 1 have averaged 176,000,000 lb. including the low holding in 1922 which barely exceeded 69,000,000 lb. When it is considered that on July 1 of this year stocks were at record levels, not only for July 1 but, with one or two slight exceptions, for all periods of the year since compilations were begun in 1919, the current month's total is rather significant. While these figures themselves are not indicative of how profitable the year may have been to condensery operations they do show that the product has been moved during a period which on the whole has been a trying one to dairy interests.

Mention made from time to time in these monthly comments regarding the uncertain trend of butter markets has suggested that diversion of condensery milk into butter involved some element of risk, but where this could be done with reasonable safety, or where other channels could be utilized, such opportunities were taken advantage of. Doubtless this control of production played no small part in restoring markets to their present condition. More recently demand for fluid milk has

been reported heavier in relation to normal supply, and some condensery sections have been shipping milk to cities. For some time there has been sufficient difference in price to encourage producers to seek market milk outlets whenever possible. In the principal dairy sections, this difference is now running about sixty cents per hundredweight, but has been even greater.

The last export figures available are for November, and indicate a falling off on amount from the previous month. For eleven months of the year, however, 1924 exports exceeded those of 1923 by 39,000,000 lb. Export business at the moment is reported generally quiet, probably in part due to the fact that there is not the same pressure to sell on the part of domestic manufacturers that existed earlier in the year and also because active foreign demand has not exerted itself. Recent reports indicate price advances on both domestic and foreign goods, with further advances likely next month. Domestic trade is expected to be more or less quiet until after the first of the year on account of distributors working low stock until the taking of inventories has been completed.

The powdered milk business has shown a big gain over the year 1923. While only the November figures are available, they show that more than five million pounds have been exported during the first eleven months of 1924, the exact figures being 5,040,431 lb. against 2,238,277 lb. for the first eleven months of 1923. The November exports were more than a million pounds over those of November 1923, or 1,260,425 lb. against 221,143 lb.

We do not have the import figures for the full year, but the amount brought into this country during 1924 is far below the imports of 1923. For the months of November alone, the figures are—

	Nov. 1924	Nov. 1923
Butter	110,680	3,830,657 pounds
Cheese	5,999,265	7,895,113 pounds
Condensed, Evaporated and powdered milk	893,031	186,862 pounds

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE BUYS MORE PLANTS

On January 1, the Dairymen's League Coöperative Association, Inc., took possession of the business and properties of the W. M. Evans Dairy Company. According to President Slocum the twelve country plants will be retained and operated by the association and the city end of the business sold to the Borden's Farm Products Company.

The city properties include a pasteurizing and distributing plant on Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, and three additional distributing stations in Brooklyn and one in Queens.

The twelve country plants, all fluid milk shipping stations, are located as follows: Beerston, Delaware County, East Homer, Cortland County; South Gilboa, Schoharie County; Winterton, Sullivan County; Central Square, and West Monroe, Oswego County; North Brookfield, Madison County; Ninevah Junction, Broome County, N. Y.; Newton, Sussex County; Bridgeville, Warren County, N. J.; Lynn, Susquehanna County; and Monroeton, Bradford County, Pa.

Grover Cleveland's composition on the cow, written when he was a small boy in school, follows:

"The cow is very useful if it were not for the cow we could not have no milk to put in our coffee and tea.

"Every part of the cow is useful; the skin is tanned into leather and boots are made of it. The flesh is good for food and is called beef; their horns are made into buttons. Of milk butter and cheese is made. There is a glutinous substance by the hoof which is made into glue—indeed if it were not for the cow, we should have to do without many things which are considered necessities of life."—*Kansas City Times*.

Doctor—Of what did your father die?

Patient—They said calvary mortis.

Doctor—And your mother?

Patient—Oh, nothin' serious.

Doctor—Well. What did the Doctor call it?

Patient—He said it was brides disease, but she was an old woman and a widdier.

"We Are All"
Always looking for good things and seeking for better methods with which to secure better RESULTS.
"Mead's the Man"
The Live-Wire Auctioneer
Send for one of our Folders.
GLENN R. MEAD, East Aurora, N. Y.

JENSEN ADJUSTABLE CHAIN-HALTER



A perfect halter for use on your herd bull when tying him in the barn or staking him out. Enables you to keep him under perfect control. Presses on the most tender part of the nose. Adjustable for any sized animal. Don't take chances. The world's safest bull tie.
Orders filled promptly—send to-day. Price delivered, \$4.65.

BACKUS PEDIGREE COMPANY
Box 344-A Mexico, N. Y.

Allegany County Cattle

have a splendid record for health as well as Type and Production.

The following herd owners living close to Cuba, New York, who work their own farms and milk their own cows, offer you purebred Holsteins that will earn for YOU a profit over feed cost.

EVERY herd listed is ACCREDITED—to the other desirable qualifications, is added the primal one of HEALTH.

Amsden Bros.....Cuba
Roy Chamberlain.....Caneadea
Glenn German.....Cuba
Jay B. Harbeck & Sons.....
.....Black Creek
Glenn L. Warner.....Cuba
Mary F. Witter & Son...Cuba

With Three Exceptions

all the animals in our
ACCREDITED HERD
were bred and raised here.

At the head of this herd stands

GRAND CHAMPION
SEGIS 2d

A Show Bull and the Sire of Show Stock. His dam made over 37 lb. butter in 7 days as a four-year-old; his seven nearest tested dams average 32.8 lb. butter.

Get my price on a good bull calf.

DE WITT GRIFFING

Heart Lake, Pennsylvania
Susquehanna Co.

A Classified Advertisement in THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN is a paying investment.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

Jan. 14-15—Syracuse, N. Y. Fifth Annual Sale New York Holstein Ass'n.
January 22, 1925—Denver, Colo., Colorado Holstein-Friesian Association Annual Consignment Sale.
Feb. 17—Waterloo, Ia., Sherman Bros. Dispersal.
Feb. 25—Minden, Neb., Midwest Holstein-Friesian Association Sale.
Feb. 28—Clear Spring, Md., W. H. Price Sale.
March 10—Waterloo, Ia., Iowana Spring Guaranty Sale.
March 12—Huntsdale, Pa., W. A. Wood Sale.
March 18, 1925—Myerstown, Pa., Jacob W. Brubaker Sale.

ECHOES FROM THE SALES

Under the auspices of the Waupaca Holstein Breeders Association a sale was held at Waupaca, Wis., early in December. Among the forty-two animals were fourteen bulls and twenty-eight females. One of the biggest crowds that ever attended a sale at Waupaca was in attendance but prices were low, this was attributed to shortage of feed and general tightness of money. The forty-two head brought \$3,285, an average of slightly over \$78. The highest price was \$200 which C. T. Folkman of Clintonville, paid for a female consigned by Geo. Lindsay & Sons of Manawa. Five of the bulls were under a year old and a large number of the females were young which helped to bring down the average.

The herd owned by Dr. L. VanHouten of Valley City, N. D. was dispersed December 6. The animals brought good prices and a large number remained in North Dakota. Despite the fact that there was a large number of young stock the average was \$130, the top price being \$505 for Sir Korndyke Ormsby Piebe 3d, one of the herdsires.

KELLEY SOLD OUT

Circus advertising failed to attract many out of state buyers to the dispersal of the John M. Kelly herd held at Baraboo, Wis., December 9. The seventy animals sold averaged \$215. The prize-winning get of sire which has helped to advertise the Kelly herd during the past show season was struck off for \$475 each to their breeder, Arthur Weihert of Watertown, Wis. The highest price obtained was \$495 for Blue Eye Ollie Abbekerk, a two-year-old bull from Walcow's Ollie Abbekerk. He went to Ferguson Farms, Dyersburg, Tenn. The purchases of this establishment amounted to nearly \$3,000. The senior bull, Canary Paul Heilo Aaggie, went for \$490 to G. A. Abbott of Sulphur Springs, Montana.

BISHOP HERD SALE

For practically a quarter of a century, Senator Wm. Bishop has owned a big producing herd of Holsteins at Chimacum, Washington. Breeders gathered from all parts of the state to see this herd dispersed at public auction, December 11.

HEIFERS IN LOG CABIN HERD



FIVE OF OUR SENIOR YEARLING HEIFERS

Note the type, size and quality. Then remember that this herd is Accredited—and is headed by

King Hengerveld Lefa Joh

a son of King Joh from a 32-lb. daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka. What can we do for you?

Ralph C. Jackson
Owner

LOG CABIN HERD

W. E. Mapous
Supt.

Crawford County

Conneaut Lake, Pa.

Special arrangements had been made for boats to stop at a point two miles from Chimacum so that buyers from the mainland could attend but it was evident that a large number of those present attended because of their interest in this well known herd rather than their desire to buy.

There were forty-five animals struck off for \$5,530 and the average of \$122 did not do justice to the stock. Darkness fell before all the animals were sold but no announcement was made by Mr. Bishop as to his intention and it is not known whether he plans to sell his remaining stock at private sale or to continue the herd.

The top price was \$800 which Thomas Lockhart, Mt. Vernon, paid for the two-year-old show bull and herdsire, Sir Chimacum Ormsby Gettie a son of Greenbank Sir Ormsby Hengerveld and Chimacum Wayne Gettie, 1,077 lb. butter in yearly test.

BIG RECORD COWS BRING LOW PRICES

Prices at the sale held in connection with the Pacific International Show reflected the defeat of the butter substitute laws which were up for referendum in both Oregon and Washington. Bidding was sluggish. The fifty-four Holsteins brought \$9,358, an average of \$173.30. Nooksack Irma Segis topped the sale going for \$525. She was consigned by H. J. Evans, Ferndale, Washington, and was purchased by Carnation Farms, who also took Nooksack Empress De Kol Segis for \$455. Both were daughters of Colony Korndyke Segis. Empress as a five-year-old made a record of 1,142.39 lb. butter, 32,292.3 lb. milk and it was announced at the sale that she was the second cow with a 30,000 lb. yearly milk record to be sold at public auction. The world's milk record junior four-year-old in the 305 day division, Tyce Hiske Fayne, was sold for \$335 to F. R. Beals, of Tillamook. She is now eight years old and has been champion of her class for four years. Archie Prior, one of the leading sheep owners of Yakima, bought the most animals, taking six head of young heifers for \$715.



Producers and Show Ring Winners

A Big Producing Herd of Cows testing from 3.5% to 4.2% fat.
It is headed by **Cornucopia Finderne Pride**, Grand Champion
at the Athens, Pa. Fair this year.

C. F. GILES

APALACHIN

Tioga County

NEW YORK

1876—OUR FIFTIETH YEAR—1925

The I. W. SCOTT CO.

500 LIBERTY AVENUE

113 DIAMOND STREET

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AGRICULTURAL
IMPLEMENTS

SEEDS

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Our 210 page catalogue of Garden and Field Seeds, Agricultural Implements, Fertilizers, Insecticides, Sprayers, Poultry, Dairy and Bee supplies—the most complete we have ever issued—will be mailed free on request.

EVERYTHING FOR FARM, GARDEN AND POULTRY

DOERINGFELD BUILDING A HERD

Lou Doeringfeld of Fennimore, Wisconsin, is noted as being one of the best dairymen in his vicinity. For a number of years he kept grade Holsteins and about six years ago purchased a couple of purebreds. Today Doeringfeld & Son have a herd of forty-eight animals of which one-half are purebreds. They have gradually built up their herd by discarding poor animals, purebred and grade alike, and raising all the female progeny from their best purebreds. The Doeringfeld Stock Farm is about one and one-half miles north of Fennimore and contains 200 acres.

At the present time they are milking twenty-two head in this herd which is always near the top of the Fennimore-Boscobel cow testing association. During the past association year, the herd averaged 369.5 lb. fat while in the first eight months of the present association year the herd average was about 300 lb. and promises to go well over the 400 lb. mark before the year ends.

The Doeringfelds made a good start in Association work for, in the first year they were enrolled, their herd average was 309 lb. per cow and most of the herd were young. The increase, according to the son, Carl, is mostly due to greater age and development of the milkers, for this family have always practiced good feeding methods and used selection in their breeding stock and did not wait to learn these things from cow testing association work.

The favorite cow in the Doeringfeld herd is Muchy. She is a beautiful animal and as a five-year-old made a year record of 936 lb. She was sired by a grandson of King of the Pontiacs. One of her sons is being used as a herdsire. He is a large, well built animal and is very smooth and straight. His sire was by Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 40th and from a 27-lb. A. R. O. cow.

The other herdsire is Summit Artis Korndyke, a son of King Pontiac Artis Sadie Vale. The calves of this bull are large, straight and handsome and add to the attractiveness of the herd.

The Doeringfelds practice diversified farming and besides purebred cattle, have purebred sheep and pigs. They are firm believers in alfalfa and other legumes and grow most of their feed. They supplement the pastures by feeding both grain and green crops and both members of the firm say this is a profitable practice. Carl, the junior member of the firm, studied agriculture at the Wisconsin State University for two years and says his time was well spent and has been of great use to him in farm practice.

A colored pastor announced to his congregation the following subject: "Brethren and sisters, I'se gwine to preach a powahful sermon dis mornin'. I'se gwine to define the undefinable. I'se gwine to explain the unexplainable, and I'se gwine to unscrew the unscrewable."

Cow Testing Association Reports

ILLINOIS COW TESTING

Purebred Holsteins were first and second during November for Illinois cows enrolled in cow testing association work. The leader, owned by L. M. Knox, of Morrison, was credited with 2,223 lb. milk, 91.1 lb. fat. A Sinissippi Farm Holstein was second with 1,713 lb. milk, 83.9 lb. fat and a purebred Holstein owned by Rock River Farms at Byron, was fourth with 76.2 lb. fat, 2,457 lb. milk. Seven of the ten highest producers were purebred Holsteins, one was a grade Holstein, one a purebred Brown Swiss while the other was a cow of mixed breeding.

The leading herd consisted of ten purebred and grade Holsteins owned by Frank Flack, of Jo Daviess County their average being 1,540 lb. milk, 50.1 lb. fat.

PENNSYLVANIA TESTING

November production was reported by 29 Pennsylvania associations in which 9,347 cows were tested. Of this number 593 exceeded 40 lb. fat, 178 exceeded 50 lb. while 439 cows produced more than 1,200 lb. milk.

The three highest milk producers were purebred Holsteins. The leader, owned by T. L. McCarrell, of Hickory, had 2,409 lb. to her credit, one owned by I. V. Otto, of Carlisle, was second with 2,375 lb. while the third cow, owned by the Tressler's Orphan Home, produced 2,250 lb., the highest producer reported for Perry County. The leader for fat production was a grade Holstein owned by Abraham Herr, of New Danville, with 95.7 lb. fat. In second place is a purebred Holstein owned by A. B. Craig, of Sewickley, with 90.4 lb. fat. There is a tie for third place between registered Holsteins owned by Mr. McCarrell and

Chas. Chaffee, of Ulster, each having 86.7 lb. fat to their credit. The Cumberland County association has the highest ten cows with an average of 65.4 lb. fat. The Garden Spot association operating in Lancaster County was second with 64.9 lb. while ten Montgomery County cows averaged 61.3 lb.

The Garden Spot Association closed its year's work with an average production per cow of 7,063 lb. milk, 281.1 lb. butterfat. Eight cows each produced over 400 lb. fat, the leader being a registered Holstein called Sarcastic, owned by H. Earl Long. She is credited with 10,095 lb. milk and 469.5 lb. fat. The Long herd also leads with high average.

The Westfield Association also finishes its year with an average of 6,827 lb. milk and 303.2 lb. fat. The highest producer was a registered Holstein, Jewel, owned by H. A. Freed, Racine. She is credited with 16,339 lb. milk and 604 lb. butterfat. The Westfield Association has finished its fourth year and has shown a steady increase in average production from the first year. For the year just ended the cows averaged 609 lb. milk and 52.2 lb. fat more than they did the first year the association operated.

COMAN HAS THREE BEST

During November 872 cows were tested in the Maricopa County Association and they averaged 26.2 lb. fat. The purebred Holstein herd of Broussais Coman of Phoenix, Arizona, had the highest average, 53.5 lb. fat and 1,677 lb. milk. The Miller Company herd was second with 42.1 lb. fat and 1,446 lb. milk. Johanna, Inka and Birthday, purebred Holsteins in the Coman herd, are first, second and third for the month with a production of 82.1 lb., 81.4 lb. and 78.5 lb. respectively.

SOUTH DAKOTA TESTING

A registered Holstein owned by Tom Maher of Brookings, returned the greatest income over the cost of feed in South Dakota Cow Testing Association work during November. She produced 72.09 lb. fat, 1,602 lb. milk. Her production was worth \$24.31. She was charged with a feed bill of \$1.50 for pasture, \$2.16 for 360 lb. alfalfa hay, and her net income over feed cost was \$20.85. She was not the highest producer, however, that being a grade Shorthorn in the Brown County Association with a record of 76.3 lb. fat, 1,590 lb. milk. In second place was a purebred Holstein owned by the Sioux Penitentiary Farm with 73.26 lb. fat, 1,980 lb. milk. Frank Johnson of Hetland, had a purebred in fourth place with 70.06 lb. fat, 1,751.4 lb. milk and Ed. Baldwin had the fifth cow, a purebred Holstein with 68.45 lb. fat, 2,130.2 lb. milk.

The leading herd consisted of nineteen purebred Holsteins owned at the Penitentiary Farm, their average fat was 47.87 lb. and average milk, 1,403 lb., the average test being 3.41%. Maher's twelve purebreds averaged 35.60 lb. fat, 908.3 lb. milk and their average test was 3.84%.

During the month 2,378 cows were tested of which 140 produced more than 40 lb. fat, 184 exceeded 1,000 lb. milk, and 63 herds averaged more than 25 lb. per cow. The average production was 555.7 lb. milk, 21.74 lb. fat. The average price paid for butterfat was 35 cents per pound. Thirty-one cows went to the butcher during the 30 days.

Much from Little—The Returns from a Classified Advertisement appearing in THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

CRAIG'S COW FIRST

Echo, a purebred Holstein owned by A. B. Craig, Sewickley, Pa., was the leader for both milk and butterfat in the Montour Valley Cow Testing Association during November. Echo is a four-year-old and was fresh December 19th. She is credited with 2,010 lb. milk, 90.45 lb. fat. A purebred Holstein owned by the County Home, also a four-year-old, was second with 66.24 lb. fat while purebreds owned by L. J. Stewart and the County Home tied for second place for milk production each being credited with 1,332 lb.

There were twenty-four herds tested containing 340 cows in milk and 74 cows dry. Seven animals exceeded 50 lb. fat and 14 exceeded 1,200 lb. milk, reports the tester, L. M. Stark.

LANDIS HERD TESTS HIGH

Inka De Kol Clyde No. 407789, a seven-year-old purebred Holstein, owned by Wm. H. Landis of East Greenville, Pa., led the Montgomery County Cow Testing Association for December production being credited with 2,012 lb. milk, 110.66 lb. butterfat. Second to her was another purebred Holstein in the same herd with 1,584 lb. milk, 95.04 lb. butterfat. The six leading cows for butterfat production were members of the Landis herd, a grade Holstein being next, followed by purebred Holsteins owned by Warren Schultz and A. K. Rothenberger. These nine animals all exceeded 60 lb. fat.

The Landis herd of ten animals averaged 1,413 lb. milk, 68.06 lb. fat, the Schultz herd was second, Gerhart herd was third and the Rothenberger herd was fourth for both milk and butterfat production.

WISCONSIN TESTING

A registered Holstein owned by the Mikada Farms leads the list of cows tested in Wisconsin during November with a production of 121.4 lb. fat. A

grade Holstein owned by Hartman Brothers is second with 92 lb. A registered Holstein owned by the Swarthy Stock Farm is third with 88.2 lb. and a registered Holstein owned by H. Bartlett is fourth with 88 lb. fat. A 14-cow Holstein dairy owned by Wm. Meuschke averaged 51.3 lb.

Production was reported by 147 associations of which 35 were headed by registered Holsteins, 60 by grade Holsteins, and two others by black and white cows no information being given as to whether they were purebred or grade. Grade Guernseys headed 19 associations, registered Guernseys 6, registered Jerseys 3 and grade Jerseys 9.

IN JO DAVIESS COUNTY

A ten-year-old grade Holstein owned by Ross Pierce and enrolled in the Jo Daviess County, Ill., Cow Testing Association No. 1 was the November leader for butterfat, she producing 2,106 lb. milk, 67.4 lb. fat. Fourth place went to a stablemate with 1,688 lb. milk, 58.4 lb. fat. Mr. Pierce's herd consisting of twenty-two grade Holsteins held third place in the high herd list, their average being 1,035 lb. milk, 33.5 lb. fat.

Second and third and fifth high individuals belonged to Frank Flack, they being credited with 1,800 lb. milk, 66.6 lb. fat, 1,887 lb. milk, 58.5 lb. fat and 1,815 lb. milk, 54.6 lb. fat respectively. Mr. Flack's herd of nine purebred and grade Holsteins carried off herd honors with their average of 1,540.1 lb. milk, 50.1 lb. fat.

RICKELS' COWS DO WELL

A six-year-old grade Holstein owned by John Rickels of Anamosa, Ia., was the highest producer for November in the Anamosa Cow Testing Association. She is credited with 71.1 lb. butterfat, 1,380 lb. milk. The Rickels' herd of ten cows averaged 29.16 lb. fat which ranked third in the herd list.

MARYLAND TESTING

Purebred Holsteins owned by Louis E. Lambert, of Germantown, made a great showing during November in Maryland testing work taking first, third and fifth places in the entire state. The leader produced 71.7 lb. fat and 2,472 lb. milk, the cow in third place produced 69.5 lb. fat and 1,986 lb. milk and the fifth animal is credited with 68.1 lb. fat and 1,947 lb. milk. Crissie, a purebred Holstein owned by A. C. McCardell, of Frederick, was second with 71.5 lb. fat and 2,235 lb. milk. In fourth place is another purebred Holstein owned by Dr. Shermantine, of Sparks, with 69.4 lb. fat and 1,446 lb. milk. Two other purebred Holsteins appear in the list of the leading ten. One is owned by Douglas Diamond, of Gaithersburg, and the other by Chas. Sigler, of Caroline County. The Diamond cow is credited with 64.5 lb. fat and 1,842 lb. milk and the Sigler cow with 63.72 lb. fat and 1,593 lb. milk.

BLACK AND WHITE COWS LEAD

The three leading herds for November in the Dubuque County, Iowa, Cow Testing Association consists of purebred and grade Holsteins. In first place was eleven cows owned by B. Quade with an average of 81.0 lb. milk, 31.2 lb. fat. The second herd consisted of seven purebred and grade Holsteins owned by M. H. Steger and their average was 86.0 lb. milk, 29.7 lb. fat while the ten cows belonging to P. J. duPont averaged 66.6 lb. milk, 27.6 lb. fat. The highest individual producer was a grade Holstein owned by Mr. Quade with 1,183 lb. milk, 59.2 lb. fat while in third place was a grade Holstein of the Steger herd with 1,153 lb. milk, 46.1 lb. fat.

Mr. Quade, who keeps strict herd accounts says that it costs from \$75 to \$100 to raise a dairy heifer to milking age so that she will produce her best as a cow. Therefore he stresses the importance of raising only good stock.

WESTVIEW HERD



PAULINE WETZEL

19.76 lb. butter, 457.3 lb. milk in 7 days as a junior three-year-old. A granddaughter of the great sire.

FINDERNE PRIDE JOHANNA KORN-DYKE

An example of the size, type and producing capacity of this herd which passed its first T. B. test CLEAN.

Let us fill YOUR wants.

MERLE W. ONGLEY

R. D. 4, Centerville,

Penna.

ONLY ONE BULL CALF

left in our barn.

He is from the youngest daughter of our great cow,

Pietje Alcartra Fayne

30.03 lb. butter, 707.7 lb. milk in seven days, 104 lb. milk in a day, the highest record daughter of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje.

CECIL L. A. RESSEGUIE

Ideal Farm, Kingsley, Pa.

Three Clean Tests without a Reactor



Cows That Produce

month after month and year after year—just the kind you like to own.

Our cows have produced from 10,000 lb. to over 15,000 lb. in C. T. A. work.

RAY J. SABIN

R. D. 2 Spencer, New York

Herd under State and Federal Supervision; last test CLEAN.

Only \$40

Bull Calf, Born Nov. 5, 1924.

Large and one-third white.

Sire is from a tested daughter of ORMSBY KORNDYKE LAD and was sired by KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE, he a 35-lb. son of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra.

Dam—MOLLIE DE KOL BOON 2d, 298901, has a homemade record of 22.3 lb. butter from 577.5 lb. milk. She is a real good dairy cow with an almost ideal udder and is a granddaughter of Changeling Butter Boy, one of our good century sires.

Herd Fully Accredited

A. Conrad Slifer,

Lewisburg,

Penna.



JUST A SAMPLE

of the size, form and capacity of this herd.

If YOU are interested in securing stock of this quality, call on

O. I. Martin

Cambridge Springs, Penna.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.



Daughters of our herdsire,

Echo Belle Model King

are good property, pleasant to look at and profitable to own. They are backed by producing strains for his SEVEN nearest dams have seven-day records averaging 35.49 lb. butter.

Our herd numbers 85 head and is under State and Federal Supervision.

WARD D. LOOMIS,

Chenango Co. R. D. 4, Bainbridge, N. Y.

READ THIS TO YOUR MERCHANTS

Merchants of Aurora, Nebraska, have adopted a novel trade-drawing scheme. They donate a number of articles as prizes and then give tickets to anyone purchasing merchandise at their store. These tickets have the amount purchased stamped on them. Every Wednesday an auction is held and the donations are put up for auction to the highest bidder but instead of cash being paid the tickets are turned in by the person to whom the auctioned article is struck off. At the December 10th auction a purebred Holstein heifer, donated by the City Chamber of Commerce, was sold. The purchaser bid tickets that showed purchases amounting to \$621. These sales are held in a large local pavilion and people come from long distances to see the auction and to take part.

BRIDGFORD SELLS SIXTEEN

Recently F. R. Stenzo, of San Lorenzo, Cal., purchased 16 heifers from the Bridgford Holstein Company. A few are in milk but most of them are yet to drop their first calves. Nearly all are served by King Dairy Maid Prilly the young son of Adirondac Wietske Dairy Maid and King Segis Alcartra Prilly. Included in the lot are five daughters of King Segis Alcartra Prilly, four daughters of King Alcartra Prilly Pontiac and three daughters of King Segis Alcartra Abbecker.

END OF FIRST MONTH

A purebred Holstein owned by R. C. Wood of Traer, Ia., was the high cow in the Tama Cow Testing Association during its first month of operation. She produced 60.8 lb. butterfat, 1,644 lb. milk. Grade Holstein was second with 59.9 lb. butterfat, 1,176 lb. milk.

The leading herd consisted of eighteen cows, breed not given, with an average production of 911 lb. milk, 36.6 lb. fat.

WHAT ARE LAKENVELDERS?

Many people believe that the Holstein-Friesian and the Dutch Belted cattle were originally one breed but we believe that idea is erroneous or else that the time was in the dim and distant past and the two breeds separated many, many years ago.

The Dutch Belted cattle were kept and developed by the nobility of Holland, who selected them more for their peculiar markings than for their producing ability. The Holland owners are not inclined to part with their cattle although it is said that a number of Dutch Belted cattle were brought to this country in 1838 by United States Consul D. H. Haight. In 1840 the great showman P. T. Barnum secured a few cattle for show purposes and exhibited them throughout the country. After a number of years they were placed on a farm and a large number of the Dutch Belted cattle in this country trace to the Barnum importation.

The real name of the breed is Lakenvelders which means "wrapped around with a sheet," or according to other authorities, "the cattle with the white sheet."

The district in Holland where these cattle can be found is around The Hague. Although there are quite a number of the animals in this country they are nowhere nearly as popular as their Holstein-Friesian cousins. Probably the fact that they have been bred for markings instead of large and profitable production, is one of the reasons that they are not more widely diffused and not more popular with the rank and file of dairymen.

A vigorous campaign is being waged in a number of states against the use of metal tag fasteners for attaching shipping tags to sacks of cattle feed. In the unwritten history of every breed there are many instances of prize animals dying from the effects of swallowing such tags with their feed.

ESSENTIAL POINTS IN FEEDING COWS

1. Feed all the roughages the cow will eat.
2. Legume hays are absolutely necessary for most profitable production.
3. When size of herd justifies, a combination of silage and legume hays is most profitable combination of roughages.
4. The grain ration should be a balanced feed, consisting of home-grown grains as far as possible, and based on the type of roughage fed.
5. Concentrates should be made up of a combination of grains derived from not less than three different plants.
6. Feed one pound of concentrate feed daily for each two and one-half to three and one-half pounds of milk produced in the case of Guernseys and Jerseys, and one pound of feed to each three and one-half to four pounds of milk produced in the case of Holsteins or Ayrshires.
7. Milk is 87.1 per cent water. Water is cheap. Provide plenty of clean, fresh drinking water for the milk cows.

BIG BULL BEEF

Harvey F. Umberger, of Bellgrove, Pa., recently slaughtered a Holstein bull that weighed 982 lb. when dressed. The whole of the meat will be utilized in the Umberger home, part of the beef being canned and part being dried.

QUITE A PRODUCER

A British Friesian, named Lavender Violet, is officially reported as dropping live twin calves at the mature age of twenty years. In her nineteenth year, previous to this event, she produced over 19,000 lb. milk.

FOR SALE—Yearling bull at low price, three cows, two, three and four years old. Two heifers. Accredited.

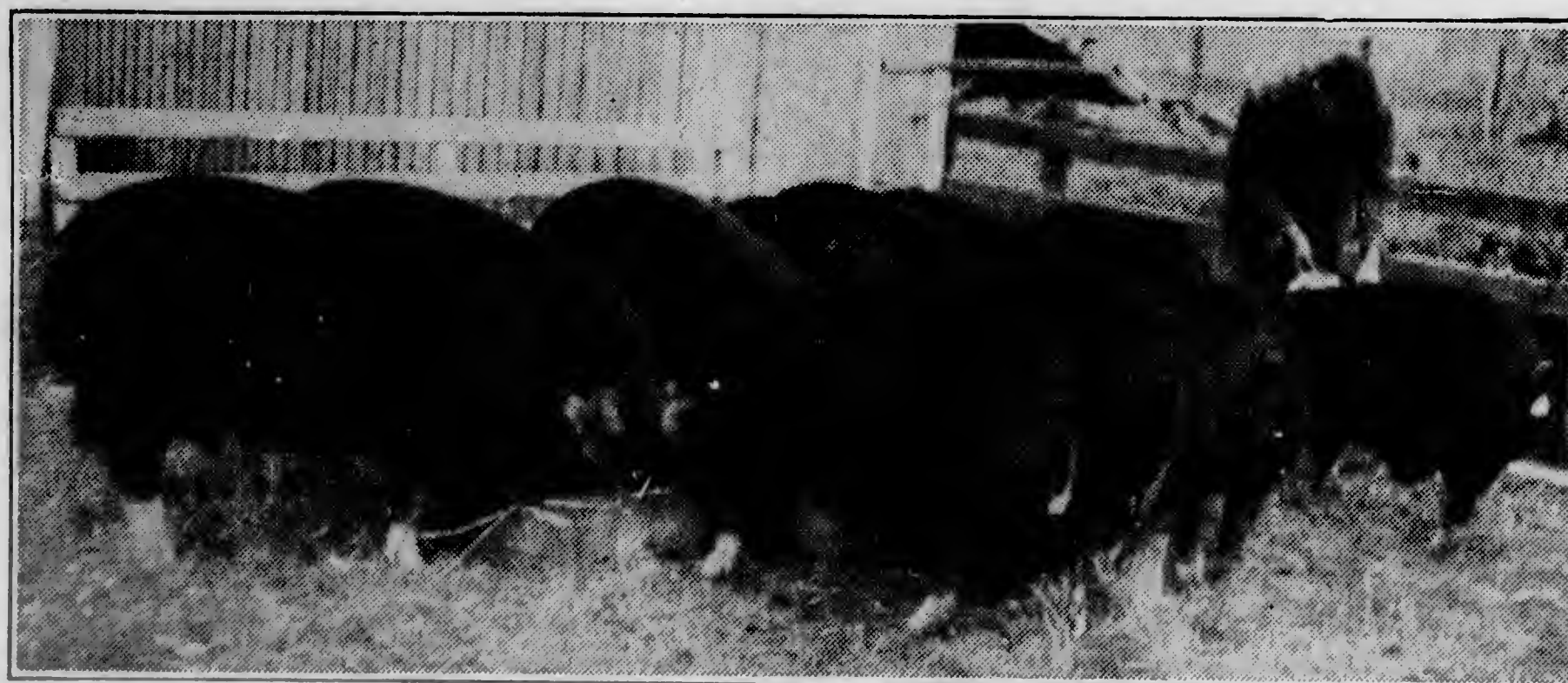
MRS. I. T. SHADE,
Harris Station, Ohio.

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

FULL INFORMATION FREE. WRITE TODAY FOR BOOKLETS TO

NATIONAL POLAND-CHINA JOURNAL, SHELBYVILLE, INDIANA



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cts. for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.00. National Record records your Poland-Chinas.

Life Membership \$10.00

No Dues. No Assessments. Saves half in recording fees.

A Profitable Business—

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

ANOTHER POULTRY DISEASE

Someone has said that of the making of books there is no end. The modern version is that of the list of diseases there is no end. The latest to trouble the farmer is European Fowl Plague, which the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry found was killing poultry. Previous to this discovery the disease was not known to exist in this country. Affected chickens die suddenly, often with few symptoms. There is a bluish-red discoloration of the head, discharge from the eyes and nostrils, with sometimes swelling of the wattles and ear lobes. The birds become very dull, refuse food, have fever and rapidly become weak. There may be a watery diarrhoea.

Fowl plague is due to a filterable virus which is present in all body tissues but particularly in the blood, nervous system, exudates, nasal secretions and the intestines.

No satisfactory treatment is known for this disease. Preventative measures and sanitation must be used to limit the infection. Sick fowl should be killed and all carcasses disposed of, preferably burned. Repeated cleaning of the infected premises, coops and crates are recommended. All crates in which fowl are shipped should be cleaned and disinfected before being used again.

The disease seems to be confined mostly to chickens shipped from the West for slaughter purposes. It is not communicable to human beings.

VIRGINIA HOGS WON AT CHICAGO

Virginians are elated with the showing made at the International Livestock Show by Duroc Jersey hogs exhibited by the Curles Neck Farm, Henrico, Va. The ribbons won total eighteen including the grand champion sow of the breed, afterwards adjudged the grand champion sow of the show. This is the first time the honor has gone to a Virginia bred and raised animal. These animals won three firsts, seven seconds, four thirds and four fourths.

Every hog in the exhibit was bred, farrowed and raised on the Curles Neck Farm. For the past four years this herd has been developed by T. G. Ragsdale of Dinwiddie.

In addition to the International the Curles Neck herd was exhibited during the past season at eight shows, the farthest North being Massachusetts, to the West as far as Ohio and South as far as North Carolina. On this circuit the herd took a total of 210 ribbons, twelve grand championships, and twenty-two championships. Among these winnings were the following firsts, aged herd, seven times; young herd, three times; and get of sire, seven times.

The Central West is usually considered as the "hog country" and the performances of these Virginia raised hogs shows the progress livestock is making in the Southern States.

He jests at scars who never felt a wound.—Shakespeare.

THE E. H. WITTER HERD

Allegany County has produced a number of the best Holstein animals ever in New York State and it is still the home of a large number of highclass herds, many of which are on the accredited list because of proven freedom from disease.

One of these herds is owned by the E. H. Witter Estate at Cuba. The late E. H. Witter was widely and favorably known on account of his sterling honesty as well as his knowledge of Holstein cows and his ability to care for them. His business is still carried along by his family. His son, Jolee, is now in charge of the herd which was started over twenty-two years ago.

A number of records have been made in the Witter herd. One of the animals



ERA BUTTER BOY PONTIAC
28.03 lb. butter, 642 lb. milk in seven days.
Owned by the E. H. Witter Estate,
Cuba, New York.

is Era Butter Boy Pontiac, and she is a direct descendant of Era 3d, the first purebred Holstein female owned by the Witters. Era Butter Boy Pontiac has an official record of 28.03 lb. butter, 642 lb. milk, and she has several daughters and sisters in the present herd. The Witter Estate will consign to the New York Holstein-Friesian Association's sale which will be held at the Coliseum on the state fair grounds at Syracuse January 14th and 15th and in their consignment will be a maternal sister of Era Butter Boy Pontiac. Her name is Baby Era Butter Boy and she was sired by Czar Walker Clothilde, son of a cow that produced 666.7 lb. milk, 31.70 lb. butter in seven days, 953.50 lb. butter, 20,225 lb. milk in ten months.

Consignments from Accredited herds are always sought for by sale managers and parties in search of stock are gradually confining their public sale purchases to animals from accredited herds. Improvement is the order of the day and it is futile to introduce improved blood into a herd unless there is a guarantee that the new animals have a clean bill of health.

BOUGHT SON OF A CHAMPION

Wm. Jachnig of Fillmore, Wis., is a proud owner of a twelve-months-old son of Johanna Rag Apple Pabst, grand champion Holstein bull at the National Dairy Show, Wisconsin State Fair and the Pacific International this year. The young bull was born and raised on the farm of Joseph Piek of Harford. His dam as a junior two-year-old made an official record of 18.47 lb. butter in seven days.

Catatonk Herd

OFFERS

Cows

Springing Heifers

Yearlings

Heifer Calves

of royal breeding and individuality. Priced right.

This Herd has been established 20 years and is under State and Federal Supervision.

L. A. FISHER

R. D. 1, Spencer, New York.

The Old Home Farm



offers PUREBRED HEIFER CALVES of QUALITY and BREEDING from a Tuberculin Tested Herd

Eugene B. Bennett

Allamuchy New Jersey

WE BREED HOLSTEINS.

for size, type, health and economical production. If you want fresh cows, springers, heifers or young bulls, the following breeders and dairymen, located within a half hour's drive from Wyalusing, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, have them.

You are invited to inspect our herds and do your own picking.

L. L. AllisRummerfield
A. L. Burlington ...Wyalusing
James EastmanOrwell
John H. Howard ...Wyalusing
F. B. KeeneyLaceyville
W. B. Kennedy & SonWyalusing

To

Calf Club Organizers

We want to sell our coming calf crop

Last year our 24 milkers, including 13 heifers, averaged 11,402 lb. milk in C. T. A. work.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision

Jay B. Harbeck & Sons
Black Creek, New York

All the Cattle in Crawford County, Pa.

have been tuberculin tested under the Accredited Area Plan.

When you think of buying Holsteins, purebred or grade, why not come to Crawford County for the producing capacity and individuality of our cattle equal their health record.

Any of the men listed below would be pleased to supply your needs or put you in touch with responsible breeders who can.

L. S. Brown.....Saegertown
Ralph C. Jackson.....Conneaut Lake
.....Maple Grove Stock Farm, F.
Jones, Mgr.Centerville
O. I. Martin.....Cambridge Springs
Merle W. Ongley...Centerville

TIDY ABBEKERK PRINCE

is acknowledged to be one of the greatest transmitting sires of the breed. His daughters and granddaughters are not only producers but are noted for their size, beauty of form, and producing capacity. The majority of our milking dairy are daughters and granddaughters of this great sire.

Yet our prices are very reasonable.

HOMER N. LATHROP
SHERBURNE NEW YORK

Herd under State and Federal Supervision

A HERD WITH A HISTORY

In 1908 W. P. Sabin of Spencer, N. Y., had a life insurance policy mature and he invested the money he received in purebred Holsteins. The present Sabin herd is owned by his nephew, Ray J. Sabin and a few of the animals in the present herd are descendants of the stock first owned.

In answer to a question as to how long the farm had been in the Sabin family, Ray answered, "Always," and he went on to explain that his grandfather settled on the farm when it was primeval forest and cleared it. The Sabin family at one time owned a large tract of territory. Mr. Will S. Sabin and his brother, Otis, died within a short time of each other and left Ray in charge of the estate which consisted of four farms. How he managed is another story which we will defer telling at this time.

A number of the animals now in the herd have cow testing association records. Effie Ormsby Pontiac 2d is credited with 10,637.7 lb. milk and 351.6 lb. fat while the entire herd averages 9,124.2 lb. milk and 315.6 lb. fat with an average net profit of \$75.15. One of the cows is credited with 15,799.3 lb. milk and 415.2 lb. fat.

The present Sabin herd has a splendid reputation for health. It has been tested three times, the first two times having only one animal that did not pass a perfect test while the last time the herd was clean, so it is only fair to assume that this good herd will soon be on the accredited list.

CRAIG HERD SOLD

At a recent meeting J. A. Craig of Janesville, Wis., was re-elected president of the Rock County Holstein Breeders Association. Now comes the news that his entire Holstein herd has been sold to the Wisconsin State Board of Control and will be placed on the farm of the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha. The Craig herd has been accredited for several years and the milkers enrolled in the local cow testing association. These two facts were influential in making the sale. The entire herd, numbering thirty-eight head, will be kept intact as a foundation breeding and dairy herd at the Waukesha School.

Mr. Craig has left for California on a vacation trip. He is still interested in a herd of Holsteins in Rock County.

ABOUT THE MERRYALL HERD

Cows that produce 20,000 lb. or more of milk in ten months year after year are not common, even in herds where the animals are given special care and attention in order to make great records. Yet in De Kol Klaasje Hillside, A. L. Burlington of Merryall Farms, has such a cow. In C. T. A. work this animal is credited with over 20,000 lb. milk in TEN months, then, in her next lactation period she was put in semi-official test and made 20,447.5 lb. milk, 858.47 lb. butter in 305 days. She has several other great herd records and is a splendid example of the producing Holstein, for,

in addition to being a producer, she is a cow of remarkable type and conformation. Others in the Merryall Herd have large records, both official and C. T. A., and, to complete the recommendations, this herd is on the accredited list.

At the head of Merryall Herd stands the splendid bull, Traverse Echo Sylvia King, a show bull of great merit. His dam has an official record of 33.27 lb. butter, 736.4 lb. milk, while she averaged 102 lb. milk daily for thirty days of official work. She has six tested daughters, one with a 35 lb. record, another nearly 33 lb., two others above 24 lb., another with 24 lb., while much is expected of her youngest tested daughter and there is reason to believe that she will prove to be as good as her older sisters.

King has wonderful backing. His three nearest dams average above 33 lb. butter in A. R. O. work, his seven nearest average 32.72 lb., his ten nearest average 33.67 lb., while his fourteen nearest, all that appear on a five generation pedigree chart, average 30.18 lb. butter, evidence, not only of powers of production but also of transmitting ability.

Merryall Farms is situated near Wyandover, Penna. A good improved road runs by the barn. This herd is one of the very best in Bradford County, a county noted for the production of dairy products.

THE HIRED MAN'S KIND

A traveling man staying at a small town hotel wished to catch a very early morning train and asked the landlady for the loan of an alarm clock.

She produced the clock and remarked, "We don't often use it, sir, and sometimes it sticks a bit, but if it doesn't go off, just touch that little hammer and it'll ring all right."

SILOS IN PENNSYLVANIA

Approximately 55,000 Pennsylvania farms have silos in use at the present time. This is 26% of all the farms of the state and is an increase of 2% over the number used a year ago. There has been an increase of about 4,000 silos during the past year.

HAY AND STRAW—direct to consumer. Write wants. GREEN BROS., Continental, Ohio.

A Classified Advertisement in THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN is a paying investment.

TEAT TRIEVE Saves Teats
From Going Blind
For Spider, Infectious Scabs,
Frosted and Injured Teats.

Teat Trieve applied when a cow's teat have orifices scabbed over or ball-like swelling near the end, quickly restores to normal before the udder becomes affected. Invaluable to all Dairymen. Prevents contagion, saves time, trouble and losses. \$1.00 per bottle, postpaid, also C. O. D. Satisfaction guaranteed.

HICKOK PRODUCTS CO., K-22, Owatonna, Minn.

A GRAND CHAMPION HERD

Pennsylvania does not have a state fair and so it is difficult to say which is the champion herd of the state or where the state champions are owned. But Susquehanna has more Holsteins and more herds than any other county in the state so the herd winning the purple ribbon at the Susquehanna County Fair has a legitimate claim to the championship.

At the 1924 Susquehanna County Fair, held at Montrose, the ribbons for grand champion male and grand champion female, as well as for the champion herd, went to Mack Brothers of Montrose.



COLONEL JOH LYONS

Grand Champion at the 1924 Susquehanna County Fair, owned by Mack Brothers, Montrose, Penna.

The Mack Brothers consists of L. N. Mack and Floyd E. Mack who live on adjoining farms. With "Lafe" Mack is associated his son Morris, while Floyd is a bachelor.

At the heads of the Mack herds there are two great bulls, Colonel Joh Lyons and Grand Champion Segis 2d. Colonel Joh Lyons won first in his class as well as senior and grand championship at the county fair. His sire was King Joh, by King Segis Pontiac Alcartra from a 33 lb. daughter of Johanna McKinley Segis. His dam, Gypsy Lyons, has a 33.63 lb. seven-day butter record, has a daughter that made over 34 lb. in seven days as a three-year-old, and was from a 29 lb. daughter of Judge Hengerveld De Kol. Gypsy Lyons was sired by King Lyons a bull with a long list of good record daughters. The records of the eleven nearest dams of Colonel Joh Lyons average 32.15 lb. butter and eight of the eleven dams have butter records above the 30 lb. mark.

Grand Champion Segis 2d is also a show bull but has not been exhibited for several years. His sire and his dam were both show animals and so were a number of the other animals appearing close up in his pedigree. His dam as a four-year-old made a seven-day record of 37.15 lb. butter and is credited with 123 lb. butter in thirty days. His sire is from a 30 lb. grand-daughter of Lord Netherland De Kol and was by King Segis Champion whose dam, Aaggie Pauline Sarcastic, has a record of 36.35 lb. butter in a week and for years was known as the breed's highest record show cow.

Daughters of Grand Champion Segis 2d have carried off awards of honor at county fairs and his daughters predominate among the prize exhibits from the herd this year.

The Macks are plain, every day, dirt

farmers, have no other business except farming and know that business. When showing they have to compete against herds collected at great expense from distant states yet their home-grown Holsteins have no difficulty in carrying off a large majority of the prizes. Animals from this herd have gone into other parts of Pennsylvania and given satisfaction. Satisfied customers are always good advertisements and the Macks experience little difficulty in disposing of their surplus stock. Their herds are all purebred and have been for many years and are under state and federal supervision, with a splendid record for health as well as type and production.

HOLSTEIN MILK FOR ITALIAN CHEESE

Few of us think of Italians as farmers yet we all know that a large portion of the population of Italy are engaged in agricultural work. In this country they seem to be day laborers or venders of chestnuts or bootblacks but in their own country they farm far more intensively than do the farmers of America.

Two Italian noblemen started an Italian farm colony around Lake Nebagamon, a picturesque body of water in Douglas County in the extreme northwest of Wisconsin. These men were Count Guilio Bolognesi, formerly Italian consul at Chicago and Count Emilio Castilliano, Italian consul at Duluth. Count Bolognesi purchased three thousand acres of land and his younger friend became a partner in the enterprise which was to benefit young Italian immigrants coming under the jurisdiction of their consular offices. This Italian colony is the largest manufacturing center of American made Italian cheese in this country. Count Bolognesi has been in the Italian diplomatic service in nearly every leading European country as well as in South America. He came to Chicago in 1914 and there married a wealthy Chicago girl of Italian descent. He is greatly interested in the farm project and he and his wife and family spend their entire summers at this place and he is there most of the rest of the year.

Two things that would interest lovers of the black and white are the cheese factories and the count's herd of purebred Holstein cows which now numbers about 80 head including 29 yearlings raised on the farm. The two herd bulls are of Korndyke and Canary breeding and many of the cows are splendid producers.

After several failures with the cheese factory an expert Italian cheese maker was imported from his own country. Eight different varieties of Italian cheese are now made and more will be made in the future. The brand most familiar to Americans is Parmesan. From the time of making until Italian cheese is ready to eat, a period varying from 18 months to two years elapses consequently storage is one of the chief problems. After the cheese has formed they are periodically turned and rubbed with olive-oil and the air is kept moist so that curing may go on in the approved manner.

If You Want Fresh Cows, Springers, Heifers or Young Bulls

BRED IN THE PURPLE, you can secure them in Susquehanna and Wyoming Counties, Pennsylvania, from the following breeders and dairymen whose establishments are within easy driving distance of Tunkhannock, Thompson, or Montrose. You are invited to inspect these herds and make your own selection.

A. L. Howell & Son...Thompson
H. S. Brown & Son...Thompson
A. R. Bush.....Montrose
S. R. Ellsworth....Meshoppen
E. R. Gelatt & Son...Thompson
M. DeWitt Griffing...Heart Lake
L. N. Mack & Son....Montrose
Floyd E. Mack.....Montrose
Maple Ridge Farm...Springville
Cecil L. A. Resseguie...Kingsley
A. E. Robinson.....Montrose
Robert Springer....Factoryville
Raymond Strickland...Nicholson
O. P. Walker & Sons...Thompson



RAG APPLE KORNDYKE

A splendid sire, one of the greatest ever in this State. Our ACCREDITED Herd contains many of his descendants. They inherit the producing capacity as well as the individuality characteristic of this great family.

Let us supply YOUR wants.

MAPLE RIDGE FARM

J. S. & F. R. Howard, Proprietors,
Springville, Pa.

HOLSTEIN BULL. Three of his dams averaged 108 pounds milk a day. 40.48 lb. butter 7 days. \$125.00. **WISCONSIN LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATION,** Appleton, Wis.

Come to Chenango County for Good Holsteins!

Chenango is one of the four leading counties of New York State for number of Registered Holstein-Friesians. Every owner is a practical Breeder and Dairyman, and each herd here listed is under State and Federal Supervision and is periodically Tuberculin Tested. These herds are within a short distance of Sherburne and Norwich. Good Roads and splendid railroad facilities.

Dan E. Anderson Norwich
Menzo A. Brooker
South New Berlin
Mrs. Maud Dwight
South Otselec
Whitman A. Follett
North Norwich
Homer N. Lathrop Sherburne
Ward D. Loomis Bainbridge

The Original Perfection Safety Boiler and Oil Can



THE CAN WITH A HUNDRED USES

Made of heavy cold-rolled copper. No seams or solder. Top of solid brass 5 in. wide with threaded half-inch spout for hose or pipe connection. A special rubber washer is furnished free, which makes a steam or air-tight joint. Every can has our guarantee. Ask for our free catalog. Orders shipped same day as received in strong, unlabeled boxes.

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"GENUINE ASPIRIN TABLETS"—100 GOSNEY'S GENUINE ASPIRIN TABLETS, 48c, MAILED PREPAID. GUARANTEED. Sample Free. Agents Wanted. GOSNEY, New Dorp, New York.

GOOD DEMAND FOR PRODUCERS

King Sylvia Pontiac Pietje is the handsome bull heading the producing herd of Holsteins owned by Mrs. Maud Dwight, of South Otselec, New York. He is a son of Champion Echo Segis Pontiac and May Echo Pontiac 2d, 659.8 lb. milk and 26.23 lb. butter in seven days as a junior four-year-old. She was by Woodcrest Sir Clyde and from a daughter of May Echo Sylvia, the world's champion milk producer.

King Sylvia Pontiac Pietje has a number of very handsome daughters and as the Waldron herd is accredited there is a big demand for his offspring. In another column appears a letter from Mrs. Dwight telling where dairymen of New York State have purchased sons and daughters of this bull and producing cows bred to him. The demand is not limited to Chenango or surrounding counties. From distant points letters come inquiring about stock and in her letter Mrs. Dwight reports that she intends to ship heifer calves to Ohio and the northern part of New York State.

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN is pleased to report this encouraging news and is glad it has had a hand in calling the attention of breeders and dairymen everywhere to the excellence of Mrs. Dwight's accredited herd which is operated from the dairying standpoint and where every cow is expected to make a substantial profit over the cost of her feed and care.

WIPPERMANN SELLING BULLS

E. C. Wippermann of Sheboygan, Wis., recently sold four valuable bulls. Jacob Wagner of Cleveland, purchased a bull of the Govers family sired by King Abbecker Pontiac Segis 3d. Alvin Reineking of Plymouth purchased another son of King Abbecker Pontiac Segis 3d. The dam of this bull produced 671 lb. butter in a year as a two-year-old. Otto Wippermann, father of "E. C." purchased a son of the King bull from a cow that made 927 lb. butter in a year as a three-year-old. Her milk and butter record are the highest in Sheboygan County. The fourth son of the King bull was purchased by H. Kaeser of Kiel. The dam of this one as a junior four-year-old produced 850 lb. butter in a year.

RE-STOCKING WITH PURE-BREDS

Readers of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN will remember that the high class purebred Holstein herd owned by the Los Angeles County Farm was slaughtered some months ago owing to foot and mouth trouble. Two carloads of purebred Holsteins from the ranches of Ralph Blowers and G. U. Clark, of Hanford, California, and from the W. J. Hidgon Ranch near Tulare were shipped December 10th to the farm to replace the slaughtered herd.

"Your medicine has helped me wonderfully," wrote the grateful woman. "A month ago I could not spank the baby and now I am able to thrash my husband. Heaven bless you."

DON'TS

Don't get rid of your bull unless you know you will get a better one.

Don't be afraid to follow your herd bull with another of the same strain.

Don't buy an animal without obtaining a proper transfer certificate, and don't sell without giving one.

Don't neglect butterfat.

Don't attach too much importance to pedigree without merit.

Don't get your yearling heifers too fat.

Don't expect to possess a breeder's herd in a short time, or without work—and disappointments.

Don't gamble with young bulls when old proved bulls can be obtained.

Don't breed for one point only to the detriment of others.

Don't use a bull with a bad head.

Don't overlook the mother of your bull—she has an udder.

Don't use a bull from a leggy cow.

Don't sacrifice utility to fashion.

Don't confuse constitution with beef.

Don't underestimate the importance of blood circulation.

Don't criticize judges until you have heard their explanations.

Don't think your geese are swans.

Don't disparage another breeder, or breed.

Don't miss an opportunity to see a good herd.

Don't hesitate to consult your breed society.

Don't be selfish and hinder progress.

Don't underfeed your cows.

Don't exhibit only when you think you can win.

Don't fear or be discouraged by a beating at a show.

Don't mind helping a new breeder.

Don't think that these Don'ts don't apply to you.—*The British Friesian Journal.*

IT PAYS TO CLEAN UP

Winnebago County is the first county in Iowa to be declared a modified free area. As a result packers pay a premium of ten cents per one hundred pounds for hogs that come from such an area as there is less risk of finding an animal affected with tuberculosis. The first carload shipped after the county was placed on the modified area list brought a dividend of \$16.67 extra. Petitions are being distributed in more than forty Iowa counties in an effort to have all cattle owners test their cattle.

It was late at night. No one seemed to be about and the poor woman was very seasick. She thought if she could only get up to the deck a few minutes the fresh air would do her good. So, in her nightgown, she was crawling up the stairs when she met an equally sick man coming down. She gave a feeble scream of embarrassment. "Don't worry, lady," the man groaned, "I'll never live to tell it."

Much from Little—The Returns from a Classified Advertisement appearing in THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

LIGHTS ON THE FARM

Lights on the farm is a subject of many a serious discussion in the homes of our readers. The coal oil lamp has very nearly become a thing of the past and the man who uses a tractor to plow his fields, a farm truck to carry his milk to market and to bring his supplies from town; and an auto in which he carries his family for business and pleasure is not content with the lighting system used in the home of his grandfather. Many farm homes are lighted by acetylene plants but this is an electric age and electricity especially when derived from transmission lines, is easily the favorite system because it supplies both light and power. It is true that electricity is sometimes used as a cooking medium but farmers seldom if ever find it profitable to cook their food with electricity.

The Wisconsin College of Agriculture under the name of Turn On The Light, have issued a very comprehensive circular or bulletin on lighting systems. Most of this is devoted to a discussion of electricity. This circular should be in the library of every farmer who is not located on a transmission line and nearly everyone that is on such a line. It points out some of the reasons why the rural customer has to pay more for his service than the city dweller. It tells some of the mistakes made by farmers, one of which is paying a long price for the installing of a system and then using a few lights widely scattered and making practically no use of the juice for power purposes. The circular is full of information and is by far the best of its kind we have seen on this subject.

THEY MULTIPLY FAST

Twin sisters that have each had twin calves can be seen in the herd of H. N. Kutschbach, of Sherburne, N. Y. The Kutschbach herd is fully accredited and has passed seven tests without a reactor being found.

A number of good bulls have headed this herd. The first class herd sire was King Veeman DeKol. Then came King of the Walkers a full brother of King of the Black and Whites. The two latest herd sires came from the herd of Professor George Warren, of Ithaca, N. Y., and both were from cows with yearly records.

BLACK CATTLE AT PINEHURST

Pinehurst Farm, formerly well known as one of the leading Wisconsin Holstein-Friesian establishments, has been converted into a beef cattle raising farm. Late in September, seventy-three head of Black Aberdeen-Angus were received, headed by "Morlate," a son of "Initiate." The cattle were purchased from a South Dakota breeding establishment. Inhabitants of Sheboygan turned out in force to see the doddies driven along the streets from the station to the farm.

Lack of competent milkers is the reason given locally for the change.

HERD BUILT FROM ONE COW

In 1910 Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gaebe of New Salem, North Dakota, started a dairy herd with one Holstein cow, Indi Pense Surprise, number 120,220. On January 1st of that year the New Salem circuit was instituted. Twelve members signed up for record keeping and co-operative breeding and Mr. Gaebe was among them. The first year the yearly average was 130 lb. butterfat. In 1916 the average was 421 lb. butterfat. Although Indi Pense Surprise was born November 10, 1908, she is still the boss of the herd. Her record for one year was 15,771.3 lb. milk, 626.7 lb. butterfat. Several daughters have done even better.

The herd consists of thirty-nine females, nearly all descendants of Indi Pense Surprise. Twenty-two heads are milking. During 1923 the cows showed an average net profit over feed costs of \$82.74. Their average butterfat was 303.4 lb. and the average milk was 9,060.2 lb.

In 1883 a Northern Pacific land commissioner unloaded a car load of German Americans at a railway siding which was later named New Salem. The settlers were not successful grain growers so they turned to dairying. This industry increased to such an extent that by 1896 a creamery was built at New Salem jointly by the townspeople and the farmers. This creamery has never closed its doors for a single week since it began operating. In 1909 the Federal Department of Agriculture, through Assistant Secretary W. M. Hays, offered jointly with an experiment station in any state to start a community breeding experiment. Professor J. H. Sheppard of the North Dakota State Agricultural College, learned that the farmers of New Salem had jointly purchased a car load of purebred cattle in 1906, suggested that a breeding circuit be established there. Ten of the original twelve herds are still in the circuit. All circuit herds are tested annually for tuberculosis and all are on the accredited list.

The average gross income per farmer for butterfat in 1921 was \$1,107.91, in 1922, \$1,181.88, in 1923 \$1,621.95. During 1922 one grade cow produced 419.3 lb. butterfat during six months of the time she grazed on the community pasture and received no grain. In 1923 a purebred in another herd produced 609.3 lb. butterfat from 11,195 lb. milk. The average increase per cow for the last four years over the first four years was 172 percent.

Aunt Mirandy: "Dey say dat ole Mistah Smiff wasn't buried a-tall. Dey done took him to a crematory in Baltimore an' cremated him."

Widow Johnsing: "Foh de Law's sake; you doan tell me! Ah believe it's de very cemetary where our folks gets deir cream and buttah."

A soap and perfume manufacturer advertised for a slogan. Among those submitted were: "If you don't use soap, for heaven's sake use our perfume."

ON THE HILLS

of Tioga County have been raised some of the best Holsteins that ever came from New York State—big healthy cows that yield large quantities of rich testing milk.

The following breeders of healthy Holsteins whose establishments are located near Owego and within easy driving distance of Elmira, Ithaca, Binghamton or Waverly can supply you with good cattle and invite inspection of their herds.

Roy J. Sabin.....Spencer
L. A. Fisher.....Spencer
C. F. Gridley.....Candor
C. F. Giles.....Apalachin

VIRGINIA HOLSTEINS



ORMSBY KORNDYKE HOCKSTER LAD

heads our herd which has been Federally Accredited for several years. He is by the great Ormsby Korndyke Lad from a 35.14 lb. cow that averaged 90 lb milk a day and has a 30-1,014 lb. record daughter.

We offer several choice sons of this bull from big producing cows with nice records made under farm conditions. Can also spare a few heifers.

Cheney Brothers & Jones
Randolph Virginia



A TYPY PRODUCER

Cows of her type, quality and producing ability are bred to

Model Darius King Segis

son of the famous

Clara Clothilde Lyons

639.8 lb. milk in 7 days as a two-year-old. Stock from this ACCREDITED Herd will make good ANYWHERE.

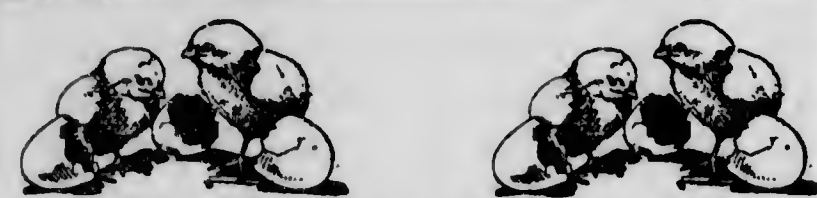
Fred B. Keeney
Wyoming County LACEYVILLE, PA.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

FANCY POULTRY. 30 varieties; catalog free. HERMAN BLUMER, BERGER, Mo.

BUFF ROCKS. White Leghorns. Selected. Pedigreed. CEDARBROOK FARM, NEEDHAM, MASS.

JUMBO HOMERS, GIANT CROSSES—and Carneau. \$2.50 per pair.

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BOURBON RED TURKEYS—Hens, \$7.00; toms, \$10. MRS. MARY R. SUTHERLAND, Adena, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Rhode Island Red pullets just beginning to lay. From extra good stock. ALBERT J. NICHOLS, No. WEARE, N. H.

FOR SALE—GOLDEN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS and pullets. Blue Wyandotte cockerels. O. P. CHASE, Andover, Mass.

FOR SALE—Purebred Mammoth Bronze toms and hens, turkeys from the best strain free from all disease. MRS. CHAS. T. ABBEY, R. F. D. 5, LOWVILLE, N. Y.

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS. Selected Stock guaranteed to be right. Shipped on approval. Address F. M. REYNOLDS, FACTORYVILLE, PA.

MAKE HENS LAY—Make'em-lay. Will make them lay. Positively will increase egg production. Write LA HORE CO., DEPT. H., RHINELANDER, WIS.

BARGAINS—BABY CHICKS, SHIPPING COOPS, BROODERS—Chick Boxes. Illustrated Booklet. EMPIRE HATCHERY, SEWARD, NEW YORK.

CORNELL CERTIFIED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN hens, cocks, cockerels. Also selected breeders, yearlings and May hatched pullets. Breeding the best. Prices right. ROY E. RATHBUN, CINCINNATUS, N. Y.

FOR SALE—S. C. White Leghorn yearling Hens, Selected Cockerels, and a few N. Y. State Certified Males. Write for prices and catalog. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. CROCKETTS POULTRY FARM, STERLING STA., N. Y.

PEAFOWL, PHEASANTS, BANTAMS, PIGEONS, Wild Geese, Ducks, Swans, Goats. Free circular. JOHN HASS, Bettendorf, Iowa.

JONES' BARRED ROCK CHICKS—Owing to the great demand for chicks, we started incubator Nov. 17. Breeders strictly cull by State Board of Agriculture. This, combined with New Incubator, 150,000 eggs and 10 years' experience in baby chick business, puts me in a position to sell you Good, Strong, Purebred Chicks at reasonable prices. Pedigreed, Certified Stock. Contest Records: 313, 288, 268, 251. Catalog. A. C. JONES, Georgetown, Del.

FAIRMONT FLAKE BUTTERMILK. Ask your dealer for Fairmont Flake Pure Powdered Buttermilk. Use in your Home—Mixed Poultry Mash. OMWAKE BROS., GREENCASTLE, PA. EASTERN REPRESENTATIVES OF FAIRMONT CREAMERY CO., OMAHA, NEB.

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Order now for the following dates. 97% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

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Feb. 1 to March 15 ..	\$5.75	\$11.00	\$20.00
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Order direct from ad. 20% deposit books order.

WHITE FEATHER HATCHERY, Box 503, BRIDGETON, N. J.

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COON, SKUNK, FOX, WOLF, RABBIT HOUNDS. Trained dogs sent on 10 days' trial. Oco KENNELS, OCONEE, ILL.

FOR SALE—Registered Pointer Pups Whelped September 5. JOHN PAUN, Middleboro, Mass.



THE WORLD'S LARGEST DOG KENNELS offer for sale Oorang Airedale watch dogs, automobile dogs, children's companions, farm dogs, stock drivers, hunters and retrievers. Also Big Game Hounds, Coonhounds, Foxhounds, Rabbit Hounds and thoroughbred Hound and Airedale puppies. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed to any point in the United States. Large illustrated descriptive catalog mailed free.

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FOR SALE—Registered milk goat does, bred to the best buck in America, at prices to suit the buyers. They are ready to ship. N. BARTHOLOMEW, 210 Crocker Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA GIANT BUSTER AND Liberator breeding. Gilts priced for March farrow \$30. Pigs and shoats at reasonable prices.

JOSEPH WAMPLER, Broadway, Va.



LIVE STOCK

CHESTER WHITE HOGS. Write your wants. R. L. MUNCE, CANONSBURG, PA.

FOR SALE—Registered O. I. C's. All ages, either sex. Special prices on fall pigs. LEE E. CALE, Mecosta, Mich.

HAMPSHIRE—I offer Pigs three months old, of finest breeding, registered in purchaser's name, at \$10.

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GUINEA PIGS FOR SALE, breeding age, \$2 pair. Also laboratory stock. Write for prices. CHESTER D. AVERELL, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

CHESTER WHITE BOARS, GILTS, PIGS. Grand champion stock. One of the best boars in East. CLARENCE MEYERS, THOMASVILLE, PA.

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BALDWIN'S, large and small, all sound apples, \$1.75 to \$2.75 a box. MR. TONY SALAMONE, Belgrade Lakes, Me.

HARDWOOD ASHES, nature's own fertilizer. Free circular. Agents wanted. GEORGE STEVENS, Peterborough, Ontario, Canada.

ANGORA—LONG-HAIRED KITTENS OF PUREBRED stock. Maine grown pets, male or female. ORRIN J. DICKEY, BELFAST, MAINE.

FERRETS FOR SALE—Single male, \$3.00, single female, \$3.50, pair, \$6.00, yearling female, \$5.00. C. E. CROW, New London, Ohio.

HONEY-MADE NUT CRUSH—The finest and most delicious nut candy you ever tasted; dozen 10c bars, \$1, postpaid. SAWYER BROS., Route 3, Portsmouth, Va.

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SPECIAL HOSIERY VALUES—Ladies' fleece lined cotton stockings 4 pair \$1.00. Men's heavy woolmix 4 pair \$1.00. Agents wanted. FRANK BEARD, 419 Kelley Ave., Wilkinsburg Station 4, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WELL ROOTED BOXWOOD PLANTS—10 cents and up. FUR TANNERY, Mineral, Va.

FURS Tanned and Made up to order. Remodeling, Dyeing and Repairing. FUR TANNERY, Mineral, Va.

PHONOGRAPH RECORD EXCHANGE, 631 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa. All makes records sold, bargain prices; exchanged, 5 cents; new Amberolls and Pathe records, 15 cents. Particulars free.

ORDER your grapefruit or oranges now for the family. Fine gifts for your friends; full box grapefruit, \$2.75; oranges, \$3.25; one-half boxes, mixed, \$1.75, f. o. b. Clearwater; satisfaction guaranteed. CORNELIUS BUS, Route A., Clearwater, Fla.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

RABBITS, CAVIES, PIGEONS—(1,000 animals). Circular for stamp. SUMMIT RABBITRY, Bernharts, Pa.

FOR SALE—Cheap Frick portable steam engine, 22 H. P. Also 17 acre farm along state highway, LEVI SMOKER, Bird-in-hand, Pa.

UNIVERSAL DOUBLE UNIT PUMP, pipe and engine used 6 months, \$150. League Certificates accepted. H. VAN KUREN, RUMMERFIELD, PA.

HAY—Alfalfa, Clover, and Timothy. Get our prices before you buy. Wholesale carloads only.

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LUMBER AND SHINGLES—at reduced prices. Farmers' trade our specialty. Best quality. ROBERT EMERSON COMPANY, Box 1156-E, TACOMA, WASHINGTON.

DELICIOUS FLORIDA ORANGES AND GRAPEFRUIT direct from grove to your table at \$2 per full bushel box, Tampa, Fla. Send check or money order to FLORIDA COOPERATIVE MARKETING ASSOCIATION, Thonotosassa, Fla.

PLANT KUDZU FOR HAY AND PASTURE—more nutritious than alfalfa, and yields more. Grows on poor acid land without lime or fertilizer and never has to be replanted. Write for information.

CHEROKEE FARMS, MONTICELLO, FLA.

ABORTION. Dr. George Hollabush's remedy, general tonic for cows and mares will prevent abortion and make prompt breeders and correct failure to clean. Guaranteed and money refunded if not satisfactory. Write for circular. DR. GEORGE HOLLABUSH MEDICINE CO., INC., DEPT. A, FT. ATKINSON, WIS.

PERSONAL PRINTED STATIONERY. 200 noteheads, 100 envelopes, good white vellum bond paper, three or four line printing in neat Gothic type, blue ink. Quick service. Price \$1, cash with order. Excellent Xmas gift. HANSON PRESS INC., 563 HARRISON AVE SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

"I believe," shouted a very militant speaker, "in fighting an enemy with his own weapons! That's what I advocate." "Tell me," came a meek voice from the end of the hall, "tell me, how long does it take you to sting a wasp?"

MINERALS IN THE DAIRY RATION

By PROFESSOR OSCAR ERF
Ohio State University

Numerous tests and continual observation over a period of twenty-five years have well established the fact that minerals are of great importance in the metabolism of the dairy cow. The chemical action of the mineral salts assists in the digestion and assimilation of the proteins, carbohydrates, fats and crude fibers.

A cow producing only an average amount of milk requires no minerals except those in her feed unless the quality of the feed is very poor. Grains, grasses, hays, beets or beet pulp, and by-products of grain such as bran, linseed meal, vacuum-dried distillers grain and peanut meal are usually high in mineral constituents of a highly digestible character.

Hays cut when quite young or just before blooming, as a rule, contain the greatest amount of minerals. Hays not properly cured lose many of their mineral salts. Forty-five per cent of the mineral salts can be washed out of alfalfa hay by heavy rains and 25 per cent can be washed out of clover hay.

The variety of the beet has much to do with the percentage of minerals which it contains. The little red beet is higher in ash than the larger beets and is better for milk production than the sugar beet. Carrots fed in limited quantities are of benefit in supplying minerals.

As a rule concentrates are low in minerals and owing to this, high producing cows are not able to obtain a sufficient amount of minerals from their feed without over-balancing the other constituents. The higher the production the greater the amount of mineral salts that must be added to the ration.

Care must be taken in determining the proper minerals, the amount to be fed to each cow and the method of feeding. Minerals should not be fed in a concen-

trated form, but should be sprinkled over moist hays, silage or grain feeds. Mr. Monroe of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station has found that a small quantity of lime sprinkled over the silage forms calcium lactate which is desirable for milk production. Even the salt, to be of the greatest benefit, should be mixed with the feed.

The following minerals have been used to the greatest extent and with the best results: Calcium phosphate, calcium carbonate, magnesium sulphate, sodium, sodium phosphate, iodide of potassium, sulphur praecipitatum, black sulphide of antimony, arsenates, iron sulphates, bromides and sodium chloride. Bone meal and hard wood ashes have been found to give the best results of any minerals with the exception, of course, of salt. As the production increases it is often advisable to reinforce these with sulphur, potassium iodide and other minerals.

The effect of minerals in the dairy ration is not directly evident in the increased flow of milk. The improvement in the physical condition of the animal is more apparent and due to this the milk flow is eventually increased. Minerals also seem to have a very important effect upon the unborn calf, undoubtedly due to the improved physical condition of the mother. If judgment is used in feeding minerals the tendency is for the calves to be strong and vigorous.

To obtain the best results, the feeder must study the individual cow, and his ability to feed and care for the cow determines to a very great extent whether she will produce nearly her maximum amount of milk over a period of years or her lifetime.

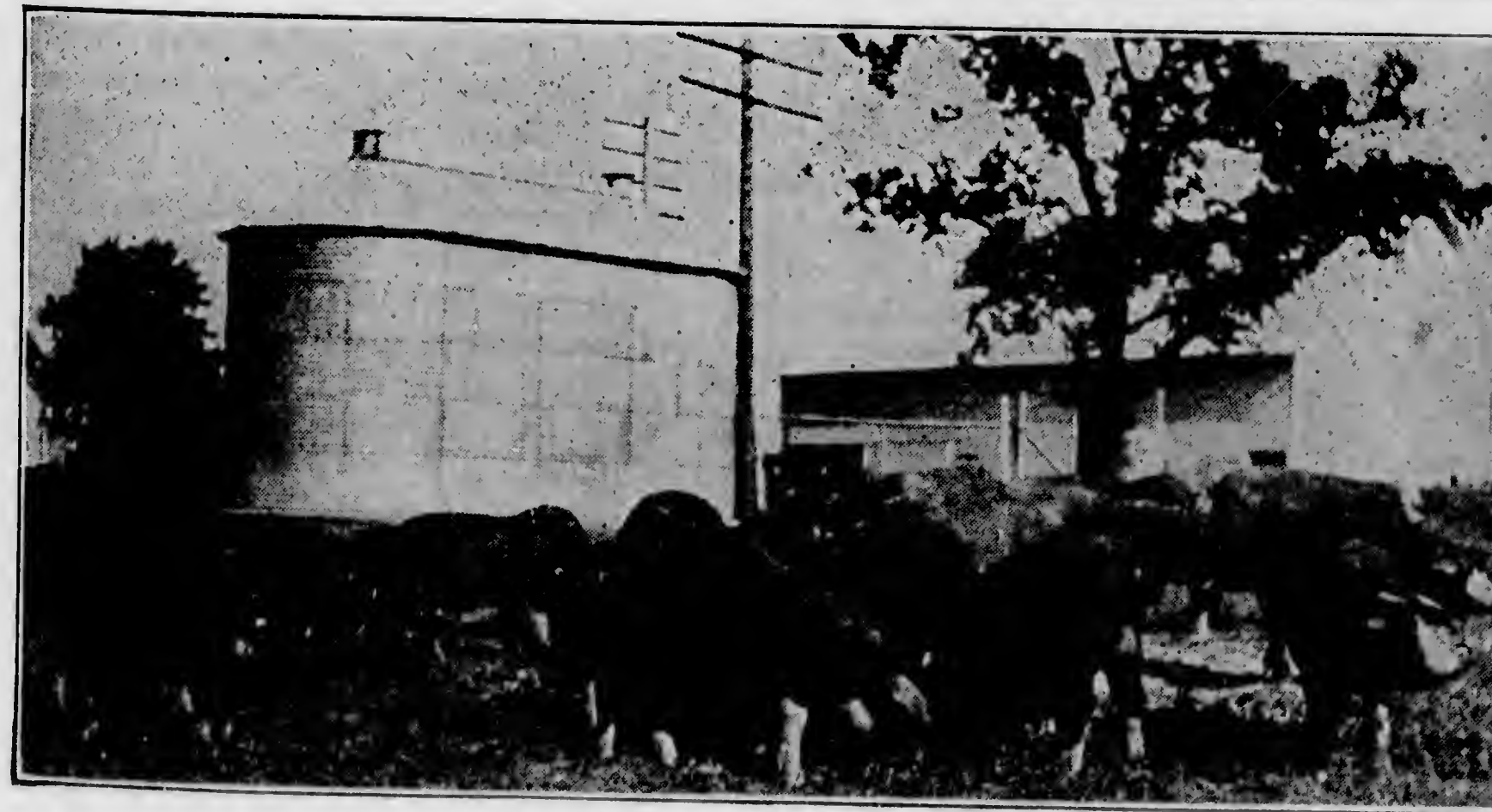
"Much bothered with tramps out your way?"

"I was until I tacked up a sign on my gate."

"Ah! 'Beware the dog' I suppose."

"Oh, no. Simply 'Farm Help Wanted.'"

A Co-operative Poland China Swine Journal, Owned by the Breeders; Upward of 400 Poland China Breeders now own this Swine and Farm Journal devoted to the interest of pure bred stock. Every Breeder of Poland China Hogs Should become a member of this Co-operative Journal.



Full Information Free—Write Today for Sample Copy.

This Journal keeps you posted on the care and feeding of the hog. Much valuable information, worth many times your investment.

COMBINE THE COW and SOW as the real MORTGAGE lifter.

Advertising rates on economy basis. Don't miss a single copy of this interesting Journal.

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THE POLAND CHINA ADVERTISER, : : : : Bluffton, Ohio

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers



IDYLLWILDE KORNDYKE

DIONAGEN

my junior herdsire, is from a 31.36 lb. junior four-year-old, whose dam made 31.3 lb. butter in 7 days and was from a 30.5 lb. cow. There's Production Plus Transmission for you. His individuality is the best, so are his sons and daughters. Prices Right.

A. E. ROBINSON

Susquehanna Co. Montrose, Pa.

The Youngest 30-lb. Cow

in the whole State of Pennsylvania is offered you.

HILLSIDE ELIZABETH ORMSBY

Now has 30.73 lb. to her credit—at 3 years, 0 months, 11 days. Still in test.

She is a daughter of our noted senior herdsire,

KING PONTIAC MAPLE KNOLL ORMSBY

he by King of the Pontiacs from a 33 lb. sister of O. K. L.

Come and see her, her sire and sisters.

HILLSIDE AND SPRINGBROOK FARMS

Trucksville, near Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Herd recently passed another CLEAN Test.



ONE OF OUR COWS

Herd includes granddaughters of King of the Pontiacs, Colantha Johanna Lad, and King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje.

They are bred to

KING ORMSBY ENDERCAMP

by King of the Ormsbys from one of the best daughters of Judge Segis.

ACCREDITED—of course.

E. R. GELATT & SON

R. D. 1, THOMPSON, PA.

DANISH AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION

Previous issues of this paper have commented on the investigations in agricultural conditions in Denmark by Chris. L. Christensen, an agricultural economist in the employee of the United States Department of Agriculture. Mr. Christensen spent more than a year in Denmark studying agricultural coöperation in that country.

"While conditions of American agriculture are different in some ways from those in Denmark," says Mr. Christensen, "I believe certain fundamental truths in agricultural development are in many ways similar. Fifty years ago Danish agriculture was confronted with problems similar to those which confront some sections of American agriculture to-day. The competition of cheap grains from the new agricultural areas of the Americans and Australia, which flooded the European markets, forced the Danish farmers to abandon the production of grain as a money crop. This, together with the need of improvement in soil fertility, caused them to turn to diversified farming. My studies tell how the Danish farmers met this economic truth."

"Forty years of sound agricultural planning and progress have revolutionized the economic and social life of the of peasant agriculture, which threatened Danish people. From a depressed state the welfare and prosperity of the whole nation, Denmark stands to-day as the world's foremost agricultural country in the scientific organization of her production and marketing. Her people, rural as well as urban, appear contented and prosperous. Neither extreme wealth nor extreme poverty exists."

The results of Mr. Christensen's study have been printed in Bulletin No. 1266 entitled "Agricultural Coöperation in Denmark." Copies may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., as long as the supply lasts, and thereafter at 15 cents per copy from the Superintendent of Documents.

The economics brought about by coöperative marketing in Denmark have been affected in the function of assembling, processing, grading and packing, Mr. Christensen says. Coöperative marketing has also resulted in a rational adjustment in her agricultural production so as to fit better the consumer demands and requirements of the market. The system has aided in focusing the producers' attention on the value of quality, standardization, and dependability in quality and regularity of supply.

The bulletin describes the marketing problems which the Danish farmers faced in the early days before their present highly developed dairy industry. When they found that thousands of small batches of different grades of farm butter could not be profitably dumped on the British markets, they set about to effect economies in assembling and manufacturing as well as improvements in grading, standardization and packing.

Danish farmers have improved their livestock through coöperative livestock breeding associations. Coöperative bull

associations have put better livestock on the average farm. Besides the work of the breeding associations there are now 821 cow testing associations with approximately one-fourth of the total milk cows in Denmark. The application of scientific and businesslike methods of dairying has nearly doubled the milk yield per cow during the last 40 years and is rapidly eliminating the unprofitable cow.

Mr. Christensen's study embraced the activities of agricultural production, marketing, purchasing, livestock improvement, finance and insurance. It follows the evolution of agricultural coöperation in Denmark, from small beginnings to its present important development. Much detailed, practical information on the history, technical organization and business operations of the coöperative associations is contained in the bulletin.

A BIG TEXAS INSTITUTION

The Texas Tuberculosis Sanitarium was established by the Texas legislature in 1911 and was opened for patients in 1912. It is located in Carlsbad, Tom Greene County, about fifteen miles north of San Angelo. The altitude of the sanitarium is 2,150 ft.; the average rainfall is 28 inches and the mean temperature is 51 degrees Fahrenheit. It lays on a level tableland covered with mesquite grass and trees and has hills on three sides and the North Concho River on the other. Water is drawn from this river for irrigation purposes.

A large amount of milk and cream is used by the patients and this supply comes from a herd of tuberculin tested Jerseys and Holsteins. They are given abundant feed and are cared for under strictly sanitary conditions. The institution is under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Control and the superintendent is Dr. J. B. McKnight.

BETTER GET THIS

Sewerage Systems for Farm Homes, is the title of circular 173, issued by the Extension Service of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Wisconsin State Board of Health and while only a small circular it is full of information as to the building and installing of sewerage systems on the farm. It is not filled with talks on sanitation the gist of which is known by every well read farmer but gets right down to business by telling when and how septic tanks should be installed on the farm. Instead of the usual fancy pictures the illustrations, of which there are fourteen, are drawings, usually in cross sections. The bulletin should be found in the library of every farmer who does not have a sanitary service system installed in his home. Just write to the University of Wisconsin at Madison and ask for circular no. 173.

The Department of Commerce is urging hosiery manufacturers to standardize lengths, grades and styles of stockings. Unfortunately, nothing much in that line can be done about legs.

CALCIUM CYANIDE

A new poison Calcium Cyanide is recommended for the control of insect pests and the extermination of rats and other rodents. Calcium Cyanide is a chemical compound of lime and the deadly gas cyanogen.

This chemical is made in much the same way that carbide is made for acetylene generators. Coke and limestone are fused in the electric furnace and then the carbide is heated with nitrogen. The result is Calcium Cyanide.

For general use Calcium Cyanide is sold as a very fine powder and is used with talc or some similar diluent for use in a dusting machine.

All farmers are familiar with the phenomena in the change of lime from unslaked to slaked. A somewhat similar change takes place when calcium carbide is exposed to moisture, it gives off acetylene gas and slaked lime results; so when chloride of lime is exposed to moisture it gives off chloride gas and leaves slaked lime. Calcium Cyanide acts in somewhat the same way and gives off cyanogen and leaves slaked lime. Cyanide gas is heavier than air and so concentrates at lower levels and then gradually diffuses in the atmosphere.

Cyanide gas destroys the substance in the blood that makes the red corpuscles take up oxygen. Death is quick and painless. For controlling insects the plants are lightly dusted after sunset on a dry day. If the compound is in granules or flakes it is distributed lightly on the ground near to, but not touching the plant. Most insects are killed immediately. It is used for dusting pens, sheds, shelters, kennels and coops for fleas infesting hogs, dogs, etc., and for the various poultry pests. If it is used in the evening, the next morning only a little lime and the talc is left.

Calcium Cyanide affords an easy method of controlling woodchucks and rats. The powder is blown or placed in the woodchuck burrow and settles in the chambers, smothering the occupants.

The powder may be pumped into the opening of rat holes or be shoveled in as far as possible. After pumping, the rats often appear at the entrances of other runs and sometimes leap out and die. About a teaspoonful to each opening is recommended and it is also suggested that the opening be plugged with dirt which is generally not necessary with woodchucks.

Several Governmental experiment stations, as well as the University of Missouri and the Nebraska College of Agriculture are experimenting with this chemical, which, doubtless, will be in general use among farmers in the near future.

AGRICULTURE IN IRELAND

Of the 3,165,000 population of the Irish Free State about 2,000,000 are engaged in agriculture. There are 354,484 agricultural holdings. The area under crops in 1923 was less by 93,073 acres than in 1922, though greater by 13,000 acres than in pre-war years. There is a decline in the number of sheep, but a big increase in the number of pigs.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE EXPERIMENT STATION

Bulletin 188 issued by the Pennsylvania State College contains the report of the director for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924.

During the year there were 115 active experimental projects carried on at the agricultural experiment station. Two that were started during the year are of great interest to dairy cattle owners. One is to ascertain the vitamin requirements of the dairy calf and the other is to find if there is a correlation and if so, how much, between dairy type and dairy production.

Kudzu has been highly recommended by seed merchants and many farmers are in doubt as to the possibilities and value of this plant. Nearly one half an acre was planted to Kudzu in 1923. Nearly all the plants grew for a period but during the prolonged drought in June most of the plants died and by fall the stand was only about 30 per cent. Vines over twenty-five feet were produced by some of the plants but all were unable to survive the winter.

In a feeding experiment with Holstein cows, soybean hay produced 3.3% milk less than did alfalfa hay. As the soybean hay proved but slightly inferior to alfalfa hay for milk production it is highly recommended for an emergency hay to be grown on Pennsylvania dairy farms. A feeding experiment lasting six weeks was conducted to ascertain the relative value of clover and alfalfa hay for milk production. While receiving clover the cows produced 6.5 less milk than they did while receiving alfalfa.

HOW HALL MARKETS SURPLUS CALVES

Supplying animals for calf clubs is part of the business of H. H. Hall, of Genesee, Pennsylvania, who has control of a couple of purebred Holstein herds, one of which has passed one clean test and the other is already Accredited. The milk from these two herds goes to a condenser. The calves are marketed when they are three months old and are raised on whole milk until that time.

The Hall herd is given just fair "Pay at the Pail" dairy management with no frills but with scales, stable records, and

a Babcock test machine used to see that the animals do "Pay at the Pail."

An Ormsby Johanna Plum bull has been used. This fellow came from the Stevenson herd and his dam and sire's dam have year records that average over 20,000 lb. milk and 975 lb. butter. One of his sons was also used, he being from a dam that several different years made from 8,000 lb. to well over 10,000 lb. milk in ten months.

Another herd bull came from the Wintertur Farms and is of Ormsby-Prilly-Segis-Pietertje breeding. This fellow has an average for dam and sire's dam of well over 22,000 lb. milk and more than 1,000 lb. butter.

Animals in these two herds have milk records ranging from 8,000 lb. to 10,000 lb. milk. Generally these are ten months or lactation period records. One two-year-old produced 10,187 lb. milk in a twelve months lactation period. These records are made on twice a day milking, feeding and watering.

ICE CREAM AT THE DOOR

A house to house delivery of ice cream has been initiated in London, England, during the past summer, says a report sent to the Department of Commerce by the American Consul-General. One firm has 400 tricycles which are fitted with boxes containing insulated chambers. These obtain their supplies from a number of fixed stations which in turn are supplied from the factory.

Householders desiring ice cream place a lettered card in their window but orders can be given for deliveries to be made at any special time.

The standard cream bricks are wrapped in grease-proof paper and enclosed in a carton. Brickettes are wrapped in similar paper, as are also the chocolate bars, while the tubs consist of small cardboard (waxed) pails with a card disc on top.

A little girl ran into the house crying bitterly, and her mother asked her what was the matter.

"Billy has broken my dolly," she sobbed.

"How did he break it?" asked her mother.

"I hit him on the head with it," was the answer.



Not only is this herd ACCREDITED but there has never been a case of Abortion in it.

Young Stock for Sale

Prices Reasonable

HARRY C REYNOLDS

Scranton

Pennsylvania

BOILING SPRINGS HERD



BOILING SPRINGS ORMSBY

603.9 lb. milk, 25.02 lb. butter in 7 days as a junior four-year-old; 15,876 lb. milk, 530.72 lb. butter in 235 days. World's milk record and Pennsylvania State butter record for class in Dairy-men's Division—10 months' test.

Others like her in our ACCREDITED Herd.

IVO V. OTTO

Cumberland Co., R. D. 6, Carlisle, Pa.

Back of our Herdsire

King Pietje Aaggie Pontiac

are four direct descendant dams

	lb. milk	lb. butter
First	564.2	31.79
Second	542.4	25.31
Third	679.4	31.05
Fourth	659.2	34.32
Average	611.3	30.61

He is a real show bull. His offspring look good and ARE good. Let us supply YOUR NEEDS.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

ROBERT I. SPRINGER,

R. D. 1, Susquehanna Co., Factoryville, Pa.

Sylvan Lawn Farm



KORNBEC LILITH

a daughter of Ormsby Lilith Clothilde.

Only a heifer, but study her outlines, depth and apparent constitution.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision. Let me quote prices to you.

E. C. COBB

Chenango Co., Greene, New York

Just for Fun

MAN'S CHIEF INTEREST

She had gone out to dinner with her suitor. She had felt in particularly gay and sprightly mood, and had talked she felt, quite entertainingly of this and that. Many had been the amusing incidents she had told.

But toward the end of the evening her suitor seemed very dejected and unhappy.

"What has been the trouble? Did anything happen to-day to make you blue?" she asked. Surely the evening had been a success.

"No, the day was a very good one," he said.

"But to-night? Haven't you enjoyed it?" she asked, surprised.

"Well," he returned, "you know a man likes to talk about himself when he takes a girl out, and you haven't given me a chance all evening."

Two young kindergarten teachers, intelligent and attractive, while riding down town in a street car were engaged in an animated discussion. In the seat behind them sat a good-natured, fatherly looking Irishman enjoying a nap. Finally one kindergartener inquired of the other:

"How many children have you?"

"Twenty-two," she replied. "And how many have you?"

"Oh, I have only nineteen," replied the first.

At this point the Irishman, now wide awake with astonishment, leaned forward in his seat, and, without any formality, inquired in a loud voice:

"What part of Ireland did youse come from?"

Liza Ann: "Brother Congo, I hear Sister Johnson is dead. When she gwine to be interned?"

Brother Congo: "Dey ain't gwine to be no internment."

Liza Ann: "How come?"

Brother Congo: "De fambly hab decided she's to be incriminated."

"He's the most vegetable person I know."

"What do you mean?"

"Why, look at his carroty hair and the spinach around his face? He plays squash, smokes cabbage and is as cool as a cucumber."

I'm very sorry to hear your wife is so ill Benjamin. Not dangerous, I hope.

Thankee Miss, but she be too weak now to be dangerous.

Visitor: "We're getting up a raffle for a poor old man. Won't you buy a ticket, my dear?"

Sweet Girl: "Mercy, no! What would I do with him if I won him?"

ITS PURPOSE

"Gwan, nigger, you-all ain't got no sense, nohow."

"Ain't got no sense? What's dis yere haid for?"

"Dat thing? Dat ain't no haid, nigger. Dat's jes er button on top er you body ter keep your backbone from unravelin'."

An Idaho man was fishing in Lake Crescent recently. He caught a big northern pike; the biggest he had ever landed in his long and busy life. He was elated. He was crazed with joy, and he telegraphed his wife: "I've got one; weighs seven pounds and it is a beauty."

The following was the answer he got: "So have I; weighs ten pounds. Not a beauty—looks like you. Come home."

The colored pastor of a colored church noticed a new face in his congregation, and after the service he hurried down to greet the new-comer, "Mr. Johnson, this is the first time you've been to our church. I'm mighty glad to see you here." Mr. Johnson replied: "Ah had to come, pah-son. Ah needs strengthenin'. Ah's got a job white-washin' a chicken-coop an' buildin' a fence around a water-melon patch."

On his tour of the district, an inspector of city high schools came before a class of girls. He wrote upon the blackboard, "LXXX." Then, peering over the rims of his spectacles at a good-looking girl in the first row, he asked:

"Young lady, I'd like to have you tell me what that means."

"Love and kisses," the girl replied.

"I sent a salad to my next-door neighbor, who said to my daughter the next day: 'Here, Mary, is the dish your mother sent the salad in. Tell her I'm sorry I haven't anything to send back in it.'"

"Mary said, 'O, that's all right. You can just keep the dish until you have.'"

Teacher—What are the sister States?

Mabel—I am not sure but I should think they were Miss Ouri, Ida Ho, Mary Land, Callie Fornia, Louisa Anna, Della Ware, Minne Sota and Mrs. Sippi.—*St. Cloud High School Mascot.*

"What do elephants have that no other animals have?" asked the teacher of her first-graders.

"Little elephants," was the surprising response.—*Judge.*

"What makes you think that man you just met was a banker?"

"I just heard him say that children were the coupons cut from the bonds of matrimony."

Orwell Ridge Farm

OFFERS A

Choice Bull Calf

Born December 4, 1924

Sire:—BERYLWOOD PRINCE AAGGIE CHICAGO, a son of the famous California sire and show bull, Prince Aaggie of Berylwood and of Hartwood Netherland Segis, 31.05 lb. butter, 701.9 lb. milk in 7 days; 1,146.97 lb. butter, 27,018 lb. milk in a year; 2,273.85 lb. butter, 53,669.4 lb. milk in two years.

Dam:—RIDGE FANNIE IT PONTIAC FAYNE, 29.73 lb. butter, 559.7 lb. milk in 7 days; 58.02 lb. butter, 1,086.4 lb. milk in 14 days as a four-year-old. Her dam 24.03 lb. butter, 501.6 lb. milk. Our herd is ACCREDITED and we can show you the everyday production of all our cows.

James E. Eastman

R. D. 2

Rome, Pa.

MICHIGAN HOLSTEINS



SPRING FARM PONTIAC MAID 2d

Butter,	7 days,	35.66
Milk,	7 days,	800.00
Butter,	30 days,	140.89
Milk,	30 days,	3,339.20
Butter,	297 days,	918.16
Milk,	297 days,	20,532.60

(Carried Calf 188 days)

is the dam of my junior herd bull, KING ORMSBY PONTIAC CREATOR, and he was sired by CREATOR, son of the famous SPRING BROOK BESS BURKE 2d and full brother to BESS JOHANNA ORMSBY.

Let me quote you prices on a son of KING ORMSBY PONTIAC CREATOR from one of the many big producing cows of my herd which is ACCREDITED, in fact, has always been T. B. FREE.

DAVID FALCONER,

SCOTTVILLE
MICHIGAN



OUR JUNIOR HERDSIRE

He is a son of KING RELIANCE LOCKHART VEEMAN and our great cow JEWEL CLOTHILDE ALEXINA DE KOL, 29.13 lb. butter, 598 lb. milk in 7 days.

Herd passed last T. B. Test CLEAN.

Tell us YOUR wants.

DAN E. ANDERSON

R. D. 3

NORWICH, N. Y.

HAMPSHIRE

PROFITABLE IN THE HANDS OF ANY PRACTICAL FARMER

1918	1921
1919	1922
1920	1923

WORLD'S GRAND CHAMPIONS FOR 6 YEARS

The Hampshires have again won over all breeds in the carload classes at the International at Chicago, the greatest livestock show in the world.

As usual the Hampshires not only won the grand championship, but had the heaviest carload for their age of the entire show.

Not only at the International, but at practically all of the large shows during the past few years, Hampshires have carried off the highest honors in the carload classes. These honors have been won by average farmers. The Hampshire hog and good home-grown feed have achieved the desired results.

A copy of the HAMPSHIRE ADVOCATE, the official breed paper, will be sent to you free upon request. The Hampshire Advocate Company can put you in touch with breeders who have these profitable money-making brood sows.

WRITE TO

The Hampshire Advocate Company

409 WISCONSIN AVENUE

PEORIA

ILLINOIS

London Motor Plows

ARE BUILT
To Farmer Demands
BECAUSE



THEY WILL PLOW OUT YOUR FENCE CORNERS.

You can raise the plows going forward, standing still, or backing up. No unhooking the plow and pulling it backward out of the mud. Remove two pins and tractor is ready for other power work.

Write for catalog and letters of recommendation from users.

THE OHIO HUSKER CO.,

Dept. L DOYLESTOWN, OHIO

Don't worry about husking problems but write today and get catalog D telling about the famous Ohio Husker. "We prepare the ground and harvest the crop."

KEEP THESE IN MIND!



THIS FEDERALLY ACCREDITED HERD sends a nice consignment to the New York State Breeders' Sale, State Fair Grounds, Syracuse, N. Y., January 14-15, 1925.

Baby Era Butter Boy 476103, a daughter of *Czar Walker Clothilde*, whose dam produced 666.7 lb. milk, 31.70 lb. butter in a week—953.50 lb. butter, 20,225 lb. milk in 10 months.

Also a four-year-old daughter of *Zerma Ormsby Alcartra*, 436.2 lb. milk, 21.33 lb. butter in 7 days as a three-year-old. Bred to *King Walker Lyons Arcady*, our handsome grandson of Ormsby Korn-dyke Lad and the 40-lb. four-year-old, Highland Burke Joh.

These animals are fine individuals and are representative of our Federally Accredited Herd—which has been established 22 years.

Estate of E. H. Witter, Cuba, New York

Silverwood Stock Farm



TYPE, BREEDING AND PRODUCTION

Cows and heifers of this quality are bred either to **KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE** or to **DUTCHLAND KONIGEN CREAMELLE BOY**—his dam a 881 lb. year record daughter of a 1,263 lb. cow, who in turn is from a 1,155 lb. dam.

Our cows milk 12,000 lb. to 17,000 lb. in a year of C. T. A. work.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision. Stock for Sale. Prices Reasonable.

H. S. BROWN & SONS,
Susquehanna Co. Thompson, Pa.

AN ACCREDITED CONSIGNMENT



DOROTHY FRANCINE JOHANNA LAD

476.4 lb. milk, 20.36 lb. butter in 7 days as a three-year-old. Her dam made 18.69 lb. butter in 7 days when nearly 11 years old (her first test) and has another A. R. O. daughter, 23.05 lb. butter, 535.5 lb. milk as a four-year-old.

Dorothy's sire was a grandson of **KING KORNDYKE SADIE VALE** and **COLANTHA JOHANNA LAD 8th**—transmitting sires of remarkable excellence.

She is due to freshen three weeks after the sale by **KING MADALINE BUTTER BOY**, a show bull.

His dam is a tested daughter of **King Pontiac Johanna** and a 31 lb. cow. His sire is from a 30 lb. cow and by a son of a 1,129 lb. year record cow.

See Dorothy at the New York State Breeders' Sale, State Fair Grounds, Syracuse, N. Y., Jan. 14-15, 1925. And don't forget she is from an ACCREDITED HERD.

GLENN GERMAN

R. D. 3

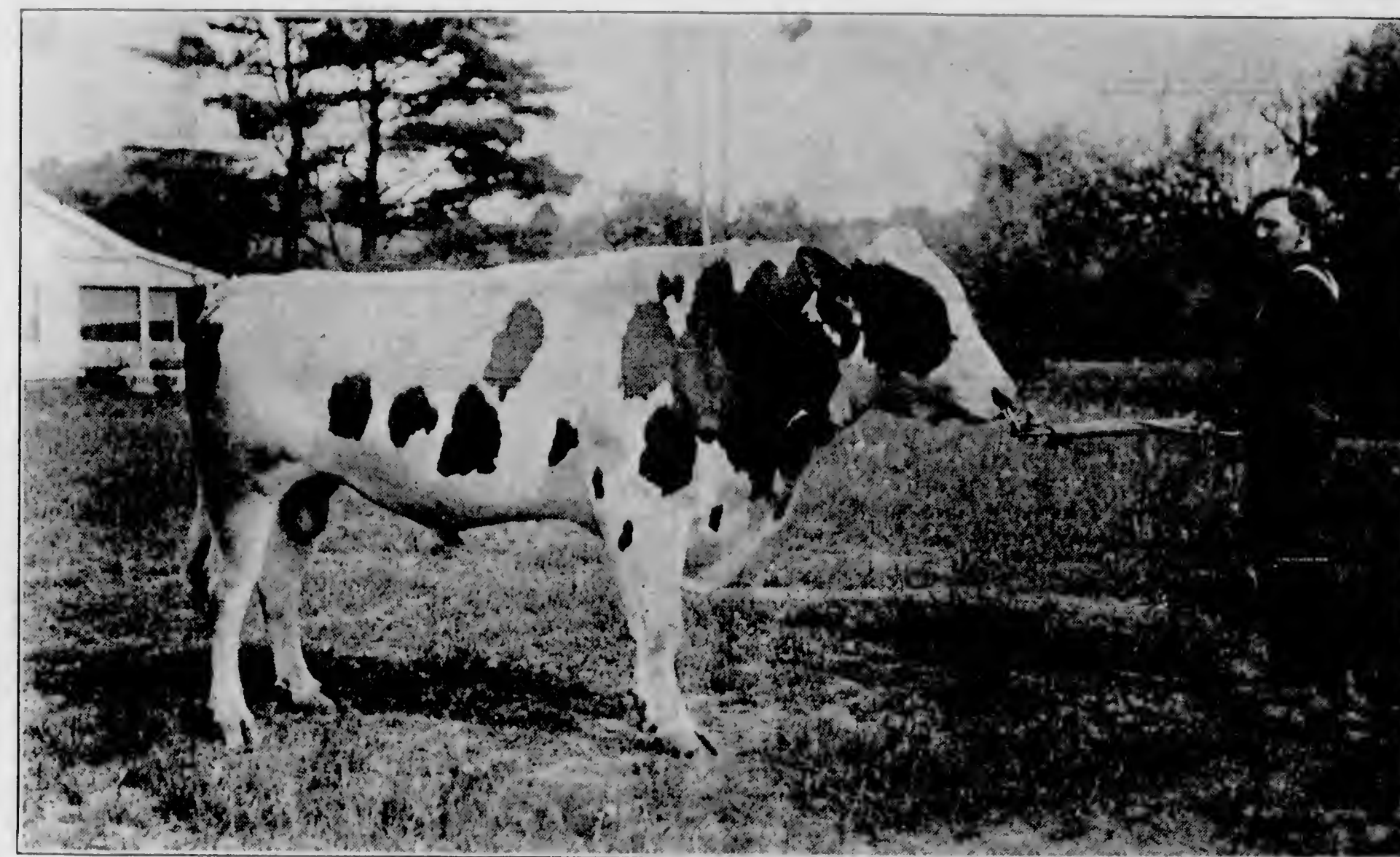
CUBA, N. Y.

The Holstein and Dairyman

Vol. IV HARRISBURG, PA., JANUARY 22, 1925

No. 2

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



WARD C. LOOMIS, BAINBRIDGE, NEW YORK, AND HIS HERDSIRE, ECHO BELLE MODEL KING



Entered as second-class matter April 8, 1922 at the post office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879.



Two Members of Waldron Herd

Beauty De Kol Korndyke Burke and Lyons Walker Pietje.

Study their apparent strength of constitution, depth of body, udder and teat placing. Notice their straight top-lines, their type and beauty.

There are 60 head in our *Accredited Herd*. Come and take your pick.

MRS. MAUD DWIGHT

Chenango County South Otselic, N. Y.

Orwell Ridge Farm

OFFERS A

Choice Bull Calf

Born December 4, 1924

Sire:—BERYLWOOD PRINCE AAGGIE CHICAGO, a son of the famous California sire and show bull, Prince Aaggie of Berylwood and of Hartwood Netherland Segis, 31.05 lb. butter, 701.9 lb. milk in 7 days; 1,146.97 lb. butter, 27,018 lb. milk in a year; 2,273.85 lb. butter, 53,669.4 lb. milk in two years.

Dam:—RIDGE FANNIE IT PONTIAC FAYNE, 29.73 lb. butter, 559.7 lb. milk in 7 days; 58.02 lb. butter, 1,086.4 lb. milk in 14 days as a four-year-old. Her dam 24.03 lb. butter, 501.6 lb. milk. Our herd is **ACCREDITED** and we can show you the everyday production of all our cows.

James E. Eastman

R. D. 2

Rome, Pa.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. IV

HARRISBURG, PA., JANUARY 22, 1925

No. 2

The Orwell Ridge Herd

A Little Known Herd of High Class Accredited Holsteins

BETWEEN the towns of Orwell and

Rome, Bradford County, Pa., is the Orwell Ridge Farm, owned by James E. Eastman. Orwell Ridge Farm contains one hundred and seventy acres. Mr. East-

man purchased this farm about thirty years ago and has erected all the buildings now standing. The development of the farm shows what good farming, good management, and a good herd of Holsteins make possible for, when the place was bought, the annual hay crop was from four to five tons while last year there was enough to feed all the stock and in addition thirty tons were sold.

Mr. Eastman started his Holstein herd with two cows and now has over twenty head. Nearly everything in the herd has been raised on the premises. The quality of the herd can be seen when we state that the ten milkers of varying ages averaged 10,000 lb. milk last year.

The Eastmans have never made any official records on their own farm. They live a few miles from Lisle Allis of Rummerfield. They found that Mr. Allis was going to test some of his cows and as they had two animals that recently freshened and were producing heavily, they made arrangements for Lisle to put these animals in his test string and feed and care for them. Ridge Frances Pauline Julip produced in seven days, 501.6 lb. milk, 24.03 lb. butter, while her daughter Ridge Fannie It Pontiac Fayne was credited with 559.7 lb. milk, 29.69 lb. butter in seven days, 1,086.4 lb. milk, 59.02 lb. butter in fourteen days. Frances was tested as an eight-year-old and Fannie as a senior four-year-old. The records of the dam was begun twenty-five days after freshening and the younger cow was put in test thirty-two days after she freshened. Ridge Frances Pontiac Julip is a daughter of King Segis Pontiac Julip who was by King Segis Pontiac from a good daughter of King of the Pontiacs, a combination of bloodlines greatly in favor a few years ago. This cow is no longer a member of the herd, having been sold a few months ago but her twenty-nine pound four-year-old daughter and several other daughters are still in the Eastman herd.



EXAMPLES OF TYPE IN THE EASTMAN HERD
Notice the pig in the background.

Some of the younger members of the herd are by Walker Lyons Colantha, a bull whose seventeen nearest dams have seven-day records averaging 30 lb. butter. This bull was a very handsome fellow, nearly all

white in color and his offspring are very promising. He is a son of Judge Lyons and is therefore brother to the remarkable heifer, Clara Clothilde Lyons, with records of 639.8 lb. milk in a week, 2,658.4 lb. milk in thirty days, 4,872.8 lb. milk in sixty days, 7,183 lb. milk in ninety days and 9,584.2 lb. milk in one hundred and twenty days, while she has a ten-months' record of 20,771 lb. milk, 723.4 lb. butter, all as a senior two-year-old.

Judge Lyons was by King Lyons from Betta Lyons Walker, 28.39 lb. butter, 661.4 lb. milk in seven days as a three-year-old, a daughter of Betta Lyons Netherland, a 34-lb. daughter of a 34-lb. cow. Betta and her mother, Blanche Lyons, were the first mother and daughter to each exceed 34 lb. butter in a week.

May Clothilde Walker, dam of Walker Lyons Colantha, is a daughter of King of the Black and Whites, a bull whose seven nearest dams were all thirty pound cows. May Clothilde Walker is a daughter of a 29.58 lb. cow, May Clothilde Pietertje. Another daughter of this cow, Beauty Pietertje Clothilde, is the dam of Segis, Pietertje Prospect, the only cow that has exceeded 37,000 lb. milk in a year.

The Eastmans own one-fourth interest in Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago, the other three-fourths being owned by Lisle Allis. This bull is a son of Prince Aaggie of Berylwood, the famous California show bull and show sire. Exhibited as a yearling at all the great California fairs in 1921, he was undefeated, winning grand championship at each event. In 1923 his offspring won both junior championships at the California State Fair. His seven nearest dams all have records above 1,000 lb. butter, each of the seven were tested two different years and the seven two-year records average over a ton each. These seven dams have made sixteen records that average over 1,000 lb. each. He is a son of Aralia De Kol Mead 2d, 1,303.84 lb. butter, 26,938.5 lb. milk in a year. It will be re-

HAMPSHIRE

FOR SIX YEARS FOR SIX YEARS



in succession, 1918-1919-1920-1921-1922-1923, Hampshires have won the carload lot grand championship over all breeds at the International Livestock Show.

HAMPSHIRE are the practical farmer's practical hog, because of their meat type—grazing qualities—activity—health and vigor—highly developed mother instinct—milking qualities—early maturity and economical gains, and because they are *Recognized Market Toppers*. The heaviest ton litter for 1923 from the biggest hog state in the Union, Iowa, was sired by a purebred Hampshire boar. This litter weighed 3,199 pounds at 180 days.

The official breed paper is—*THE HAMPSHIRE ADVOCATE*—a monthly publication, devoted to the interest of Hampshire breeders and the Hampshire breed.

SUBSCRIBE NOW! \$1.00 per yr. or \$2.00 for 3 yrs. FREE SERVICE DEPARTMENT—Through our field department we are able to buy hogs of correct Hampshire type of leading bloodlines at reasonable prices. Years of experience in buying and judging hogs insures you this valuable service, at no cost.

WRITE TODAY TO

THE HAMPSHIRE ADVOCATE CO.,
409 Wisconsin Ave., Dept. 35 Peoria, Illinois



Toplines, Size and Quality

These are daughters of
Maple Corner Supreme

a bull of splendid type and conformation, whose dam, a 32.6 lb. record cow, averaged 83.6 lb. milk a day for thirty days.

His six nearest dams have official records averaging 35.11 lb.

This *Accredited* Herd has never housed a reactor.

C. F. GRIDLEY

Tioga County

Candor, N. Y.

membered that this cow recently broke the world's record in the dairyman's division with 1,073 lb. butter in a year.

The dam of Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago is Hartwood Netherland Segis. This cow has an official seven-day record of 31.05 lb. butter, 701.9 lb. milk. She has been tested two successive years, her latest record being 1,146.97 lb. butter, 27,018.1 lb. milk, while in two years she produced 53,669.4 lb. milk, 2,273.85 lb. butter.

The Eastmans follow a practice seldom seen on eastern farms. They do not raise pigs but buy one or two in the spring and keep them with the young calves. When the calves are turned into the pasture, the pig which seems to have formed an attachment for its stablemates, goes along and Mr. Eastman says the pig stays down in the pasture all day and comes up with the animals at night and morning to be fed. When the representatives of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN obtained the pictures used to illustrate this article, the pig was well grown and in fine condition and the calves and heifers seemed to regard it as one of themselves.

Mr. Eastman, while a high-class dairyman, specializes in poultry, and says he is really more a poultryman than he is a farmer. Last year he wintered 750 White Leghorns and last spring hatched 1,600. His estab-



SHADY PASTURES AT ORWELL, RIDGE FARM

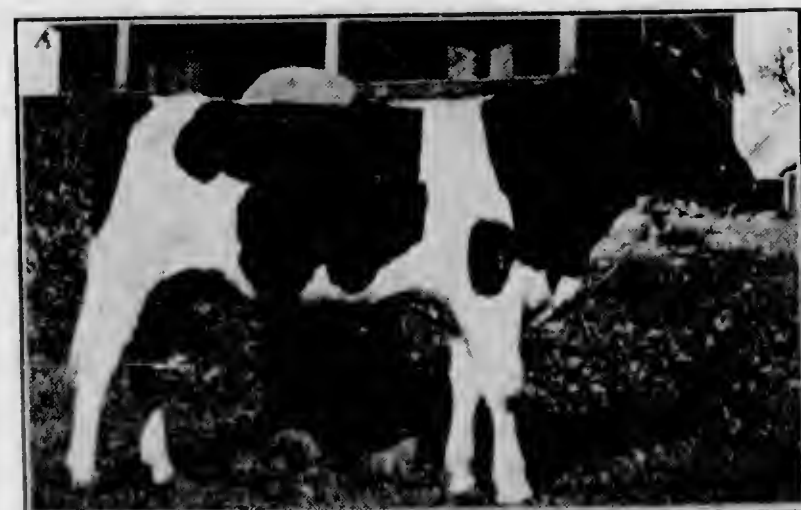
lishment has quite a reputation and annually poultry management demonstrations are held on the farm, the county farm bureau and Pennsylvania State College cooperating in the event.

The Eastman home is equipped with all modern improvements, is heated by a furnace and lighted by acetylene. A compressed air system forces water to the house and the farm buildings. The farm is on a ridge and splendid views can be seen in all directions.

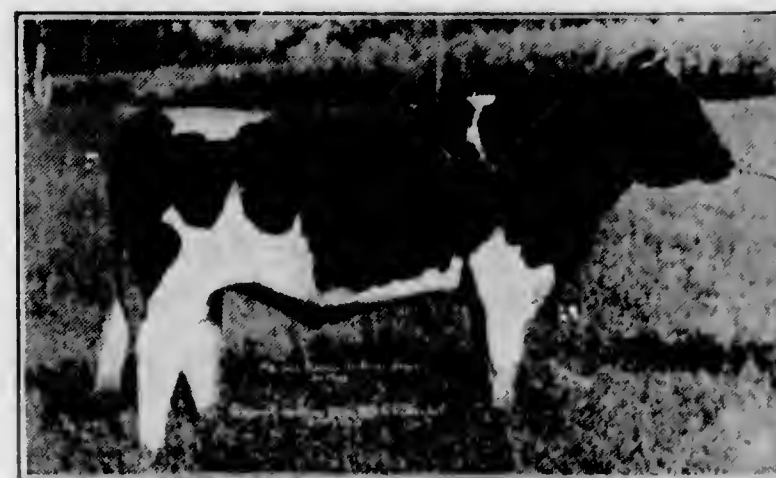
Mr. Eastman has two sons; Gerald, who assists with the farm work, and Wesley. Gerald is a graduate of Pennsylvania State College taking the full agricultural course. Wesley also is a graduate of Pennsylvania State College, completing the dairy husbandry course.



HARTWOOD NETHERLAND SEGIS
53,669.4 lb. milk, 2,273.85 lb. butter in
two years. Dam of Berylwood
Prince Aaggie Chicago.



BERYLWOOD PRINCE AAGGIE CHICAGO
Picture taken about eighteen months ago.



PRINCE AAGGIE OF BERYLWOOD
California's most noted show bull. Sire of
Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago.

He accepted a position as secretary of a New York Y. M. C. A. He prefers farming, but the home establishment is not large enough to call for the services of two college graduates as well as those of Mr. Eastman.



A PAIR OF PRODUCERS AT EASTMAN'S

The Eastmans are members of the Farm Bureau and the Dairyman's League and are leaders in their community in all movements for the betterment of agricultural conditions. And, as you would have a right to expect, the Eastman Herd is on the Accredited list.

Reasons for Diversification

QUANTITY of farm products we have in abundance; better quality is what is wanted, since quality improves prices and widens markets. To assist in securing a competence some specialization is advisable. Sometimes this has been carried so far as to work serious disaster. Many farms in western New York have been almost exclusively devoted to the raising of grapes, which, when abundant or moderately so, sold at ruinous prices. It is noticed that where only an eighth or a fourth of the farm was devoted to vines, the yield was not only proportionately larger but the quality better than where nearly all the land was used as a vineyard. Wherever diversified agriculture was carried on to a limited extent and plantations were restricted, the low price of grapes made no serious inroads on the income. Where all the land was given up to grapes, work was intermittent, the farmer being overtasked at one season of the year and idle at another. The demoralizing effect on the farmers and their families of this army of unrestrained youths and loungers of the city, which, for a brief period, swarms in the districts devoted to specialized crops, as grapes, berries and hops, is marked.

The baleful result of raising a single or few products in extended districts may be seen in California and the great wheat districts of the northwest. In such localities there is little or no true home life, with its duties and restraints; men and boys are herded together like cattle, sleep where they may and subsist

as best they can. The work is hard, and from sun to sun for two or three months, when it abruptly ceases, and the workman are left to find employment as best they may, or adopt the life and habits of the professional tramp. It is difficult to name anything more demoralizing to men, and especially to boys, than intermittent labor; and the higher the wages paid, and the shorter the period of service, the more demoralizing the effect. If there were no other reason for practicing a somewhat diversified agriculture, the welfare of the workman and his family should form a sufficient one.

I. P. ROBERTS.

Light Wanted On Breeding Problems

By F. F. RESSEGUIE

I HAVE been a breeder of purebred Holsteins since 1903 and have made some fairly creditable records, up to 34 lb. in seven days. I believe that the inherited trait of giving large quantities of milk is so fixed in the Holstein cow that high records are only the combination of a good cow and an expert feeder and caretaker, and I am glad to see the tendency to get our feet on the ground and get down to improving the breed for type, which has been sadly neglected, not only by the large, but by the small breeders as well. While I have had the satisfaction of breeding some very creditable cattle, I have had many disappointments in trying to breed for better type, but in reading the many articles on breeding and looking over the pictures of the different prize winners at the many fairs and expositions in this country and Canada, and in studying our Association's \$30,000 breed models, many questions come to my mind in regard to the art of breeding better Holstein cattle.

I attended the 1923 National Dairy Show at Syracuse and was very much impressed with the wonderful array of cattle of the different dairy breeds. I heard Moscrip and Haeger, two of our best judges, talk on type, and sat by the ringside and tried to place the animals ahead of them. With so many of the prize winners coming from unknown sires and dams, many questions came to my mind: questions which I have tried to solve in my 21 years as a breeder, with some success and many failures.

What is the art of breeding? Some say "like begets like," but I think many old breeders will tell you that it often works the other way. In looking at the pictures of many prize winners, I have often wondered: What did their sire look like? What did their dam look like? What was the underlying cause of their outstanding type? Take the prize winning "produce of dam" at the 1923 National, two cows from the same dam, one far superior to the other. I think we will all admit that there is a "nick" in breeding, but why is it that a certain sire bred to a certain cow produces an excellent individual while another sire bred to the same cow produces an ordinary animal. Then a certain sire bred to a certain cow produces an excellent type of animal this year, but bred back next year produces an ordinary type of animal or vice versa. Then again, some sires bred to a certain cow for a number of years produce offspring that are above the average, in fact, far beyond,

in type and production, the same sire's offspring from other cows. Again some sire's offspring seem to be practically all good individuals and yet again certain bulls sire excellent type daughters and ordinary type sons and vice versa.

Some years ago I bought a very typy little cow and bred her to a bull that I had purchased from a prominent breeder. This bull's dam was almost an ideal show cow, having won at many of our prominent fairs. Her sire had won more blue ribbons, and sired more prize winners than any other sire of the breed at that time. Not only was this bull from show stuff but he was an excellent individual, in fact, a first class show bull. Now what of the result of mating this bull with this cow? We received a heifer calf which grew into a very ordinary type of cow, only making 14 lb. butter at two years. This cow had three daughters born before I bought her. They were all by a bull of ordinary type but all three were superior as show animals and producers, one making 32 pounds; one 25 pounds and one 18 pounds of butter in a week as a two-year-old.

Sometimes we find a breeder who seems to have solved the problem of breeding or to have been very fortunate in his selection of sire and his breeding females. I do not believe it will ever be solved by buying a show bull and then buying show cows to breed to him. There would be too much diversity of breeding in the females. I realize that we have the laws of heredity and reversion to contend with. As an illustration: I bred a calf, which I sold in one of the Brentwood sales, that recently made the Maine State record in the 10 months division as a two-year-old. In type and color marking this heifer is almost identical with her fourth generation dam back in direct female descent.

Now, in conclusion, I have a few things to suggest, for I feel that you can keep models before us for a century and it will help some, but if you do not tell us small breeders on the hillside how to produce type, we will be floundering along a century hence, still striving to produce something without any guide but a clay model. My suggestions are these: First, that you, in your paper, show us, as far as possible, the pictures of all the animals, (good or bad) in the first two or three generations of the prize winners so that the average breeder can see the type that was mated together to produce these outstanding individuals. Also comments on the weak points of sire and dam. Second: Nearly all of our prominent judges own practical breeding establishments. Why could they not put in print some of their successes and disappointments—where the dam was weak, where she was strong, where the sire was weak, where he was strong and the results of mating them together. Tell us what to expect if we breed a cow built like a Jersey or one with a high arch or narrow hips, wide or narrow loin, ewe neck, short neck or a long, deep-bodied cow with a low rump or a short blocky cow to a show bull. Give us something to go by.

Possibly a book showing the pictures of the prize winners and then the pictures of their ancestors as far as possible, in pedigree form, with comments on the good and weak points, would do a world of good to teach us average breeders the art of breeding.

The Importance of Dairying

By C. W. LARSON AND ASSOCIATES, IN THE DAIRY INDUSTRY

FROM the time the first cows were brought to this country by the early settlers there has been a steady, and at times a rapid, increase in the development of the dairy business, until now there are more than 30,000,000 dairy cattle in the United States. These animals are cared for on about 4,500,000 farms, or approximately 70 per cent of all the farms in this country. Our dairy cows are producing vital food products which form a large and important part of the diet of our entire population and for which consumers pay more than \$3,000,000,000 a year, or about \$30 per person.

There are several reasons why dairying has become so important in this country:

(1) The dairy cow economically converts pasture grasses, dry and succulent roughage, and the by-products of many different kinds of grain into milk, that most excellent food for man. The dairy cow does well when a large proportion of her ration comes from these products. Only through the agency of animals can roughage be converted into human food. The great purpose of agricultural productions is an adequate food supply. For feed eaten the dairy cow returns more than three times as much digestible protein as the steer and more than twice as much energy in edible products.

(2) As our western ranches were divided into farms, it became necessary to cultivate the land more thoroughly and to practice more intensive agriculture. With this change came a need for livestock that could be maintained under this system. The dairy cow found a place in this shift of agriculture and livestock production from the range to the more intensive system, largely because she produced more human food per acre.

(3) In order to maintain soil fertility, it is necessary to keep livestock on a large proportion of our farms. The constant growing of grains and other crops depletes the fertility of the soil. The amount of fertilizer ingredients sold off the farm in dairy products is so slight that the amount brought to the farm in the form of purchased concentrate feeds often more than compensates for the loss. The yields of crops on farms where dairy cattle form an important part of the farming enterprise have been maintained and frequently increased.

(4) Dairying cannot be expanded rapidly. Only a slow growth is possible. Favorable years have not stimulated production to a point where overproduction seriously retards future progress. Many persons have been encouraged because the enterprise was stable and the income regular. An increased number of calves raised in any particular year due to favorable conditions will two or three years later have a tendency to increase materially the number of cows available for milk production, but the stimulation is always forseen. It is not possible, therefore, to have very great fluctuations in the number of dairy animals. Production may, however, be influenced materially by feeding.

When prices of dairy products are relatively high, it is advantageous to feed more heavily.

(5) The keeping of a few dairy cows on general farms has made it possible to utilize labor to advantage and to furnish a cash income as a side line. It also gives an income throughout the year.

(6) The price of dairy products is unusually uniform from year to year as compared with the prices of other farm products. While this limits great profits at times, it also largely eliminates great losses. Dairying, therefore, is a stable type of production.

(7) Dairy cattle which, for one reason or another are no longer desired for milk production, can be slaughtered for meat. These cattle, together with the veal calves from our dairy herds, furnish more than one-fourth of the beef and veal supply.

(8) The opportunities for increasing the capital stock and additional income through the sale of purebred dairy cattle, especially when animals of unusual production are bred, have offered a further stimulus to the development of the industry.

Dairy production is therefore important because of its favorable relation to the production of crops, the maintenance of soil fertility, and the seasonal distribution of labor; because of its large total income from the sale of products; because of its stabilizing effect on agriculture in general; because of the large part of our meat that is supplied as a by-product of dairying; and because milk and its products are so important in the proper nourishment of our people.

A Herd of High Quality

A SHORT distance from Chambersburg, Pa., is a Holstein breeding establishment owned by H. W. Small and Sons. The herd is of high quality and includes a number of the descendants of King of the Pontiacs. The Small herd is one of the oldest



HERD OWNED BY SMALL AND SONS, CHAMBERSBURG, PA. in Franklin County. Animals in this herd have been shown at a number of fairs and have won many prizes for type and conformation. They also have a local reputation for both heavy milking and good testing and the herd is on the accredited list.

The consumption of wine reached such a high point about a thousand years before the Christian era that Lycurgus, King of Thrace, passed a prohibition act, the thoroughness of which cannot be questioned. A strict abstainer himself, he forbade the use of wine to his subjects, and rooted up all the vines within his dominion.

Forty Years of Holstein Breeding

FORTY YEARS as a breeder of purebred Holsteins is the record of Werner Tasher of Verona, Wis. Mr. Tasher began his Holstein operations on his boyhood home farm just two miles southwest of Mt. Vernon. This is known as Sugar River Valley Farm. Mr. Tasher now owns two farms which are operated by tenants.

In the forty years only four females have been purchased. In 1884 John Tasher bought Ascianus from F. C. Stevens, Attica, New York, then one of the leading breeders of the Empire State. The sire of this bull was No. 418, and his dam's registry number was 7118. The calf was eleven months old and Mr. Tasher paid \$225 for him, bringing him to Mt. Vernon in February, 1884. Mr. Tasher early became the handyman with the dairy herd. He tells of one occasion when two dairy farmers came to buy a Holstein calf. Mr. John Tasher was not at home so Werner, then a boy, took over the selling proposition and asked \$10 for the calf. The two men offered \$5 but finally, after arguing that the price was exorbitant, they gave him almost \$10 in small change, filling the boy's hands full.

In 1886 two purebred females were added to the Tasher herd. One of these was Mountain Spring No. 1362, calved in 1880 on the farm of George Brown of Aurora, Ill., who is still living and who has contributed a number of articles to the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. At her side was the heifer calf, Black Cloud, that later developed into a great milk cow.

A score of bulls have headed this herd. The second was a son of the first sire. The third was Grillas Echo Prince, bred by Crose Bros. of Durand, Ill. The fourth was from the herd of S. N. Wright of Elgin, Ill., one of the leading breeders of his day. Bulls have been secured from breeders living in Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, and New York. Mr. Tasher is a booster for the purebred business and his herds are enrolled in the Verona Cow Testing Association and have proven their worth at the pail.

Ropy Milk

MILK sometimes is ropy, stringy, or slimy. The cause may be in some irritant forage to which the cattle have access, or other error of feeding, or the condition may be of bacterial origin.

Treatment.—Affected animals should be stall-fed on a properly balanced ration, or pastured on an abundant, suitable growth in a well-drained meadow. Each animal may receive a daily drench of Epsom salt, 2 ounces, and bisulphite of soda, 2 drams, in 1 quart of water.

If the unnatural condition is found to be acquired after the milk is drawn, it is probably due to lack of cleanliness at some stage of the handling of the milk. In this event, efforts should be directed toward the disinfection of utensils, and other sanitary measures.

The prompt pasteurization of new milk at a temperature of 140° F. for 30 minutes should protect it from becoming viscous or assuming other undesirable properties ordinarily attributable to bacterial action.—*Farmers' Bulletin 1422.*

Junior Department

Boy's Profitable Venture

Elton Newman lives near York, Nebraska. In September, 1923, Elton, then fourteen years old, entered the York High School as a student of vocational agriculture. With his father and R. L. Clark vocational agricultural instructor, Elton worked out a plan by which he would purchase a purebred Holstein cow and care for her during the year and not only get credit in the school for his work but also make a profit with the animal. He figured that he ought to make a profit of \$150 above feed cost to pay for his work.

The story of his success is told by J. H. Pearson of the Nebraska Department of Vocational Education using Elton's own words:

"I bought the cow and first feed on November 12th, and began my project that evening. I mixed up the feed that formed a ration which we had figured in the classroom. The ration was shorts 4 pounds, bran 3 pounds, oats 2, corn 18, oilmeal 2, and alfalfa 8 pounds. It took 11 days to get her on a full-feed. She increased in the meantime from 40 to 55 pounds of milk a day. The ration cost me 48.7 cents a day. The increase in the milk more than paid for the ration. On April 12th I turned the cow on sweet clover pasture, and figured a new ration: it was bran 1 pound, sweet clover 15 pounds, oats 1 pound, and alfalfa 10 pounds. The cost was 41 cents a day. It would have been less, but the corn I bought was 10 to 20 cents higher. There was no difference in the milk-flow.

"On January 7th the cow was bred to Nelsons Bros.' purebred Holstein-Friesian bull; transportation and phone call cost me \$6.25. If it is a heifer calf, I am to pay \$25; if a bull calf, I am to pay them \$25 or give them the calf, and they will breed her again without charge. She passed the tuberculin test on June 7th. She had been tested once before. On June 12th our barn burned. I lost about 50 pounds of feed and one halter. The insurance on the feed amounted to about \$1, which I took out in feed. The halter money went to father, so he gave me another halter. On July 25th I had the milk tested, and figured a new ration. At this time I bought a mixture to keep off flies. The formula I got from the Kansas Experiment Station. The cow will freshen between October 9th and 19th. She usually comes fresh about 10 days before time. I began to cut down on corn preparatory to drying her up on August 16th. By August 22d I was milking her only once a day and feeding only 2 pounds of oats and 2 pounds of bran. She was still on sweet clover pasture.

"The cow produced 9,504 pounds of milk at 35 cents a pound. The sales amounted to \$332.66. My expenses, including feed, housing, testing, and the like, amounted to \$155.51, leaving me a gross profit of \$177.15. An average of one hour a day was spent milking and caring for her, so that 289 hours at 20 cents an hour amounted to \$57.80 for my labor. This, subtracted from the gross profit, gave me a net profit of \$119.35 from my cow."

Coolidge and the Livestock Industry

"WE are entitled, I think, to look upon livestock as one of the most highly developed products of the agricultural industry. To bring that industry to its present high estate has required a continuing co-operation of unflagging industry, determined courage, sound business, a widespread and intelligent application of scientific methods, and the recognition of the practical advantages to be derived from our American system of agricultural education. "If anybody questions that the farming community of this country has become a community of men and women capable of dealing with affairs in the broadest and most inclusive sense, I should like to have the doubter share with me the privilege of discussing the problems of agriculture with some of the men and women who came straight from the farm to the White House for that purpose. I should like to have the doubter know, as well as I know, that even in his times of misfortune the farmer demonstrates a most reassuring capacity to keep his common sense intact and to do his economic thinking on sound lines.

"From the beginnings, the prosperity and efficiency of farming have been very accurately measured by the development of its livestock feature. I do not know just when the discovery was made that the profitable mode of marketing products of the farm was to drive them away on four feet. But I do know that this was so long ago recognized in the old New England country of which I am a native that it gave rise to a quaint colloquialism which was employed in stating the size and capacity of a farm. When I was a boy in Vermont, a farm was described, not as containing 60 acres or 80 acres or 100 acres, but as a 10-cow farm or a 20-cow farm or a 30-cow farm. And I am not sure but this old fashioned mode of measurement was more accurately descriptive than any unit derived from the activities of the surveyor."

The above was taken from the speech made by President Coolidge when attending the International Stock Show at Chicago. This is the first time an American President has officially attended an international agricultural exposition.

Indiana Rural Legislation

WHEN the members of the Indiana State Legislature started their sixty-day session January 8, they had a large number of bills before them that are of interest to Hoosier farmers. Governor Jackson advocates a bill providing for permanent auto license plates. Another bill will make funds belonging to the state board of agriculture payable only when drawn through the state auditor's office. The board of agriculture now handles its money independently of other state offices. Another bill proposed was to permit farm organizations to unite for the purpose of buying and selling produce. It will also be suggested that real estate be reappraised next spring instead of awaiting the regular appraisement period in 1926. The advocates of this measure claim that the valuation on real estate, especially farm property, was set when

prices were high and that at present the farmers are paying taxes on a valuation much higher than the market price of their properties.

A proposed measure will authorize state rural police. Another one makes the county the unit in educational administration eliminating the trustees from participation in school affairs. This measure was first advocated by the survey committee which investigated education in Indiana three years ago. It caused a great deal of debate in the last session and there will doubtless be a lot of discussion this session. A "blue sky" law is advocated to prevent the floating and selling of stock of little or no merit. An income tax amendment passed last session will come up for endorsement as well as the repeal or modification of the direct primary law.

The Indiana Legislature contains a large number of practical farmers, 34 of the 100 are listed as dirt farmers and enough others have had agricultural interests to give those who have a working knowledge of farm conditions a substantial majority. There will be eleven farmers in the Senate and these men together with others who have farming knowledge will control the upper house.

The Dairy Cow Is a Money Earner

THE California Department of Agriculture has unearthed some interesting facts about the dairy cow. For the statistical year ending June 30, 1923 the total gross value of dairy products produced in the Golden State was \$104,327,522. Butter, market milk and cheese constituted \$69,825,593 of this valuation. This leaves the large total of \$34,501,929 as other sources of revenue to the credit of the dairy cows, an amount almost equal to the \$36,563,715 worth of butter. Included in this valuation are such products as condensed milk, powdered milk, sugar of milk, casein, albumen, cream for ice cream, buttermilk and so on. With the exception of cream for ice cream and condensed milk, these are side lines of the dairy business that have been developed in recent years.

But the figures as given out overlook another source of revenue for which dairy cows are to be credited. Nothing is mentioned of the immense quantity of meat that the dairy cows contribute in the form of beef and veal. Nor is credit given for the increase in the number of cows that are raised annually, nor for the manure that they contribute to keep up the fertility of our soils. When it is all figured out the dairy cows of the country do a whole lot besides putting butter on the table and milk on the doorsteps of city dwellers.

Just Milk

MILK is the most trusted of human foods. Clothed in a veil of white; recommended as nature's perfect diet; associated with the innocence of infancy—milk is the hope of recovery for invalids and the sick, a perfect food, highly palatable, very digestible and nutritious, and contains life giving vitamins so necessary to good health, wealth and happiness.

Expected to Attend State Show

THE exhibit of Holstein cattle at the Pennsylvania Farm Products Show to be staged at Harrisburg, January 19 to 24 comes from Berks Farm, the well-known Holstein establishment owned by Abner S. Deysher of Reading, Pa.

Mr. Deysher, who is a director of the Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs, volunteered to furnish part or all of the Holstein exhibit just as soon as it was determined that cattle would form part of the show.

Heading the string is the Berks Farm junior sire, Sir Pietertje Chloe Ormsby, a handsome dark colored



SIR PIETERTJE CHLOE ORMSBY
Junior sire at Berks Farm, owned by Abner S. Deysher, Reading, Pa.

bull already weighing around a ton. He is a son of Chloe Pietertje Ormsby, 30.81 lb. butter, 532.4 lb. milk in a week as a junior four-year-old. As a five-year-old she made a year record of 1,175.07 lb. butter, 20,875.2 lb. milk. Chloe has made a number of tremendous long-time records. Freshening before she was a two-year-old she produced 801.13 lb. butter in a year, world's record for a yearling heifer at that time. As a junior three-year-old she made 1,067.88 lb. butter in a year and as a junior four-year-old 1,149.86 lb. butter. She is said to be the youngest cow that ever made three separate year records each above 1,000 lb. butter and each time she produced over 20,000 lb. milk.

The time of the year at which the Farm Products Show is held militates against bringing cattle long distances to this show and on this account, if on no other, Mr. Deysher is to be commended for his enterprise and public spirit. As mentioned in our January 8 issue the new world's champion, Lyons Sarcastic Korndyke is expected to be one of the party. A full account of the exhibit will be published in the February 8 issue of this paper.

Large Co-Operative Creameries

WISCONSINIANS have never been noted for their modesty or perhaps it would be better to say, they are enthusiastic boosters of all things pertaining to their native state. An inhabitant of Barron County, Wisconsin, recently wrote a widely published article on the dairy industry of Barron County in which he said that 15 creameries in that county produced six million pounds of butter last year and that Barron County was the home of the Barron Coöperative

Creamery, the largest coöperative creamery in the world. This creamery has been running twenty-one years. The writer took in a lot of territory in making his comparison.

Mr. Guy Miller of Stanislaus County, Cal., claims that the Coöperative Milk Producers' Association of Central California, located at Modesto, does a far larger business than the Barron Creamery.

The Modesto Creamery, during the year ending the 31st of December last, produced 5,380,874 lb. butter. In addition it sold during the year sweet cream that contained 272,262 lb. butterfat. Had this sweet cream been churned the output of this one creamery would have nearly equaled the yearly output of six million pounds claimed for the 15 creameries of Barron County to say nothing of a comparison with the Barron Coöperative Creamery, which received during the year milk containing 2,026,203 lb. butterfat.

Mr. Miller says that the Milk Producers' Creamery during the past year manufactured 2,861,900 pounds of skimmilk powder, 637,404 pounds of casein and 62,899 gallons of condensed skimmilk. This creamery is not a centralizer, but is a coöperative creamery owned by 1,533 dairymen. The milk and cream of the patrons is hauled by truck direct from the farms to the creamery. Part of the members send cream and part send whole milk. During the season of the greatest milk production over 200,000 pounds of milk is received at the creamery daily as well as a large volume of cream. The butter production in May, 1924, exceeded ten tons per day on several occasions.

Mr. Miller contented himself mentioning the output of the one Stanislaus Creamery. He could have told of others in his own state. The Danish Creamery Association, a coöperative concern of Fresno, California, churned during 1922, no less than 3,461,251 lb. butter. That this butter was of high quality is shown by the fact that many first prizes and gold medals were won with its exhibits.

Starting Big

JOSEPH E. LEHMAN AND SONS, owners and operators of two fine large farms near Chambersburg, Pa., the Queen City of the Cumberland Valley, recently took a trip to Tioga County, Pa., in company with their County Agent and the veteran Holstein breeder and sales manager, S. R. Miller of Chambersburg. They bought 90 head of fine registered Holstein cows and heifers from accredited herds of Tioga County. The Lehmans are starting in the breeding of the greatest of all dairy cows, Holstein, and are among the best and most progressive farmers of Franklin County. They find the Holstein the farmer's cow and the greatest money maker.

The Lehmans also bought a half interest in King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe 17th, a great four-year-old bull sired by Hargrove and Arnold's great herdsire, King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe and from a 30-lb. junior four-year-old with 968 lb. butter, 20,000 lb. milk in a year. King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe is a show bull and already has a fine lot of daughters in two of the largest herds in Chester County.

Competition for American Dairying

TWO thousand, four hundred tons of butter, with an average grade of 93.93 points, is the record of the New Zealand Coöperative Dairy Company for the year ended March 21, 1923, according to a consular report to the United States Department of Agriculture. During six months in the height of the season all butter made was graded superfine, with the exception of 63 boxes which were graded first class. The top score was 94.46. The high quality is due to the use of scientific production methods by farmers, an educational campaign conducted by the company's instructors, and the practice of a rigid system of grading.

A story of this great dairy company appeared in the January 8th issue of THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. Better read again what Mr. Eugene B. Bennett tells of its origin, growth and development.

Dairying in San Domingo

FLUID milk in the Dominican Republic is boiled before using except for cooking and often for the latter purpose as well, states Consul Charles B. Hosmer. Although adults use milk generally modern methods of production and distribution do not prevail. The average price in the cities is about twelve cents per bottle and the bottles hold a little over two-thirds of a quart. A large amount of condensed, evaporated and powdered milk is imported into the country each year and manufactured milk is always used for infant feeding.

RO-AN HERD Offers A TEN MONTH OLD BULL

Sire: **MONARCH BEAUTY**, a double grandson of King of the Pontiacs. His two granddams average over 600 lb. milk, 33 lb. butter in 7-day official work.

His first two daughters average 20.95 lb. butter, 434.2 lb. milk. Both tested as junior two-year-olds.

Dam: **JOHANNA BETSY BERYL**. Calving as a junior two-year-old heifer, she produced 19.03 lb. butter, 442.9 lb. milk in 7 days; in C. T. A. work she made 363.5 lb. fat, 9,892 lb. milk, so you can see her quality.

This bull is a fine individual with a long, straight back. He is evenly marked, well grown, and is now ready for light service.

Price only \$80

ROY W. CHAMBERLAIN

ALLEGANY COUNTY CANADEA, N. Y.

Keep in mind that RO-AN Herd is ACCREDITED and has never housed a Reactor.

There is no butter made in the republic and only a small amount of native cheese. Butter is imported chiefly from the United States and Denmark and large importations of cheese are made from the United States and Europe.

A wealthy resident of Santo Domingo City recently installed machinery for cream separating, is supplying cream for which there is a limited demand and sells milk put up under sanitary conditions. His enterprise will be watched with great interest for this is the first attempt in this country to carry on business under modern dairy methods.

Last Week At Syracuse

APPROXIMATELY 75 interested in the Holstein industry gathered at the Yates Hotel, Syracuse, N. Y., on January 13 for the annual business meeting of the New York Holstein-Friesian Association.

The number of directors was increased from 12 to 13. Membership fees, which have been on a minimum basis of \$5.00 annually with an extra charge for number of cows owned, were changed to a flat \$5.00 rate.

When the new board convened, Charles F. Bigler, who had been holding the positions of president and secretary for the past few months, was reelected president, R. E. Chapin of Batavia was chosen as first vice-president, Harvey F. Farrington of Lowville, second vice-president, and Harold Hess of Phoenix, treasurer. The executive committee are Harry Yates of Orchard Park, Mr. Chapin, Mr. Farrington and the president-secretary. The legislative committee consists of Professor H. H. Wing of Ithaca, C. W. Halliday of North Chatham and Frank Schuyler of Central Bridge. It was voted to hold a sale at Cuba, May 6 and 7.

At a dinner held at the Hotel Onondaga, the veteran Holstein breeder, E. A. Powell of Syracuse, eulogized the late Wing R. Smith, for many years treasurer of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. Mr. Powell and Mr. Smith were brothers-in-law. Professor E. S. Savage of Ithaca said a few words on dairy cattle feeding.

An auction sale managed by the president-secretary was held on the state fair grounds January 14 and 15. Prizes were given for the best animals, Professor Wing being the judge. A silver milk pail, donated by Dr. D. B. Armstrong, was awarded to Harvey A. Moyer for the best two-year-old heifer. Harvey F. Farrington donated a 70-lb. cheese to be given to the owner of the best bull consigned and this was awarded to Mr. Yates. The Maaikenshof Farms of Bedford Hills was adjudged to have the best mature cow and was awarded advertising for which \$25.00 would have to be paid.

In the first day's sale 60 head of cattle were sold. The average was a little over \$150.00, the highest price being \$925.00. About 150 were in attendance. The auctioneers were Mead and Scott.

As a business man the farmer's object is to secure the largest possible income for his year's work as a laborer or manager, or both.

Measurement and Milking Capacity

A NUMBER of agricultural colleges and breeders of dairy cattle are now coöperating with the Bureau of Dairying of the United States Department of Agriculture in the study of the relationship of the outward appearance of dairy cows to the size of internal organs and to milk and butterfat production. The Pennsylvania State College, University of California, and Cornell University already have contributed records which they have made of cows discarded from their herds. Three more colleges—North Dakota, Kansas, and Washington—are ready to take up the work, and there are several more that have signified an intention to participate in this important investigation, which probably will be continued for several years.

When this work was begun about a year ago, the Department made external measurements of some 400 cattle at packing plants, and after their slaughter made a study of the internal organs as to weight and other measurements. At the present time the principal effort being made is to find not only the relationship between outside measurements and internal organs, but any relationship which may exist between outside measurements and the size of organs, and between size of organs and capacity for milk and butterfat production.

So far between thirty and forty cows of known records have been slaughtered and measured after the outside measurements had been made. Some famous producers are in the list, including the long-time producing champion Jersey cow Sophie 19th of Hood Farm. The mounted skeleton of this famous cow is kept by the Bureau of Dairying for scientific study. Measurements have been taken of the United States champion butterfat cow, the Holstein-Friesian, May Walker Ollie Homestead, with a record of 1,218 lb. fat in a year. Permission had been granted the department to secure both ante-mortem and post-mortem data on the Holstein, Tilly Alcartra, one time world-record milk producer, but the unfortunate appearance

of foot-and-mouth disease in the herd made it impossible to use her in this way.

At the time of the last National Dairy Show preliminary measurements were made of some of the best producers exhibited. Several owners of high-producing cows measured at this time volunteered permission to the department to follow through its investigations when these animals are ready to be retired from the herd. The department is glad to accept such offers of coöperation from owners of outstanding animals. Where State colleges are coöperating they will make the measurements for all cows offered by breeders in the State, as well as those in their own herds.

Show Plans Go Wrong

AS THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN is on the press, Mr. Abner S. Deysher telephoned that it is absolutely impossible to send his animals to the Pennsylvania State Farm Products Show. Owing to snow and ice between Berks Farm and Reading, Herdsman Berry was unable to get the animals out of the Berks Farm barnyard. This is all the more regrettable as the railroad car had already been fixed, stalls built for the bulls and most of the equipment placed therein. At Harrisburg the stalls had been fixed by the show management and all preparations made. The latest information is that neither the Guernsey nor Jersey breeds will be represented and the only purebred animals that will be on display will be registered Ayrshires.

One of the fundamental principles involved in the establishment of a permanent and profitable dairy industry, is an earned reputation for the production of quality products.

If you sell feeds to high producing purebred dairy cows you have a double market—a market for calves and a market for milk.



How Do You Like Her?

She is a daughter of our senior herd-sire,

GRAND CHAMPION SEGIS 2D

He was by a great show bull and from a 37.15 lb. four-year-old. His six nearest dams average 32.06 lb. in 7 day official work. Better yet, he sires producers as well as show stock. Let us show you our herd of 120 head which is under State and Federal Supervision.

L. N. Mack & Son and Floyd E. Mack
Montrose, Pennsylvania

TIDY ABBEKERK PRINCE

is acknowledged to be one of the greatest transmitting sires of the breed. His daughters and granddaughters are not only producers but are noted for their size, beauty of form, and producing capacity. The majority of our milking dairy are daughters and granddaughters of this great sire.

Yet our prices are very reasonable.

HOMER N. LATHROP
SHERBURNE NEW YORK

Herd under State and Federal
Supervision

The Offspring of



Maple Grove Clever Konigen Glista

inherit his type and conformation and, as their dams are producers, they are bound to make good wherever they go.

Westview Herd passed its first test CLEAN.—You will make no mistake buying here.

Merle W. Ongley

R. D. 4 CENTERVILLE, PA.

NOT ABOUT COWS

Talk Health

OF all the deadly bores that infest the earth, one should pray to be delivered from those who constantly discuss their ailments in public. Just let some one mention operations, and a flood of eloquence is let loose, describing in minutest detail every step of their own last peculiar experience. And from the delight that some women seem to take in dwelling upon such things one would deem them an added attraction, instead of a revelation of weakness. No doubt all this is based upon a desire for attention and sympathy which evidently can be obtained in no other way. Though few realize it, only those very closely associated with us are very much interested in the state of our health, and then often only because of the way in which it affects their work or plans. The real sufferer from ill health usually says little or nothing about it, minimizing the worst features and magnifying the good ones. It is just a habit that people get into of discussing their health as they discuss the weather, with no idea of how their intimate revelations may affect their hearers. A kindly doctor, in making a social call, once asked an old lady that perfunctory question—"How are you?" At once all present were treated to a minute description of inward troubles that would have made a great impression in the doctor's private office. When there is a basis for complaint, when pain may exist, centering one's mind upon it only prolongs it, and may bring about a chronic condition of poor health. These lines by Ella Wheeler Wilcox are well worth remembering.

Talk health. The weary never ending tale
Of mortal maladies is old and stale;
You cannot charm or interest or please
By harping on that minor chord—disease.
Say you are well, or all is well with you
And God will hear your words and make them true.

Puddings

A PUDDING has been described as a compound formed of fragments of a material which had a previous independent existence, bound together by a soft mortar or cement which was able to penetrate and fill the pores and intervals between the lumps, and the whole set by heat.

FOR FLOWER LOVERS

If the bulbs planted last fall for indoor flowering this winter are showing signs of blooming before they are well out of the bulb, place a cone of dark paper over them to exclude the light, and the blossoms will reach for the speck of light at the top. Ordinary light colored paper will not answer as well as heavy dark paper, as it does not exclude the light sufficiently.

In ironing anything that has to be folded like table linen, bed linen or handkerchiefs, fold them in different places at various times, as they are less likely to wear out if the folds are occasionally changed.

WHERE IS EHO?

Many years ago Thompson, Susquehanna County, was called "Eho." The Thompson correspondent of the *Forest City News* tells of the difficulties a newly engaged teacher had in finding the place, as follows:

About two weeks ago, our school directors hired a man to fill the position as assistant principal made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Hill. The new teacher is lost! Mr. H. M. Benson, of Jackson, may be responsible for this in persistently reminding us that the name of this place is "Eho." The teacher in question first wired us from Thompsonstown, Pa., that he couldn't locate Thompson; we told him to come ahead that there wasn't any town attached to it and then he goes to Thompsonville, Pa., and wires that no one expects him. Thursday we had a telegram from Thompsonfalls, Montana, that he was broke, having been riding on trains since December 2d. On Saturday he phoned from Thompsondale, Wayne County, Pa., and asked if we would mind hanging out a lantern as he had been through here twice already; we heard recently that he got as far as Carbondale and asked the agent for a ticket to Eho, the agent having never heard of Eho and not being "up" on these cross-word puzzles gave him a ticket to Danville. We may find him there.

ANOTHER CRANBERRY SAUCE

While cranberries are in the market, try this way of making cranberry sauce. It is very much easier than the usual way and is perfectly delicious. Take one pound of cranberries, two pounds of apples, peeled and sliced, and put them through a food chopper. Add three pounds of sugar, and it is ready to serve. If only a small quantity is desired use a cup as a measuring unit instead of a pound.

JUST SUGGESTIONS

If lemons get too dried up before using, warm them in the oven or drop in hot water for a few minutes and you will get very much more juice from them.

THE END OF AN 80-HOUR DAY

A man who stayed at home with the children for half-a-day while his wife did her Christmas shopping submits the following statistics:

Opened door for children—108 times.
Closed it after them—108 times.
Tied children's shoes—16 times.
Number of stories read to them—21.
Stopped children playing piano—19 times.
Smoke rings blown to amuse them—498.
Arbitrated children's quarrel—77 times.
Put doll carriage out—28 times.
Brought doll carriage in—28 times.
Mended kiddie car—5 times.
Cautioned children about crossing street—66 times.
Children crossed street—66 times.
Peddlers rang door bell—7 times.
Dried children's tears—14 times.
Toy balloons bought for children—6 times.
Average life of balloon—3 minutes.
Assisted children to blow noses—14 times.
Telephone calls answered—8 times.
Percentage of wrong phone numbers—100 per cent.
Slices of bread and butter served—12.
Drinks of water served—9.
Refused to buy candy—87 times.
Questions dodged about Santa Claus—1,051.
The statistician is now advertising for two nurse girls and a governess.—*Journal of Home Economics.*

HOME CANNED MEAT

When the butchering season arrives on the farm the busy housewife thinks with disfavor of the none-too-pleasant work ahead which will be added to her already numerous tasks.

However, when it is all done, what a pleasure to visit the cellar and view with pride and satisfaction the rows of cans filled with meat, and when company arrives unexpectedly, to open some choice kind and receive the well earned compliments that are bound to be given her work.

Also what a pleasure to realize that she is cutting butcher bills by utilizing a farm product at a time when it is plentiful and so doing her part in reducing the high cost of living in the home. These facts are incentives to overlook the disagreeable features appertaining to the work.

The following are a few different ways of caring for meats that have been fully tried out, and proven successful in keeping qualities, if the jars are placed in a cool cellar and protected from strong light.

To can fresh ham have the jars thoroughly sterilized with boiling water, "E-Z" seals are the best. Slice fresh ham about one inch thick, cut in pieces that will fit nicely in can, sprinkle each layer with a little salt, pepper if desired, pack very solidly to the top, put on rubber, (using the best brand), adjust cover, putting clamp over cover but not pulling it down by the neck of jar, it must be loose in order that the steam may escape freely. Place the cans in a shallow pan, the large old-fashioned "dripping" pan is excellent, having about one inch of water in the pan, and do not allow the jars to touch each other or sides of container. Place in hot oven and process or "bake" steadily three hours. The oven should be kept hot enough to insure steady cooking. At end of three hour period, remove, pull down clamp to seal can and invert to test, if any juice escapes a new rubber must be adjusted. It will not be necessary to reheat can after doing this. Place the jars away out of drafts to cool, and do not invert them while cooling.

It might be well to add a few words to those not familiar with the process of this method of canning meat. The product will have settled away from the top and there will remain in the bottom of the can the liquid lard which has cooked from the fat, and at least an inch of moisture which will turn to a jelly-like substance when cold. There should not remain more than that amount of "jelly," or the keeping qualities are lessened. The delicate flavor of ham canned in this manner is unequalled.

Sausage may be taken care of with this same process. The sausage should first be seasoned properly, then packed tightly in cans, using the "E-Z" seals, cook in oven three hours. Do not invert jars when cooling. Following is a splendid recipe for seasoning sausage:

20 lb. ground pork.	¼ lb. sage (if desired).
¼ lb. salt.	2 oz. pepper.

When canning meats by oven process the rubbers will become softened by the intense heat but this will do no harm if the cans do not leak when tested.

In opening the jars of sausage cut it each way with a long knife before removing from can; it will come out better.

One should endeavor to have a variety of canned pork. Try frying fresh shoulder meat, seasoning as for table, pack slices (when a delicate brown) in jars; usually enough lard to cover will fry out of shoulder meat; however, there should be three inches in each can. Invert these when cooling as the lard should be at the top when it is cooled.

Make the seasoned sausage into small balls that will slip into cans easy, fry a nice brown color and pack. There should be the same amount of lard on this as for shoulder meat, also invert cans.

Tenderloin and back steak, both splendid cuts, are simply splendid canned this same way.

The two most important facts to bear in mind while canning meats of any kind are—having jars, tops, and rubbers all sterilized with boiling water and the moisture in the product cooked out as much as possible. Too much moisture remaining will cause any canned meat to sour even when all other precautions are taken. If necessary, cook longer than stated to eliminate this moisture.

There is a good old-fashioned "dutch" manner of taking

care of the "white meat" or back steak, which lies in a thick strip along the back bone.

When the pork is being cut up this meat can be torn out in one long piece. Cut this into pieces one inch thick, pack a layer of these in one small crock or jar, sprinkle with salt, pepper and ginger (do not forget the ginger), then another layer and continue until crock is two-thirds full, cover with cold water and weight down. Will be ready for use in three weeks, will keep until warm weather and has a wonderful flavor all its own.

Hams and shoulders which are not canned fresh are splendidly taken care of as follows: Pack tightly in twenty-gallon jar and pour brine over. To each 100 pounds of meat take

10 lb. salt.	2 oz. saltpeter.
2 lb. brown sugar.	4 gal. boiling water.

Dissolve the ingredients in the boiling water, let cool and pour over meat. Allow meat to remain in pickle six weeks, then remove. It can be smoked or fried without smoking. Either way, fry out moisture, then pack in crocks, pouring over lard that cooks out. When two-thirds full cover with lard and weight down. Will keep splendidly, care being taken to re-cover remaining meat in crock with lard after removing slices for use.

To can beef. Cut beef into chunks that will fit nicely into cans, add small pieces of suet while packing. When jar is full place one teaspoonful of salt on top of meat to each quart. Place rubber, adjust cover loosely. The one quart "E-Z" seals are the most convenient.

A washboiler can be used to good advantage to process the meat. Anyone not possessing a canning rack need not feel nonplused. Place newspapers in bottom of boiler to depth of about four inches, packing them in tightly. Place cans on these. By wrapping thick papers around among the cans several more will be gotten in. This will also avoid their tipping around. Fill boiler with medium hot water within six inches of can tops, place cover on tightly, process steadily three hours counting from the time when water commences to boil. Remove, fasten down the covers, test, and place out of drafts to cool. Do not invert.

Some people prefer Mason Top Cans, but it is advisable to buy new tops for canning meat. If processing meat in these cans, screw top on loosely while cooking. If the wire clamps on "E-Z" seals have become stretched out through using, one can insert a small, tightly rolled pellet of paper under clamp going over top, when sealing this will eliminate using two rubbers.

When frying fresh or smoked meat to can, if in doubt about moisture being cooked out sufficiently, test by holding a small mirror over meat, moisture will accumulate on mirror if still present.

A LABOR SAVER

The top parts of blankets and quilts become quite soiled long before the rest of the article. Take a strip of muslin about ten inches wide and bind the tops of the covers, leaving about five inches on each side. These strips may be washed and replaced, or may be destroyed and new ones used. It will prove a great saving in the laundering of the heavy pieces of bedding.

HOT DOG!

"I don't suppose you keep anything so civilized as dog biscuits in this one-horse, run-down jaytown, do you?" the tourist customer snarled.

"Oh, yes, stranger," the village merchant responded, pleasantly. "Quite a few folks like you come through from the city, and we aim to have everything called for. Have 'em in a bag or eat 'em here?"

TRY THIS DISH

Take one reckless, natural-born fool; two or three big drinks of bad liquor; a high-powered, fast motorcar.

Soak fool in liquor, place in car and let go. After due time, remove from wreckage, place in black, satin-lined box and garnish with flowers.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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JANUARY 22, 1925

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

Thirty Thousand Dollars Short

THE financial report of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America for the year ending December 31, 1923, showed that the Association was operated at a loss of \$60,819.55. The published statement for the past year, ending December 31, 1924, gives a loss in round numbers of \$30,000.00.

No stronger argument could be advanced that the Association is being mismanaged or extravagantly managed than to cite the fact that, up until 1919, when the transfer fee was twenty-five cents, a few capable officers and directors working for the interests of the breed and the breeders and the Association, were able to pay all expenses and accumulate a surplus of \$220,000.00.

Under the present management, with a transfer fee of \$1.50 to members and \$3.00 to non-members the Association is running behind each year. Will extravagance cease before the Association's reserve fund is exhausted? This question is of vital importance to every breeder of Holstein-Friesian cattle.

From the Enemy's Camp

WE HAVE stated repeatedly that 90% of the breeders of Holstein cattle and members of the Holstein-Friesian Association were dairymen who conducted their business along the lines of economical milk and butter production and were dependent upon the returns of their dairies as their chief source of income.

We have contended that less than 10% of the breeders were breeding cattle as a hobby, making official records and promoting the selling of cattle at speculative prices. We have contended that the 10% who were breeding cattle as a hobby or who were dealers and promoters and not dairymen, had gained control of the Holstein-Friesian Association and were using its resources to promote the speculative end of the industry at the expense and to the detriment of

the dairymen who breed Holstein cattle for dairy purposes. We have contended that this was wrong in theory and wrong in principle.

And now in an advertisement of the Fred F. Field's Holstein Company appearing on the back cover of the *Holstein-Friesian Register* under date of January 15th we read:

"According to the last Holstein census 95% of the breeders were making their living from the production of milk and cream. The others were 'Cow Fanciers' and they were not dependent on the industry for a living.

"It is generally conceded that less than 5% of the Holsteins will measure up or even approximate the true type standard. For quite some time the breed papers have given nearly all their space to show ring news and to putting over the true type. What is the answer? They have succeeded in increasing the value of the 5% and depreciating the value of the other 95% or the animals that are owned by the practical dairymen and breeders that are the real backbone of the industry. Ten years ago the system was wrong and yet 95% of the breeders were benefiting by it. The system is now wrong and less than 5% are being benefited by it."

The HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN places the Fred F. Field's Company as one of the breeding establishments that comprises the 5% that are being benefited from the advertisements and publicity that has been broadcast by the Holstein-Friesian Association through paid advertisements and its Extension Department at the expense of the breeders and dairymen.

It is not the seven-day tests or the thirty-day tests or the yearly tests made under official supervision that has placed the Holstein cow at the head of the list as the leading dairy cow of America. It has been her performance in the working dairy when fed and cared for in the hands of the plain breeders and dairymen. There she has made her reputation and there she has been able to live up to her reputation.

In the advertisement above referred to Type and Production measured by official records has been emphasized in selecting breeding stock. We would emphasize the value of records made under normal, economical milk production and we would add to this health.

Unless the seller could give definite assurance that the animals offered for sale came from a tuberculosis free herd or one that was regularly tested and practically free from the disease we would not consider making a purchase under any condition.

So prevalent has the Federal Accredited Plan for the eradication of tuberculosis become that unless a breeder mentions in his advertisement that his herd is Accredited or under State and Federal Supervision it always arouses curiosity and the feeling that the health of his herd would bear investigation. A sixty-day retest is not a sufficient guarantee against losses from tuberculosis. The buyer must have a further guarantee that the animal comes from a tuberculosis free herd or one that is regularly tested.

"Smileage!" What a fine new word. How language does grow.

A True Prophet "From Rock-Ribbed Maine"

I want you to put the following in the next edition of the *World* so the readers will have a chance to think it over before the June meeting.

I think the attacks that the *World* and its associates and owners, the Stevens Brothers, have made on the secretary and other officers is the meanest, most narrow-minded policy I have ever heard of.

It is clear to any reader who uses his head for other things than to keep his collar on, that some of the people connected with the *World* want some or all of the offices of the association for what financial returns they will get.

I want to ask every reader if he wants for our next set of officers men who are so narrow-minded, so low down that they will take the methods being employed to secure those positions that they do not care or dare to come out in the open and ask for.

The very methods that these men employ tell louder than words ever can that they themselves do not feel that they deserve the positions they seek because of greater ability. Therefore, they use the secretive methods that they loudly condemn.

I hope the next officers that the association has will be men as open-minded, broad-minded and honest as those men we now have. I hope every member in the state of Maine, if not New England, will be careful to send in his proxy vote reflecting the present officers. It is much better to know who you are voting for than to let someone whom you only know by name vote for whom he chooses.

AUSTIN W. JONES,
Veazie, Me.

The above letter appeared in the *Holstein-Friesian World* under date of May 18, 1918, and under the heading, "From Rocked-Ribbed Maine." At the time it was published it was prophecy. It is now history.

It is interesting to read Mr. Jones' letter because his prediction rings true to what actually has since happened in the Holstein-Friesian industry.

After the smoke of the battle has cleared away the members of the Holstein-Friesian Association and the breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle find that they have been deceived and misled by following false gods waving glittering banners of speculation and deception.

The Downfall of the Billboard Scheme

LITTLE is heard nowadays about Holstein-Friesian billboard advertising. When Fred Koenig and his satellites started the scheme with a flourish of trumpets it was heralded as a universal panacea for nearly all the ills that ever afflicted the Holstein-Friesian industry. More of the members' money was spent in advertising this scheme than was ever received for the billboards. Apparently the scheme has been dropped by its originators who now have a new scheme whereby a small fraction of the Holstein milk produced can be advertised and sold under the trade name of "White Nectar," while the expense of promoting the plan comes from the pockets of all the breeders.

One of the troubles with the billboard scheme was that it was about 20 years behind the times. For more than a decade public sentiment has been against billboard advertising in the country districts. Civic improvement leagues, chambers of commerce and organizations both in city and country have passed resolutions against the nuisance. For years the billboard companies have been endeavoring to help feature the annual Pennsylvania Farm Products Show, and just as steadily the organizations represented at this great agricultural show have voted not to use such advertising.

So bitter is the feeling against billboards desecrating the landscape that legislation and the courts have been appealed to in order to do away with these eyesores. That the friends of the billboards are fighting a losing battle is evidenced by the following quotation taken from *The Independent*, issue of January 3, 1925.

"The drive against billboard nuisance has already progressed far enough to make certain the eventual mopping up of the worst of these monstrosities. The United States Supreme Court has sustained the decision of the Illinois Supreme Court in *Cusack vs. Chicago*, enabling the State, without constitutional change, to prevent the erection of billboards in residential districts. Equal authority, by inference, exists in most of the other states. Massachusetts in 1918 adopted a constitutional amendment which sets forth that 'Advertising on public ways, in public places and on private property within public view, may be regulated by law.' The Supreme Court of Minnesota has recently expressed the opinion that 'it is time that the courts recognize the aesthetic as a factor in life.'.....It can be said with certainty that the public desire to rid American landscapes of advertising blots is increasing, and that the comparatively near future will see the end of the servitude under which private interests have placed both the eyes of the public and the highways in which public funds are invested."

A Word to the Ladies

OUR lady readers' attention is especially called to the article on the Woman's Page, entitled "Home Canned Meat." A couple of years ago representatives of THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN called at the home of the writer and were invited to stay to dinner. On making the objection that it would cause much extra work for the lady in question we were met with the answer that she would take up a can of meat and that everything else was in readiness. The lady did even better than she promised for the meat on the dinner table consisted of home made sausage and fresh pork, that is, pork that had never been salted, simply canned fresh. Both were delicious. We were told that they were put up early in the year and it was late in August when they were used upon the table. The housewife informed us that she canned 150 quarts last year by these same methods without losing a single can so we consider her a canning expert and can thoroughly recommend her method. We trust that any of our readers who can meat by her recipes may meet with equal success.

Nothing is true that proves that any evil is necessary.

THE PRACTICAL DAIRYMAN

BAD ODORS AND FLAVORS

Bad flavors and odors of milk are multitudinous in their nature and origin. Some cases are unquestionably brought about by unsuitable feed in the stall or pasture, others probably result directly from a diseased condition of the gland, while in many cases bad flavors and odors are caused by contaminated milk pails.

Occasionally a cow that is within from one to three months of calving yields milk that imparts a bitter taste when made into butter. Cattle on an impoverished pasture may yield bitter, bad-smelling milk as a result of consuming large quantities of some acrid or pungent weed. An excessively rich stall feeding, if long continued, may in time bring about undesirable flavors in the milk.

In case the milk of all cows in the herd is bad flavored, the probability is that the feed is the cause. If on inspection only a few individual animals are found to be yielding milk that is off in flavor or odor, it is the condition of these animals that is most likely responsible. If, however, the odor and flavor are at first normal, and after the milk has been allowed to stand for a while become objectionable, the explanation will probably be found in infected milk pails or cans rather than unsuitable feed or diseased udders.

To overcome such conditions it is first necessary to detect and remove the cause. If due to diseased udders, the animals may be isolated for treatment. If due to errors in feeding, the errors must be rectified. If due to bacterial contamination, it must be prevented by the sterilization of receptacles, and other measures of sanitation in the routine operation of milking.

—Farmers Bulletin 1422.

PASTEURIZATION TEMPERATURE

The temperature of pasteurization is fundamentally important. It is imperative to have the temperature under control, so that it will always be right. Assurance should be had that the thermometers in use are correct and that the required temperature is regularly maintained throughout the holding period. In deciding upon the temperature to be required, health authorities usually allow for mechanical variations and provide a safety zone, but in setting a standard they assume that pasteurizing equipment, especially thermometers, will be kept in order. Without attention to this matter any requirement loses much of its value as a protective measure.

SHALL COWS FACE IN OR OUT?

Whether it is better to have the cows face the center or the outside walls is a matter of preference.

Facing in. The advantages of facing a central feed alley the long way of the barn are:

1. Feeding is made easier.
2. Milkers are near the light.
3. Sunlight strikes the gutters.
4. Crowding is avoided as the cattle enter through two doors.
5. Floor flues for ventilation, if used, may be placed at the outside walls where they will be out of the way.

The chief disadvantage is that the manure cannot be put directly into the manure spreader. This is partly remedied by a litter carrier.

Facing out. The advantages of having a central driveway with the cows facing out are:

1. The manure spreader can be filled from the barn with one handling of the manure.
2. Walls can be kept free from spattered manure.
3. Sale cattle can be viewed by the buyer more easily for he can see both rows at once and cattle show off better.
4. The herd is not divided by two doors.
5. Sunlight strikes the mangers.
6. Chores are made easier for three-fourths of the work is concentrated in the central driveway.

Wisconsin Bulletin 369.

TESTER'S HANDBOOK

A handbook for cow testers and herd owners has been prepared and published by the United States Department of Agriculture. The handbook not only informs the tester just how to do his work in the most valuable way, but also informs the owner of the herd just what he can expect of the tester. A thorough knowledge of the duties of the tester by both the tester and the owner of the herd should aim materially in promoting harmony and better cooperation in cow testing work.

A copy of the handbook, which is called Miscellaneous Circular No. 26, may be secured upon request, as long as the supply lasts, from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

HINTS ON MILK ADVERTISING

Reach the adult with milk advertising is the advice of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, following a consumer demand study for milk recently conducted in Philadelphia. Adults consume less milk than children, for it was found in the survey of four hundred families that the younger members of the family are the most regular drinkers of milk. Eighty-five per cent of all children less than 13 years of age drink milk. Above this age, however, it was noted that with increasing age individuals tend to stop drinking milk. Only 71 per cent of children between the ages of 13 and 18 were milk drinkers. Adults drink less milk than individuals of any other age, for only 41 per cent were milk drinkers.

This decrease in the use of milk with advancing age was also brought out in an analysis of the frequency with which people drink milk. Sixty-two per cent of infants drink milk at every meal, 40 per cent of children of three to six years of age, 36 per cent of children of seven to 12 years of age, and 19 per cent of children of 13 to 18 years of age. Only five per cent of the adults drink milk at every meal. In the four hundred families nearly two-thirds of the persons were adults over 18 years of age. Not only fewer adults drink milk than do children, it was found, but they drink milk less often. The conclusion reached by the department is that advertising and milk publicity should be designed to reach this large, and, accordingly, important group of adults who never drink milk and adults should also be encouraged to drink milk at more frequent intervals. Mothers and housewives seem to understand the importance of milk in the children's diet but they do not feel that milk is as important or essential in their own diets.

Early training of children is an important means of publicity and its results are far-reaching. It seems reasonable that if children in schools are taught the relative value of foods and the importance of certain types of foods in their diets the effect of such instruction will be carried by them to later life. The ultimate value of such instruction can be determined only when the school children of to-day become the citizens of to-morrow. Immediate results of educational campaigns within the public schools, however, are declared to justify the efforts, according to dairy council officials.

Preparation of advertising copy to reach the adult is recommended. Pictures of babies in milk advertising and slogans about babies' milk are familiar. This type of advertising may have had a place in the past but the foregoing statistics indicate that it is to the mothers and fathers that this advertising should now appeal. Adults should be encouraged to drink milk if the consumption is to be increased materially. Forget about the babies for a while for the mothers have learned the importance of milk for the children. Mothers

should now be taught the importance of milk to their own health and the message should be taken to the father that milk contributes to his health.

Milk advertising must have a positive message. General statements in advertising produce doubtful results. Care and thought must be devoted to the preparation of copy and the planning of campaigns. Decide whom you are to reach, then decide how the additional amount of milk should be used within the family and determine the medium which will best accomplish the purposes of the appeal.

Families with large incomes are the heaviest users of milk. Consumption figures indicating the poorest families used the least milk were based on per capita use for it was found that the poorest families are the largest families and the wealthiest families average fewer children to the family.

Individuals in families with very limited income consumed an average of 0.51 of a pint per day, 70 per cent of this quantity was used for drinking. Families where the husband made fairly good wages and accordingly had better incomes than the group just described consumed more milk, or 0.60 of a pint per day per person, and used a similar proportion for drinking. Families which were better off financially and in which the husbands were professional and salaried men used 0.78 of a pint per day per person and drank about two-thirds of it. The wealthy families living in the best residential sections of the city purchased the largest quantity per person of any of the groups surveyed, or 0.81 of a pint daily, less than half of which is used for drinking purposes.

Four out of five housewives declared that the price of milk did not affect the amount of milk which they used, although half of the housewives in the poor group stated that the price of milk did affect the amount used. Despite these statements, the price of milk is a factor affecting its use even in the families of good income. Wealthier families were among the smallest milk drinkers and their large use of milk was due to the amounts used for cooking.

Greater milk consumption among families with low incomes should be one of the aims of milk advertisers, for not only can these groups profitably use more milk for drinking but the increased use of it would be generally economically advisable. Milk is not used as a drink in wealthy families to the extent which might be expected. Similar advertising and propaganda will not reach these families of different incomes. Directions for use of milk in cooking, cooking clubs, and educational information comparing the cost of various types of food will reach the families of the small income classes. Because of the present low consumption there is more chance of increasing the use of milk within the poor group than within the wealthy group. Wealthy families now use large quantities of milk in cooking and if the increase in the use of milk is to come within this

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

FULL INFORMATION FREE. WRITE TODAY FOR BOOKLETS TO

NATIONAL POLAND-CHINA JOURNAL, SHELBYVILLE, INDIANA



This Magazine

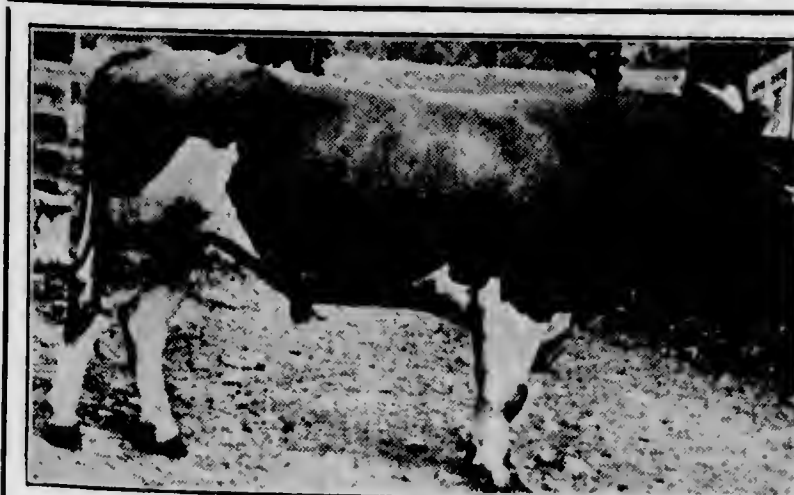
keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cts. for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.00. National Record records your Poland-Chinas.

Life Membership \$10.00

No Dues. No Assessments. Saves half in recording fees.

A Profitable Business—

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.



Traverse Echo Sylvia King

heads Merryall Herd. His dam produced 33.27 butter in 7 days and averaged 102 lb. milk daily for a month.

- 3 nearest dams average 33.03 lb.
- 7 nearest dams average 32.72 lb.
- 10 nearest dams average 33.67 lb.
- 14 nearest dams average 30.18 lb.

That's Transmitted Producing Ability.

Let me price you a good bull calf.

Herd Federally Accredited.

A. L. BURLINGTON, Wyalusing, Pa.

Spring Brook Herd

is headed by

Cornucopia Finderne Pride

He is not only a show ring Grand Champion, but is backed by big records. His sire is a 33-lb. bull, one of the best sons of PONTIAC KORNDYKE. His dam made 26.60 lb. butter, 550 lb. milk in 7 days and is from the same dam as Finderne Pride Johanna Rue, 1,470.59 lb. butter in a year.

C. F. GILES

APALACHIN,

NEW YORK

BOILING SPRINGS HERD



BOILING SPRINGS ORMSBY

603.9 lb. milk, 25.02 lb. butter in 7 days as a junior four-year-old; 15,876 lb. milk, 530.72 lb. butter in 235 days. World's milk record and Pennsylvania State butter record for class in Dairy-men's Division—10 months' test.

Others like her in our ACCREDITED Herd.

IVO V. OTTO

Cumberland Co., R. D. 6, Carlisle, Pa.

group it must come through encouraging the members of the families to drink additional quantities of milk. Advertising specifically designed for this purpose may produce results when advertising with a general appeal would make no effect.

A careful study of the data secured in the survey shows that food value is the appeal which will best reach the consumer, quality is second in importance and the dealers' names stand third as the feature of the advertisements retained by the minds of the consumer.

Milk advertising conducted by the individual distributing companies is to be seen in practically every issue of newspapers, in street cars, bill boards, wagons and numerous other places. Each of these advertisements carries the name of the responsible dealer and often little else. Yet names have made little impression upon the housewife for she remembers much more readily appeals which set for the food value of milk or which stressed quality.

The success and value of repeated advertising of the name of a particular dealer is questioned on the basis of the data collected. Let us see just what advantage will accrue if the dealer's name is constantly brought before the public. Will this form of advertising cause a consumer to stop trading with one dealer in order to secure the more widely advertised product of another?

There generally is not enough difference in the milk of different dealers to influence the housewife to make a change. Habit is too strong a factor in the lives of the average American to bring about a change. Surveys have shown that housewives trade with one food retailer for year after year and the most usual cause for changing dealers is the fact that the family moves from time to time.

New residents of a city are a source of increased business for advertisers. This class of population, however, cannot be of great value for new residents are not acquainted with the advertising of the city and in choosing a milk dealer are quite likely guided by other factors such as the advice of friends, stopping the first milk wagon which is noticed on solicitation by a route driver.

WESTERN SHOWMAN COMES EAST

Representatives of the Essex Farm herd, owned by John M. Dennis and Son, will probably be seen at many of the great fairs next fall for Mr. Dennis has secured the services of the veteran Holstein breeder and showman, Frank White, who started in his new position January 1st.

Mr. White is well known by Holstein breeders throughout the country, particularly in the states of Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin. After a number of years experience with noted show herds in Iowa he started in business for himself at Hampton and then after a few years removed to Woodstock,

Ill., where, with his son Roy, he built the Groveland herd. The Whites, although they never owned a very large herd, exhibited at many of the great fairs of the western states as well as the National Dairy Show. The most noted member of their herd was the famous show cow, Lady Ona Hijaard, winner of many prizes. This great cow transmitted her superb type and conformation to her offspring for the Whites exhibited as "produce of dam" a son and daughter of this cow 29 successive times without being defeated. Nearly all of these 29 shows were of the highest class and the list included many state fairs and one or more National Dairy Shows.

Mr. White had the misfortune to be caught with a heavy investment in the great deflation that came after the war. But owing to his wide experience and general ability his services as a showman were in great demand and were secured by the Jefferson County Asylum. The victories of the Asylum show herd and their great champion Madam Artis Wayne Denver are well known to all interested in the Holstein industry.

Mr. and Mrs. White will reside at the Essex Farms, Luther-ville, Maryland. Their son, Roy, whose home is at Waterloo, Iowa, has a position with the James Manufacturing Company. The Holstein enthusiasts of the eastern states will welcome the addition of such a noted showman to their ranks.

INTERMOUNTAIN STOCK SHOW

The Eighth Annual Inter-Mountain Livestock Show will be staged at Salt Lake City, March 31 to April 4, 1925. The preliminary premium list shows that the management have set aside just as much money in the classes for dairy stock as they have in the corresponding classes for the beef breeds. In addition, they will stage a 48-hour performance contest. In this there will be two classes; one for cows under three years old and another for cows over three years old. In each of these classes, the first prize is \$50, second, \$30, and third prize \$20.

Valuable prizes are given in the junior classes which are open to boys and girls between the ages of ten and eighteen—on the farm or in the grade and high schools. There is a calf club competition, a student judging contest in which prizes are given both to the team and to the individual student, a boys' and girls' judging contest, and special classes for fat calves, lambs, fat lambs, and fat hogs, owned by juniors. If desired the exhibits made by the boys and girls may be sold at auction.

There is no charge for entries nor even for admission, and the railroads will grant reduced rates. The manager of the Inter-Mountain Livestock Show is R. N. Mead and his address is the Commercial Club, Salt Lake City, Utah.

If Adam chucked Eve under the chin, would he simply be tickling his own rib?

CLUB ACTIVITIES

TRUMBULL COUNTY CLUB MEETING

On New Year's day the members of Trumbull County Holstein Breeders' Club met at Grange Hall in Greene Township and chose E. H. Partridge of Champion, president; G. L. Gates, Mesopotamia, vice-president; Harold H. Allen, Greene, secretary; and F. V. Millikin, Mecca, treasurer, for the year 1925.

After an excellent dinner served by the ladies of Greene Township the meeting was called to order by Mr. Partridge the vice-president, in the absence of President T. A. Fell. S. M. Salisbury, Dairy Specialist, Ohio State University, addressed the gathering on the value of Cow Testing Association records and high producing cows for economical production. He stated that at the present price farmers are receiving for milk, an animal must produce between ten and twelve thousand pounds of milk per year to bring the dairyman any margin of profit over and above cost of feed, labor and overhead expenses. A committee composed of L. W. Pierce, A. V. Case and Guy W. Miller, were appointed to organize a Cow Testing Association among the Holstein Breeders, and secured the following members: Woodford Brothers and G. L. Gates, Mesopotamia, C. B. Knight and J. A. Paden, Bloomfield, Case-holm Farm, C. S. Allen and Son and H. R. Clark, Greene Township and L. W. Pierce and Partridge and McCombs, Champion township. The committee will finish its work within the next two weeks.

E. H. Partridge, the newly elected president, was elected a delegate to attend the annual meeting of the Ohio Holstein Association at Columbus. The executive committee were instructed to have the breed sign boards located in Champion and Bazetta Townships repainted. Sales secretary, A. V. Case, reported sales in the last eight months from May to December inclusive of 75 head of cows, heifers and bulls for a total of \$12,937.50, an average of \$172.00 per head. In this eight-month period 17 new members were secured for the State Association. The newly elected officers together with one member at large from the association, constitute the executive committee.

TROUBLES OF A STATE SECRETARY

A secretary of one of the state organizations wrote letters to some of his club members suggesting that it was time that they paid their dues, and in reply received the following:

HOTEL ROANOKE, ROANOKE, VA., Jan. 11, 1925.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY:

I have your annual request for a contribution to a certain alleged organization for what, the Lord only knows, as I am sure nobody else does. Suckers must be getting pretty scarce when you will hound a man who is hardworking on his job trying to decently support a large wife and small family. I am on to you, you are trying to do the same thing but the difference is you are scheming in your office how to bleed unsuspecting folks like myself.

Well, before I come across I want to see a report of the moneys collected. I also notice by the by-laws that we elect officers and hold meetings; I only heard of you being elected once and then for only one year, not for life, as you seem to think you have been.

Some of these days I am going to speak my mind on this subject and I sure do expect to make the fur fly, but for the present I want an auditing committee appointed; you know I have paid my dues regularly for years and am a member in good repute and high standing, only I refuse to allow myself to be robbed any longer. Them's my sentiments and my slogan is "Turn the Rascals Out."

I beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

Unfortunately there is no way of predicting the thunderstorms that curdles the milk of human kindness.

FOR AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT

R. L. Bush and Dr. L. M. Thompson were elected vice-presidents of the Susquehanna County Agricultural Society at its meeting in the Court House, at Montrose, Pa., January 10th. Floyd E. Mack, another well-known Holstein breeder of this vicinity, was elected as a member of the Executive Board for a three-year term.

The report of the treasurer showed fair receipts of \$4,654.50; premiums paid, \$1,309.25; total amount of expenses exclusive of premiums was \$1,829.51. For improvements to buildings and grounds, notes amounting to \$1,244.88 were paid.

Many members took part in the discussion on ways to advance the interests of the Society and improve the fair. W. C. Cruser advocated pulling matches for draft horses and baby shows which proved popular many years ago. Dr. Thompson advocated more premiums for sheep and saddle horses and increases in the pet and dog department. F. M. Gray suggested more amusements of an open air nature to interest the younger element. R. D. Cruser favored more athletic contests as well as the old-fashioned "greased pig" race and "greased pole climb." Others favored school team athletic contests.

B. F. Jones of South Montrose, gave an interesting talk explaining to the members the difference between the meaning of purebred, standard bred and thoroughbred as applied to horses and cattle. Other speakers known to Holstein men were Hugh Jones and R. L. Bush. President W. G. Comstock, who was re-elected, stated that he believed the Susquehanna Agricultural Society was the oldest Pennsylvania Fair Association that had held continuous fairs as purely agricultural events. This Susquehanna County doings, which is held annually in Montrose, ranks second to none in the state.

A PUREBRED BREEDERS' CLUB

Members of the Clayton County Purebred Breeders Association met at the Court House, Elkader, Ia., on January 1st, and elected as officers for the coming year: President, H. H. Diers; Vice-President, Frank Tieden, and Roy Combs, Secretary-Treasurer. J. L. Cords of Elkader, was elected director as the representative of the Holstein interests. Owners of purebred animals of any breed make up this active breeders club.



WALKING MILK FACTORIES

Cows of great producing capacity, large handsome animals, constitute our herd, which has been established 29 years.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision—last test CLEAN.

You'll like our kind.

AMSDEN BROTHERS,

Cuba,

New York.



For Real Cows

with Straight Backs,
Square Rumps and
Perfect Udders

— VISIT OR WRITE —

Spring Brook Farm

SAM T. WITMER

Dauphin
County

Union Deposit, Pa.

How Do You Like Her?



There are others like her in PINE RIDGE HERD which is headed by

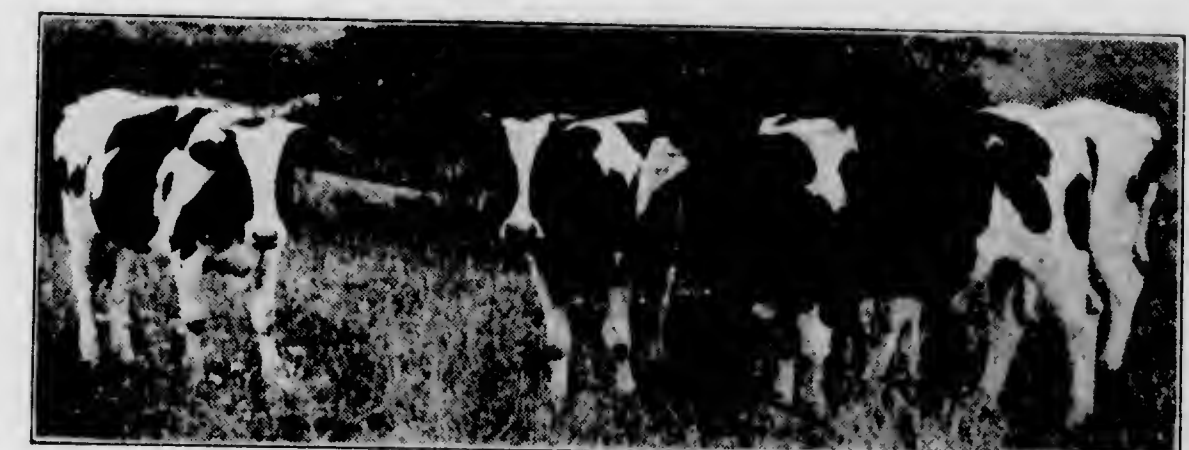
King Reliance Lockhart Veeman

whose dam produced 882.10 lb. butter in a year, 15,847.7 lb. milk—in the Dairyman's Division—two milkings a day.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision—last test CLEAN.

Dan E. Anderson

Norwich, N. Y.
R. D. 3



Home Raised Heifers

Daughters of KING MADALINE BUTTER BOY, a champion show bull whose four nearest dams have seven-day official records averaging 27.42 lb. butter, including his dam as a junior two-year-old.

Herd Accredited. What can I do for you?

Glenn C. German

Allegany County

Cuba, New York

PROPOSED CALIFORNIAN T-B BILL

A large crowd of Stanislaus County dairymen gathered at Modesto, Calif., December 13 to hear Sam Greene, Secretary of the California Dairy Council, explain the tentative draft of the proposed bovine tuberculosis bill. Mr. Greene explained that two years ago, five bills concerning tuberculosis testing were introduced into the state legislature. Dairymen and cattlemen throughout the state could not agree on any of them so a committee got together and drafted a bill which it was thought would be satisfactory. Mr. Green is now touring the state endeavoring to work up sentiment in its favor.

The committee was composed of representatives of the Holstein breeders, Jersey breeders, Guernsey breeders, Ayrshire breeders, beef cattle owners, the veterinary science division of the University of California, the United States Bureau of Animal Industry and Sam Greene, representing the State Dairy Council.

The new bill may be divided into three parts: control of the sale and use of tuberculin; branding or identifying of reacting animals; and payment of indemnities in tuberculosis eradication areas. The bill provides that tuberculin can be bought only from licensed houses. Only approved veterinarians can be allowed to use it and all sales must be reported to the state department of agriculture.

It will be unlawful to sell raw milk that has not been pasteurized or that is from cows that have not passed the tuberculin test.

There was a spirited discussion over bringing cattle into the state. No dairy animal that has not passed the test could be imported and a sixty to ninety day retest would be required. If the animals fail to pass the retest they would be slaughtered or shipped back to the point of origin. Cattle for immediate slaughter would be exempted.

A discussion arose over the exemption of feeders. Dairy owners complained that dry dairy cattle and young dairy stock sent to grazing land would come in contact with untested stock and thus would get the disease. Mr. Greene replied that beef cattle seldom had the disease and if feeders were required to be tested it would line up the beef people against the measure and make its defeat likely.

No animal would be allowed to enter a free area until the test showed it free from tuberculosis and another test would be made after thirty days. It would be unlawful to exhibit a cow that had not passed the test.

Consent of all owners would be required before the test could be made. The maximum indemnity would be \$100 for grades and \$300 for purebreds. The animals are to be appraised by a man selected by the owner, another selected by the state department, a third to be selected by the supervisors in case the others do not agree.

KEEP TRANSFER FEE LOW

Hog recording associations are considering advancing their charges for registration and transfers but the proposal is meeting with considerable opposition. The Poland China Standard Recording Association met at Marysville, Mo., December 17. The secretary's report showed a net gain for the year of \$872.43.

It was unanimously decided not to change the recording fee and to charge 25 cents for each transfer with no time limit within which the transfer had to be filed. Formerly, after one year, \$1 was charged for transfers. Heretofore the stockholders have been furnished volumes of herd books free but it was voted to charge \$1 each for all volumes.

E. E. Carver of Gilford, Mo., the only surviving charter member of the Association, was elected president. J. C. Daws of Troy, Kan., was elected to the board of directors to succeed T. J. Daws. No other change was made in the directorate.

What has become of:

The nineteen inch waist?
The good five cent cigar?
The old mustache cup?
The flapping, flopping galoshes?
The man who asked one's permission to smoke.



Four Half Sisters

by King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch

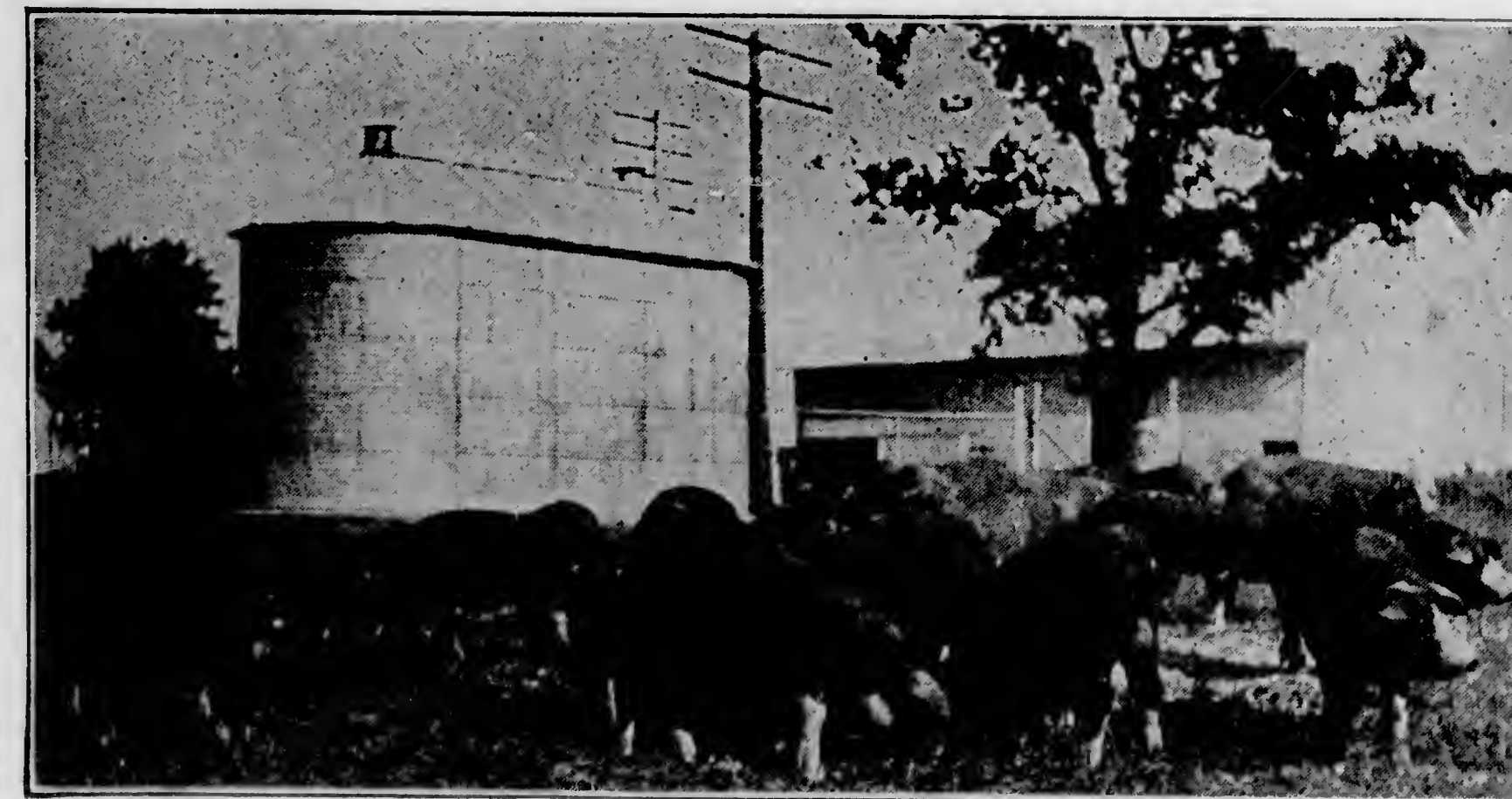
three times Grand Champion at the Susquehanna County Fair. Several members of this ACCREDITED Herd have produced over 12,000 lb. milk and made \$100 profit over feed cost in C. T. A. work. YOU need our kind.

A. R. BUSH

MONTROSE

PENNSYLVANIA

A Co-operative Poland China Swine Journal, Owned by the Breeders; Upward of 400 Poland China Breeders now own this Swine and Farm Journal devoted to the interest of pure bred stock. Every Breeder of Poland China Hogs Should become a member of this Co-operative Journal.



THE POLAND CHINA ADVERTISER, : : : : Bluffton, Ohio

Full Information Free--Write Today for Sample Copy.

This Journal keeps you posted on the care and feeding of the hog. Much valuable information, worth many times your investment.

COMBINE THE COW and SOW as the real MORTGAGE lifter.

Advertising rates on economy basis. Don't miss a single copy of this interesting Journal.

Subscription 1 year, 50c; 3 years, \$1.

HOLSTEIN HERDS EARN FINE DAIRY HOMES

By J. H. LEWIS

Within the past two years, and more particularly the past year, over a score of elegant dairy barns, of modern construction, with the best equipment dairy-building experts can supply, have been erected in southwest Wisconsin, earned by the profits in the milk pail, daily coming from the Holstein cow.

The old red barns with their ungainly lines have disappeared one by one, and in their places are found stately structures of exquisite design, becomingly painted and very attractive to the eye. One desirable reform has been the elimination of red paint. As long as we knew no better we calculated we were showing off, but now that the more delicate tints are used we see where we are becoming progressive as well as civilized.

We take our hats off to the Holstein dairy daisy who has made all this possible. To her belongs the glory and the distinction of bringing about this welcome reform. She is well



New Holstein barn erected on the L. A. Brunkhorst Farm, near Platteville, Wisconsin.

entitled to the eminent distinction being shown her by providing palatial cow dwellings where, through the long Wisconsin winters, she may conduct herself with becoming propriety as a dairy adjunct, while at the same time enjoying cow life in comfort.

Preference has been shown the breed in the southwest counties of Wisconsin. Iowa and Lafayette Counties have outstripped Grant County in the matter of Holstein herd development, and the county boards of supervisors in the two first named counties have authorized appropriations for fine dairy barns to cost about \$20,000 each. Lafayette County extended itself moreover to the point of ordering a complete herd of Holsteins installed at this county poor farm, and then, not satisfied with the good work done, ordered the purchase of a high class, purebred Holstein herdsire.

The barn shown here is the latest to appear on a Holstein farm operated by an individual owner. This barn is near completion on a high mound, just off state highway 80, the main beaten trail between Dubuque, Iowa, and Milwaukee, Wis. It is found on the L. A. Brunkhorst farm, four miles north of the city of Platteville, in Mound Branch valley.

The barn is 34 x 98 feet, with basement under all.

At one end of the dairy barn are four pens screened in with heavy wire guards, one for the herdsire, one a maternity pen and two pens for young calves. At the other end of the barn is a separate inclosure for horses, and just above the horse quarters is found the feed bins. There are 31 stalls and stanchions, with automatic drinking cups, and the stalls are laid with heavy floors of cork brick, making an ideal resting place for the cows at night.

Water is pumped by windmill power from a deep, clear well, and empties into a cement reservoir, from where it is piped to all parts of the barn. A litter carrier running on an overhead rail empties into a concrete pit on the outside, well removed from the barn building.

Highway 80 forms a junction with highway 19, east of the village of Montfort in Grant County. Along highway 19, east to Dodgeville, the county seat of Iowa County, and west on this important highway to Lancaster, one sees wonderful herds of Holsteins and barn after barn of the type shown here, and even much handsomer. In some spots the tourist

can count them in groups of three to five, all close together, on adjoining farms.

Mr. Brunkhorst found hardwood timber on his farm when he set out to build his fine barn, and it is a plank barn frame as differentiated from a timber frame barn. Also in the valley below through which runs the creek known as Mound Branch sand and gravel was found which were used in the work of building, and rock was quarried out of the hillside on which the barn stands. In this way a considerable saving was effected. The owner, however, parted with something better than \$8,000 in building, and is satisfied that, if he had to buy the lumber, and the other materials, he would have expended over \$10,000.

Her Royal Highness, Lady Bossie Holstein, has worked wonderful transformations in the landscape scene of southwest Wisconsin and the good work is being promoted, since farmers have awakened to the facts that dairying has the one crop farm scheme backed off into the tall timber, and that it pays to be associated with a cow testing association where they learn to feed, and weed, and milk according to intelligent standards. Had the author of "Little Brown Jug" lived into the Holstein period in Wisconsin, he would have paid his poetic tribute not to a jug but to the foster mother of the human race, the dearest and best thing on the farm, the Holstein milk cow.

A unique feature of the barn is the roof, constructed of 99 per cent pure corrugated zinc shingles. Southwest Wisconsin is known for its zinc and lead mines. Farmers derive a double revenue in many instances where it may happen a mine is found on a farm. The mine operator pays a ten per cent royalty on the gross earnings of a mine, which experts have shown is equivalent to 25 per cent of the net profits of a zinc producer. It is meet, therefore, that southwest Wisconsin farmers shall turn to zinc roofing because it is said such a roof is everlasting. Also it is non-magnetic and therefore no lightning rods are required.

The silo was not quite finished when the Holstein Breeder and Dairyman's correspondent was on the ground and took the photo shown here. This silo is built of solid cement, 42 x 14, and will have, when finished, a highly ornamented dome. The barn is painted a light canary tint with white trimmings and is indeed a most attractive structure. People driving by slow up to take in its beautiful outlines and the attractiveness it lends to the Brunkhorst ranch.

Mr. Brunkhorst's Holsteins are all large, clean limbed animals, of excellent blood lines, splendid conformation, and of known production as the milk is weighed and tested. There is no association in this immediate locality. Several attempts have been made to organize a cow testing association in the Platteville district. In Grant County at this time are seven such associations, all functioning perfectly, but for some reason the dairy farmers in and about Platteville have so far been unable to get together definitely on this proposition.

BREEDING PUREBREDS TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS

For more than twenty-one years G. Fulmer Decker of South Montrose, Pa., has been a member of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. He joined the association in 1903 although his herd was established in 1896 so that it has been in existence nearly thirty years. The first two animals were purchased of his next door neighbor and brother-in-law, B. F. Jones, and were of Voliska blood, a strain represented by a number of good cows in the best herds of Susquehanna County. Mr. Decker's herd has never been very large although it has always been of high quality. The herdsires have been owned in partnership with other nearby breeders—sometimes with his brother Henry Decker, sometimes with his brother-in-law, B. F. Jones and occasionally with both as partners.

The first herdsire of which we have knowledge was a son of Paul Beets De Kol. Then came King Segis Hengerveld De Kol Burke, a son of the century sire Pietertje Hengerveld Segis and Nettie Mahomet Burke, a 23.76 lb. daughter of De Kol Burke. One of the daughters of King Segis Hengerveld De Kol Burke has three different years made over 30 lb. butter in seven days and has a record of 34.93 lb. There are twelve other daughters with seven-day records ranging from 20 lb. to 32.66 lb. As this bull has only eighteen tested daughters

and most of his daughters have been tested in small herds, this is pretty good evidence of their quality.

The next sire, owned in partnership with Jones & Son, was Tobe Rag Apple Korndyke, a son of Sir Rag Apple Korndyke from Christmas Tobe 2d, 31.66 lb. butter in seven days, 129.46 lb. butter in thirty days as a ten year old. The Tobe bull was a remarkable sire and his daughters were both handsome individuals and big producers. Some of the best animals in the present herd are granddaughters of this bull and his daughters and granddaughters are alike noted for individuality and ability to produce large amounts of milk and butterfat.

Inka De Kol Pontiac Abbekerk was the fourth sire of which we have record. He was from a 27-lb. three-year-old grand-



KING TWEEDE SPRING FARM

one of the great herdsires that formerly headed the Decker herd. daughter of King Pontiac Artis and was sired by a son of Spring Farm King Pontiac, from a daughter of Changeling Butter Boy, whose dam was a daughter of Tidy Abbekerk Prince. This bull has only a half dozen tested daughters but all his get are good.

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The latest sire to head this good herd is King Beauty Sylvia Lyons. His dam, A Beauty Lyons, made 26.13 lb. butter, 570.5 lb. milk in a week as a junior three-year-old in the Hartshorn herd and Mr. A. A. Hartshorn has pronounced her as one of the best cows he had. She is a granddaughter of King Lyons and her dam is a granddaughter of Beauty Pietertje Prince. King Beauty Sylvia Lyons was by King Echo Sylvia Model and so is a grandson of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac and the 28-lb. cow Belle Model Pietje 2d, whose dam three different years has made over 33 lb. butter in seven days and is from Belle Model Johanna 2d, twice over 37 lb. butter in seven days official test.

There is one remarkable thing connected with the history of the sires that have headed this establishment. Selected from the standpoint of individuality as well as breeding it has never been necessary to slaughter them when Mr. Decker and his partners were compelled to dispose of them to avoid inbreeding. They have been sold, generally at public auction and usually have brought more money than were originally invested in them, showing several things: first, that they had good care; second, that they were high class individuals; and third, that



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Young Stock for Sale

Prices Reasonable

HARRY C REYNOLDS

Scranton

Pennsylvania

1876—OUR FIFTIETH YEAR—1925

The I. W. SCOTT CO.

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AGRICULTURAL
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SEEDS

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Notice her topline, square rump, deep chest, large barrel, squarely hung udder and well placed teats.

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Heart Lake, Pa.

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and most of his daughters have been tested in small herds, this is pretty good evidence of their quality.

The next sire, owned in partnership with Jones & Son, was Tobe Rag Apple Korndyke, a son of Sir Rag Apple Korndyke from Christmas Tobe 2d, 31.66 lb. butter in seven days, 129.46 lb. butter in thirty days as a ten year old. The Tobe bull was a remarkable sire and his daughters were both handsome individuals and big producers. Some of the best animals in the present herd are granddaughters of this bull and his daughters and granddaughters are alike noted for individuality and ability to produce large amounts of milk and butterfat.

Inka De Kol Pontiac Abbeckerk was the fourth sire of which we have record. He was from a 27-lb. three-year-old grand-



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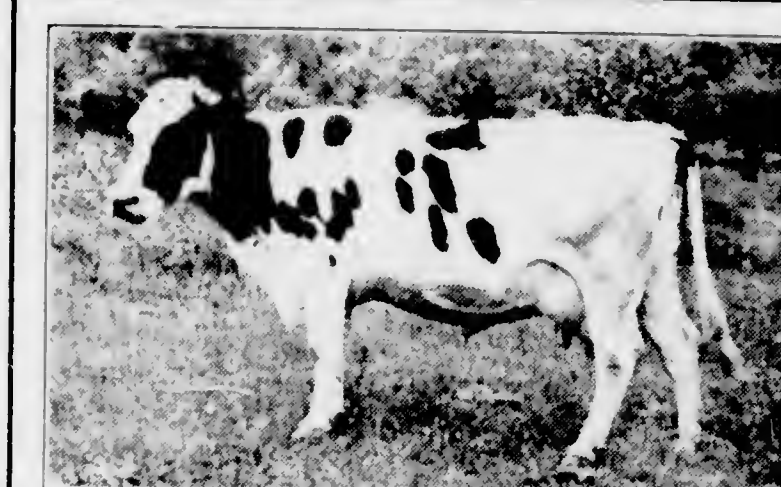
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Cow Testing Association Reports

TESTING IN WISCONSIN

Hartman Bros. owned the two high producing cows enrolled in the Lodi Association during December. Flossy, a grade Holstein, was in first place with 1,835 lb. milk, 78.9 lb. butterfat, and Mary, also a grade Holstein, was second with 2,092 lb. milk, 71.1 lb. butterfat. A grade Holstein owned by Frank Robertson was third with 1,513 lb. milk, 63.5 lb. fat. Mr. Robertson's herd carried off honors for high herd average with 41.9 lb. fat.

H. Werner & Sons have a herd of twenty-four Holsteins and they were the leaders of the Columbia County Association during December, their production being 1,317 lb. milk and 46.9 lb. fat. Members of this herd occupy first three places for individual production, the leader being credited with 2,536 lb. milk, 91.3 lb. fat, second animal was credited with 1,776 lb. milk, 79.9 lb. fat and third with 2,257 lb. milk, 74.5 lb. fat.

The high herd in the Neillsville Association No. 1 during December was owned by Wm. Naedler of Neillsville, their average being 989.3 lb. milk, 37.6 lb. butterfat. Fred Appleyard of Neillsville owned the herd in second place with an average of 967.2 lb. milk, 34.6 lb. fat. Vander, a purebred Holstein in the Appleyard herd, was the individual leader, she being credited with 1,683 lb. milk, 69.7 lb. fat.

J. W. Lawton & Son of Viola have the high herd and the high cow enrolled in the Viola Association during December. Their twenty-one purebred Holsteins averaging 1,130 lb. milk, 38.2 lb. butterfat. Their high cow produced 1,959 lb.

milk, 86.2 lb. fat. During the month 326 cows were tested.

Fourteen registered and grade Holsteins owned by Edgar Hazen of Waupun led the Waupun-Ladoga Association during December, by producing an average of 1,127.8 lb. milk, 38.4 lb. butterfat. Twelve grade Holsteins owned by Levi Pinkerton was second with an average of 1,096.8 lb. milk, 35.8 lb. fat.

The high cow was a purebred Holstein owned by J. F. Braatz & Sons of Brandon. She is credited with 1,962 lb. milk, 64.7 lb. butterfat. Next to her was another purebred black and white with 1,473 lb. milk, 61.9 lb. fat to her credit. She is owned by F. L. Schultz & Sons.

Forty-seven of the 417 cows tested in this association produced more than 40 lb. butterfat in the month.

Sixty-six of the 404 cows tested in the Clinton-Rock County Association exceeded 40 lb. butterfat during December reports A. W. Schmidt, tester.

A purebred Holstein, owned by Craighurst Farm, was the leader, being credited with 1,742 lb. milk, 81.9 lb. fat in 27 days. Twelve grade Holsteins owned by P. T. Offerdale & Son carried off herd honors by averaging 900 lb. milk, 33.9 lb. butterfat.

YODER HERD WINS HONORS

There are twenty-eight herds enrolled in the Milflin County Cow Testing Association. In these herds there were 273 cows in milk during December with 39 cows dry. More than twenty-four cows exceeded 40 lb. butterfat, seven exceeded 50 lb. and 17 produced 1,200 lb. milk or more.

A. C. Yoder owned the three leading producers, all registered Holsteins, one making 2,455 lb. milk, 73.7 lb. fat, the second 2,508 lb. milk, 70.2 lb. fat, and the third 2,384 lb. milk, 62 lb. fat. A grade Holstein owned by J. W. Kearns was fourth with 1,409 lb. milk, 55 lb. fat.

The tester of this association is S. Rupert Harshbarger of McVeytown, who reports that there are now six milking machines in use in the association. Ten new milk houses were built during the past summer and practically all of the stables have been whitewashed. Sixteen of the members have silos and several are feeding balanced rations and are getting very satisfactory results.

WILL TAKE A YEAR'S REST

There were 433 cows in test during the year 1924 in the Fennimore-Boscobel, Wis., Testing Association. Their average production was 7,714 lb. milk, 289.1 lb. butterfat, thus exceeding the 1923 average by 64.3 lb. fat. Forty-two cows produced more than 400 lb. fat and 75 went over a pound a day for the year.

The leading herd is owned by Lou Doeringsfeld & Son of Fennimore, their eighteen purebred and grade Holsteins averaging 12,141 lb. milk, 405.1 lb. butterfat.

Ben Rehrauer, tester for three years for the Association says that the association has decided to abandon work for one year.

HOLSTEIN BULL. Three of his dams averaged 108 pounds milk a day. 40.48 lb. butter 7 days. \$125.00.
WISCONSIN LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATION, Appleton, Wis.

NORTH DAKOTA HOLSTEIN FARM

In 1907, George E. Hammond came to North Dakota with cash and equipment worth \$900. He now owns a 320-acre farm in the Golden Valley county worth, at present prices, at least \$15,000. He has a comfortable modern house, and a modern barn with concrete floors and steel stanchions.

In 1921, Mr. Hammond purchased the purebred bull Segis Prospect Matador De Kol and two purebred cows and he now has ten female purebreds, his increase being to heifers and one bull.

Last year the cream checks brought Mr. Hammond about \$1,000. His annual cash income runs around \$2,000, in addition the Hammonds get a great share of their living, all of their butter, cream, milk, eggs, vegetables, poultry, and much of their meat from the produce of their farm.

Mr. Hammond came from Winona, Minn., as did many other farmers who settled around the Hammonds, in fact this is something of a southern Minnesota settlement.

In the First State Bank of Golva, the center of the community, there is a chart with this slogan on top:

"What is home without a cow?"

Underneath there are the figures showing the amount of the cream checks cashed in the month of May since 1918 which are as follows: 1918, \$476.17; 1919, \$1,110.10; 1920, \$760.32; 1921, \$777.03; 1922, \$1,151.23; 1923, \$1,099.40; 1924, \$3,383.04.

TRADE PUREBREDS FOR GRADES

Robert Ward of Benton, Illinois, had the honor of furnishing the purebred bull calf which figured in the first trade made under the bull exchange plan recently launched by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. In this exchange farmers and dairymen have a chance to trade their grade and scrub bulls on even terms for purebred dairy bull calves. H. A. DeWerff, county farm adviser, made

the arrangement between Mr. Ward and a Franklin County farmer.

Cattle breeders, county breeders' associations and others interested in improved dairying are lining up behind the bull exchange plan. Farm advisers make the necessary arrangements and when the trade is arranged, the breeder will register, transfer and ship the purebred calf to the dairyman who pays the express charges. In turn the dairyman sells his grade or scrub bull and sees that the sales slip and check get to the breeder who furnishes the purebred calf.

HANSEN'S COWS PRODUCE

During the year just closed a grade Holstein owned by Harry Hansen of Denmark, Wis., produced 16,147 lb. milk, 510.2 lb. fat. She was milked three times a day for about two months and returned \$2.80 for every dollar's worth of feed consumed. The second high cow was a grade Holstein also and was owned by Helgar and Herman Jensen. This animal was credited with 15,250 lb. milk and 488 lb. fat. Freshening as a junior two-year-old, the registered Holstein, Erma, owned by Mr. Hansen produced 10,062 lb. milk, 394 lb. butterfat.

FIVE SUCCESSFUL YEARS

The Dallas County, Ia., Testing Association finished its fifth successful year of testing and has been reorganized for its sixth year of work. There were 247 cows tested for the full year, and the average production for the entire association was 297 lb. fat and 7,690 lb. milk.

The leading herd was owned by G. Appenzeller, his eight grade Holsteins averaging 387.6 lb. fat, 8,685 lb. milk.

The leading individual was a purebred Holstein owned by Fred Dann, of Woodward, Ia., with 544.3 lb. fat, 14,951 lb. milk to her credit.

Much from Little—The Returns from a Classified Advertisement appearing in THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

MEXICANS RESUME BUYING

After a complete let up of export orders for more than a year, Paul Knilians of the Edgewater Stock Farm, Fort Atkinson, Wis., reports a shipment of Holstein cattle to M. Jose Cardanas, one of the leading cattle importers of Mexico.

For a number of years Senor Cardanas took many carloads of cattle from Wisconsin and this meant a good outlet for the surplus cattle of southern Wisconsin breeders, for the Mexicans generally require good cattle and pay good prices to get them. Then conditions south of the border became such that cattle could not be safely imported but the present indications are that the Mexican business will be resumed on a greater scale than ever. Mr. Knilians says that there is a possibility that the Edgewater Stock Farm may establish a branch in Mexico for the purpose of selling dairy cattle.

HEALTHY SHOWING

Dr. C. L. Lee conducted a tuberculin test on 83 head of purebred Holstein heifers purchased around Iola, Wis., by the Swanger Land and Livestock Company. The result was a clean bill of health. The cattle were loaded on December 29, and billed to New London where they will meet other cars of stock and the entire lot will be shipped by through train to Mackay, Idaho.

Representatives of the Swanger Land and Livestock Company purchased about 175 purebred Holsteins in the vicinity of Oshkosh and intimate that they intend to purchase 500 head.

A certain young lady named Funk Was tricked into buying a skunk, She thought 'twas a cat

Till it got on her lap, But now she burns Japanese punk.

"I wonder, dear, if I shall lose my looks, too, when I get to be your age?" "You'll be lucky if you do," snapped the other lady.



Cows That Produce

month after month and year after year—just the kind you like to own. Our cows have produced from 10,000 lb. to over 15,000 lb. in C. T. A. work.

RAY J. SABIN

R. D. 2 Spencer, New York
Herd under State and Federal Supervision; last test CLEAN.

ONLY ONE BULL CALF

left in our barn.

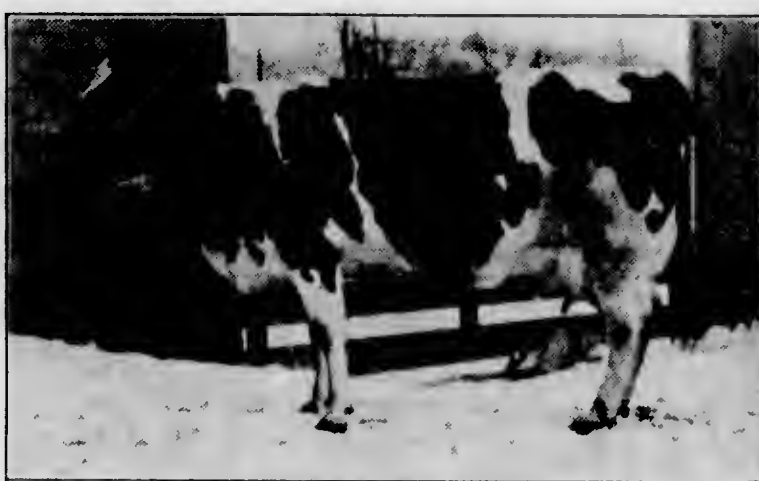
He is from the youngest daughter of our great cow,

Pietje Alcartra Fayne

30.03 lb. butter, 707.7 lb. milk in seven days, 104 lb. milk in a day, the highest record daughter of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje.

CECIL L. A. RESSEGUIE

Ideal Farm, Kingsley, Pa.
Three Clean Tests without a Reactor



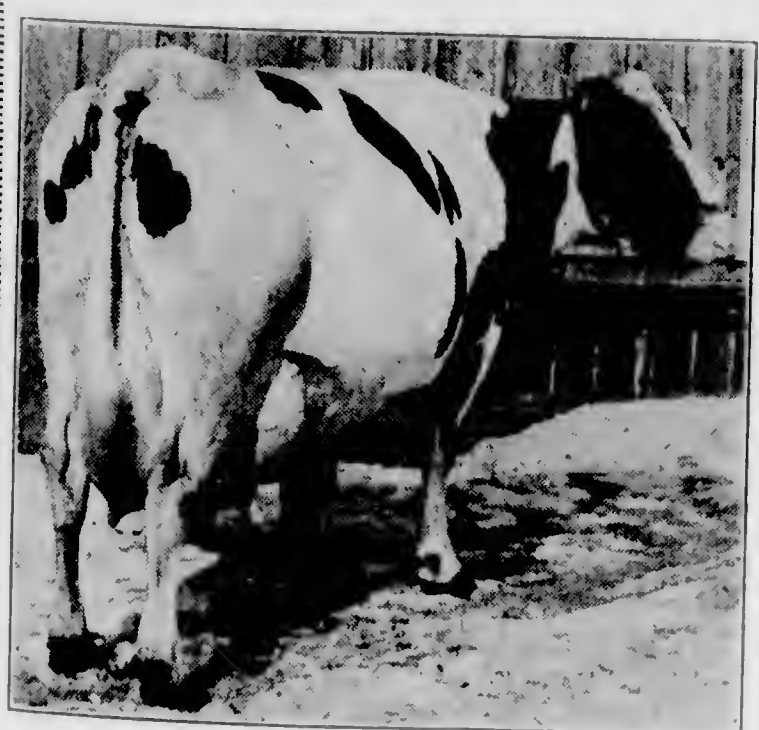
ERA BUTTER BOY PONTIAC

28.03 lb. butter, 642 lb. milk in 7 days.

Bred, Raised and Developed in this ACCREDITED herd.

Come and see her—her daughters and sisters.

Mrs. Mary F. Witter & Son
Allegany Co., Cuba, N. Y.



KEYSTONE PRINCESS SEGIS

One of our foundation cows—a combination of size, type and producing capacity. Others like her in our ACCREDITED Herd. You know the rest.

L. L. Allis,
Bradford Co. Rummelfield, Pa.

Start Your Boy With This One A Polled Heifer

ten months old, largely white, well grown, and a good individual. The dam is a granddaughter of Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna (1294 lb. of butter from 25,787 lb. of milk in a year) and is a fine dairy worker. Sire is from a tested daughter of Ormsby Korndyke Lad and is sired by King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje, he a 35-lb. son of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra.

PRICE \$100

Herd Fully Accredited

A. CONRAD SLIFER
Lewisburg Union Co., Pa.

VIRGINIA HOLSTEINS



ORMSBY KORNDYKE HOCKSTER LAD our herdsire, has EIGHTEEN Sisters that have each produced 1,000 lb. butter in a year.

He is by O. K. L. from a 35.14 lb. cow that averaged 90 lb. milk a day and heads a 3 generation group of 30 lb. cows.

We offer choice sons of this bull and also a few heifers. Remember—Our herd is ACCREDITED.

CHENEY BROTHERS & JONES
Randolph, Virginia

Come to Chenango County for Good Holsteins!

Chenango is one of the four leading counties of New York State for number of Registered Holstein-Friesians. Every owner is a practical Breeder and Dairyman, and each herd here listed is under State and Federal Supervision and is periodically Tuberculin Tested. These herds are within a short distance of Sherburne and Norwich. Good Roads and splendid railroad facilities.

Dan E. Anderson Norwich
Menzo A. Brooker
South New Berlin
Mrs. Maud Dwight
South Otselic
Whitman A. Follett
North Norwich
Homer N. Lathrop . . . Sherburne
Ward D. Loomis . . . Bainbridge



SIZE AND TYPE COMBINED

Just another member of our herd. She and 23 others all ages, averaged 11,402 lb. milk in a year of C. T. A. work.

Owing to lack of room we wish to sell our coming calf crop.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

JAY B. HARBECK & SONS
Black Creek, New York

FOR SALE—Yearling bull at low price, three cows, two, three and four years old. Two heifers. Accredited.

MRS. I. T. SHADE,
Harris Station, Ohio.

FOR SALE.—Four head, Junior 2 and 3 years old; fresh, 35 to 50 lb. at two milkings. Colantha Johanna Lad breeding. Herd fully accredited. CHAS. HUNT, Standing Stone, Pa.

"GENUINE ASPIRIN TABLETS"—100 GOSNEY'S GENUINE ASPIRIN TABLETS, 45c, MAILED PREPAID. GUARANTEED. Sample Free. Agents Wanted. GOSNEY, New Dorp, New York.

HOLSTEINS WIN BUTTERFAT TEST

Warrie and Sons of Holtville, Cal., exhibited a fine herd of Holsteins at the Imperial Valley Mid-Winter Fair which was held at Brawley, Cal., early in December. Four cows from this herd won the butterfat production contest staged the last day of the fair, by producing 8.23 lb. butterfat. Their nearest competitor scored 6.97 lb. This mid-winter fair started as a local enterprise three years ago but has developed into a county-wide fair and people came from long distances to see and take part in it.

A MARYLAND ACCREDITED HERD

After running his herd for a number of years as a milk producing establishment, Senator Wade H. D. Warfield of Sykesville, Maryland, thought that he would give some of his animals an opportunity to make official records. During the month of October Princess Rizpah Artis De Kol produced 563.8 lb. milk, 22.85 lb. butter in seven days. She is on yearly test and the total of her two days official test was 106.5 lb. milk, 5.245 lb. butterfat. This is the highest milk yield of any cow on Advanced Registry test in the State of Maryland while the butterfat was within a quarter of a pound of the highest butterfat production reported. Princess was on the state honor roll for both October and November.

On November 10, Sister Carroll Artis De Kol Segis, a full sister to Princess Rizpah Artis De Kol freshened at the age of one year, ten months and eight days. She made a seven day record of 397.3 lb. milk, 21.53 lb. butter. She, too, is on long time test and in her two official days produced 117.9 lb. milk, 5.446 lb. butterfat.

Both Princess and Sister Carroll were

bred and developed on the Carroll Farms, the name Senator Warfield has given his establishment. Two other members of the herd were given short time records and put on long time work. Arbor Lawn Countess Model made a seven day record of 564.4 lb. milk, 23.04 lb. butter and Lucy Canary Oak De Kol made 494.9 lb. milk, 22.32 lb. butter. In long time work Countess made in her two official days, 162.1 lb. milk, 5.25 lb. butterfat and Lucy is credited with 147.4 lb. milk, 5.44 lb. butterfat.

The herd at Carroll Farms is accredited and the head herdsman is Gustav O. Hofer. The herdsires are Carroll Quality and Dutchland Creamelle King Change, bulls backed by animals with large official records. Senator Warfield takes great pride in the building of his herd. He is one of the leading business men of Sykesville and was born on the farm on which he now lives.

A ONE COW HOLSTEIN FARM

There is a one cow farm within four miles of Hartford, Wis. This farm consists of 11 acres and on it lives Charles Liesberg, aged 44 and his mother aged 86. They keep one cow and Charles uses a wheel barrow to convey the milk to the creamery, a mile distant. They keep no horse and when provisions or other supplies are needed Charles walks the four miles and then four miles back. Recently he purchased a sack of flour, a spool of barbed wire and some provisions and then wheeled the 250 pounds back to the farm.

In 1879, John and Dorothea Liesberg moved to the farm and built a little frame house. The following year Charles was born. Except for his trips to Hartford or nearby farms where he works occasionally, Charles hasn't been off the reservation for 44 years.

HEIFERS IN LOG CABIN HERD



FIVE OF OUR SENIOR YEARLING HEIFERS

Note the type, size and quality. Then remember that this herd is Accredited—and is headed by

King Hengerveld Lefa Joh

a son of King Joh from a 32-lb. daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka. What can we do for you?

Ralph C. Jackson
Owner

LOG CABIN HERD
Crawford County

W. E. Mapous
Supt.

Conneaut Lake, Pa.

CHOICE YOUNG SONS of



MODEL DARIUS KING SEGIS

His dam—639 lb. milk in a week; 723.4 lb. butter in 10 months as a two-year-old.

Her dam—609.1 lb. milk, 30.30 lb. butter.
Her dam's dam—679.5 lb. milk, 32.52 lb. butter.
His sire's dam—645.8 lb. milk, 30.07 lb. butter.

From producing lines and bred to big producing cows of high class breeding and individuality.

And the Herd is ACCREDITED.

FRED B. KEENEY

Laceyville

Pennsylvania



ONE OF OUR MILKERS

This cow and 21 of her stablemates of all ages, averaged 10,782 lb. milk in a year of Cow Testing Association work.

You can obtain good stock at farmers' prices here. Then, too, this herd is ACCREDITED.

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

F. JONES, Manager
R. D. No. 4 Centerville, Pa.

My Former Herdsire King Tobe Alcartra De Kol

was by King Segis Pontiac Alcartra from Lady Tobe De Kol, 36.59 lb. butter in a week, 141.24 lb. butter in 30 days, as a senior three-year-old, world record at time of making. Her daughter made 30.21 lb. butter in 7 days as a heifer; her dam, 31.66 lb. as a ten-year-old cow.

I plan to keep all the daughters of this bull but have a few nice bull calves that I offer at farmer's prices.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

O. I. Martin
Cambridge Springs, Pennsylvania

BUILT A PAYING HOLSTEIN HERD

Six years ago A. J. Anderson of Tripoli, Iowa, sold his grade cows and bought ten grade Holsteins, securing them from herds that had been in cow testing work. Last year Mr. Anderson enrolled his herd in the Bremer County Cow Testing Association No. 2 and at the end of the year the Anderson herd ranked third with an average of 270.3 lb. butterfat per cow. One of the members of the herd, a yearling heifer, freshened nine months previous to the time the association started and so had a lactation period of 21 months. Had she freshened at the beginning of the association year the average yield of the Anderson herd would have been the highest of any in the association.

Mr. Anderson had headed his herd with two good bulls and all the heifers now in milk are daughters of these two sires. Eight cows completed at least nine months of testing and at least six of the eight were daughters of these herdsires.

Owing to the reputation of this herd there has been a call for surplus stock and Mr. Anderson has obtained for the stock he sold \$500 more than he paid for his first ten cows. In his herd and in that of his son, Glen V. Anderson, there are 36 female descendants of the original ten females. The showing this herd has made has attracted lots of attention in Bremer County and other dairymen are expected to follow the Anderson example.

A ONE STORY COW BARN

By the side of the state road running from Corning to Elmira, N. Y., is Mossy Glen Farm owned by J. B. McCarthy, who gets his mail at South Corning, New York. If you pass over this road your attention is at once attracted by the one story cow barn. At the end of this barn are two large silos and all the hay for feeding is drawn into the barn as it is required.

The McCarthy herd consists of both purebred and grade Holsteins. At present it numbers 40 head of which half are purebreds. A milk route is operated and the milk produced is delivered twice daily, the rest being taken by hotels and a near by hospital. The price obtained ranges from eight to ten cents per quart and the quality is high as might be expected from the barn arrangement. The cows are milked by machine and hand, Mrs. McCarthy occasionally operating with the milking. Although Mr. McCarthy had been a Holstein owner for many years he is not a member of the National Association.

Mossy Glen Farm consists of part wooded slopes and part flat land which is very fertile. The scenery is picturesque and the name of the establishment very appropriate.

FOR SALE.—Registered Holstein bull 2 years old—Stebbins Ideal Colantha. RUSH PLUMLEY, R. D. 2, Mouson, Mass.

MICHIGAN HOLSTEINS

are Healthy.

MICHIGAN HOLSTEINS

are persistent producers

From this herd you can obtain Heifers sired by a 34-lb. bull from daughters of a 30-lb. bull and bred to a bull whose dam produced 35 lb. butter in 7 days.

Can sell one female or a carload, and a few real good bulls.

DAVID FALCONER

Scottville, - - Michigan.

The Old Home Farm



offers PUREBRED HEIFER CALVES of QUALITY and BREEDING from a Tuberculin Tested Herd

Eugene B. Bennett

Allamuchy New Jersey

WE BREED HOLSTEINS

for size, type, health and economical production. If you want fresh cows, springers, heifers or young bulls, the following breeders and dairymen, located within a half hour's drive from Wyalusing, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, have them.

You are invited to inspect our herds and do your own picking.

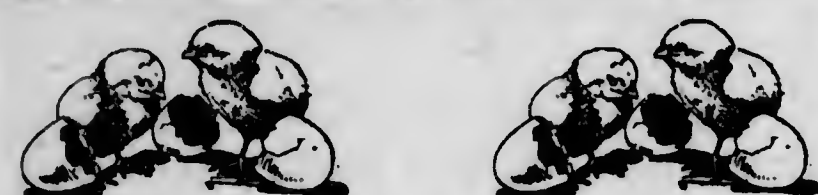
L. L. Allis Rummerfield
A. L. Burlington Wyalusing
James Eastman Orwell
John H. Howard Wyalusing
F. B. Keeney Laceyville
W. B. Kennedy & Son
..... Wyalusing

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

FANCY POULTRY. 30 varieties; catalog free. HERMAN BLUMER, BERGER, Mo.

BUFF ROCKS. White Leghorns. Selected. Pedigreed. CEDARBROOK FARM, NEEDHAM, MASS.

JUMBO HOMERS, GIANT CROSSES—and Carneau. \$2.50 per pair. SUNNY SIDE PIGEON FARM, PALMER, MASS.

SINGLE COMB BUFF MINORCAS Stock, chicks, eggs for hatching. H. J. HANSEN, Berea, Ohio.

PEAFOWL, PHEASANTS, BANTAMS, PIGEONS, Wild Geese, Ducks, Swans, Goats. Free circular. JOHN HASS, Bettendorf, Iowa.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS—Hens, \$7.00; toms, \$10. MRS. MARY R. SUTHERLAND, Adena, Ohio.

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS. Selected Stock guaranteed to be right. Shipped on approval. Address F. M. REYNOLDS, FACTORYVILLE, PA.

MAKE HENS LAY—Make-'em-lay. Will make them lay. Positively will increase egg production. Write LA HORE CO., DEPT. H., RHINELANDER, WIS.

BARGAINS—BABY CHICKS, SHIPPING COOPS, BROODERS—Chick Boxes. Illustrated Booklet.

EMPIRE HATCHERY, SEWARD, NEW YORK.

QUALITY CHICKS—White Leghorns, 12c; Barred Rocks, Reds, White Wyandottes, 14c; Mixed Broilers, 10c. 10% books order. Order early. PLUM CREEK POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY, SUNBURY, PA.

FOR SALE.—S. C. White Leghorn yearling Hens, Selected Cockerels, and a few N. Y. State Certified Males. Write for prices and catalog. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. CROCKETTS POULTRY FARM, STERLING STA., N. Y.

JONES' BARRED ROCK CHICKS—Owing to the great demand for chicks, we started incubator Nov. 17. Breeders strictly cull by State Board of Agriculture. This, combined with New Incubator, 150,000 eggs and 10 years' experience in baby chick business, puts me in a position to sell you Good, Strong, Purebred Chicks at reasonable prices. Pedigreed, Certified Stock. Contest Records: 313, 288, 268, 251. Catalog. A. C. JONES, Georgetown, Del.

BREEDERS OF QUALITY S. C. W. LEGHORNS

Order now for the following dates. 97% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

	25	50	100
Feb. 1 to March 15 ..	\$5.75	\$11.00	\$20.00
March 15 to May 15 ..	4.20	8.75	16.00
May 15 to July 1 ...	3.75	7.25	14.00

Order direct from ad. 20% deposit books order.

WHITE FEATHER HATCHERY, BRIDGETON, N. J. Box 503

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

DOGS

COON, SKUNK, FOX, WOLF, RABBIT HOUNDS. Trained dogs sent on 10 days' trial. OCO KENNELS, OCONEE, ILL.

INTELLIGENT PUREBRED AIREDALE PUPPIES, \$10 and \$15 each. DELL GOODWIN, R. 3, Reading, Mich.

FOR SALE—Registered Pointer Pups Whelped September 5. JOHN PAUN, Middleboro, Mass.



THE WORLD'S LARGEST DOG KENNELS offer for sale Oorang Airedale watch dogs, automobile dogs, children's companions, farm dogs stock drivers, hunters and retrievers. Also Big Game Hounds, Coonhounds, Foxhounds, Rabbit Hounds and thoroughbred Hound and Airedale puppies. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed to any point in the United States. Large illustrated descriptive catalog mailed free.

OORANG KENNELS, Box 57, LA RUE, OHIO.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

WELL ROOTED BOXWOOD PLANTS—10 cents and up. FUR TANNERY, Mineral, Va.

RABBITS, CAVIES, PIGEONS—(1,000 animals). Circular for stamp. SUMMIT RABBITRY, Bernharts, Pa.

HARDWOOD ASHES, nature's own fertilizer. Free circular. Agents wanted. GEORGE STEVENS, Peterborough, Ontario, Canada.

FOR SALE.—Double unit Empire Milker complete with vacuum pump and air tank. Price \$100. B. L. PAINE, Lima, Ohio.

ANGORA—LONG-HAIRED KITTENS OF PUREBRED stock. Maine grown pets, male or female. ORRIN J. DICKEY, BELFAST, MAINE.

HAY—Alfalfa, Clover, and Timothy. Get our prices before you buy. Wholesale carloads only.

THE HARRY D. GATES COMPANY, JACKSON, MICH.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Handkerchiefs. Pure Linen. Ladies' \$1.90 per dozen; Men's, \$2.90 per dozen; postpaid. Sold only in lots of one dozen or more. HEATON MFG. CO., 8725 Seventy-eighth St., Woodhaven, N. Y.

LIVE STOCK

CHESTER WHITE HOGS. Write your wants. R. L. MUNCE, CANONSBURG, PA.

FOR SALE—Registered milk goat does, bred to the best buck in America, at prices to suit the buyers. They are ready to ship. N. BARTHOLOMEW, 210 Crocker Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA GIANT BUSTER AND Liberator breeding. Gilts priced for March farrow \$30. Pigs and shoats at reasonable prices. JOSEPH WAMPLER, Broadway, Va.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

\$25.00 WEEKLY—At home, making cloth working gloves; instruction and pattern 25 cents. HOME SUPPLIES, Box 1583, PITTSBURGH, PA.

HONEY-MADE NUT CRUSH—The finest and most delicious nut candy you ever tasted; dozen 10c bars, \$1, postpaid. SAWYER BROS., Route 3, Portsmouth, Va.

LUMBER AND SHINGLES—at reduced prices. Farmers' trade our specialty. Best quality. ROBERT EMERSON COMPANY, Box 1156-E, TACOMA, WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL HOSIERY VALUES—Ladies' fleece lined cotton stockings 4 pair \$1.00. Men's heavy woolmixture 4 pair \$1.00. Agents wanted. FRANK BEARD, 419 Kelley Ave., Wilkesburg Station 4, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DELICIOUS FLORIDA ORANGES AND GRAPEFRUIT direct from grove to your table at \$2 per full bushel box, Tampa, Fla. Send check or money order to FLORIDA COOPERATIVE MARKETING ASSOCIATION, Thonotosassa, Fla.

FURS Tanned and Made up to order. Remodeling, Dyeing and Repairing. FUR TANNERY, Mineral, Va.

ORDER your grapefruit or oranges now for the family. Fine gifts for your friends; full box grapefruit, \$2.75; oranges, \$3.25; one-half boxes, mixed, \$1.75, f. o. b. Clearwater; satisfaction guaranteed. CORNELIUS BUS, Route A., Clearwater, Fla.

PLANT KUDZU FOR HAY AND PASTURE—more nutritious than alfalfa, and yields more. Grows on poor acid land without lime or fertilizer and never has to be replanted. Write for information. CHEROKEE FARMS, MONTICELLO, FLA.

ABORTION. Dr. George Hollabush's remedy, general tonic for cows and mares will prevent abortion and make prompt breeders and correct failure to clean. Guaranteed and money refunded if not satisfactory. Write for circular. DR. GEORGE HOLLABUSH MEDICINE CO., INC., DEPT. A. FT. ATKINSON, WIS.

ON THE HILLS

of Tioga County have been raised some of the best Holsteins that ever came from New York State—big healthy cows that yield large quantities of rich testing milk.

The following breeders of healthy Holsteins whose establishments are located near Owego and within easy driving distance of Elmira, Ithaca, Binghamton or Waverly can supply you with good cattle and invite inspection of their herds.

Roy J. Sabin.....Spencer
L. A. Fisher.....Spencer
C. F. Gridley.....Candor
C. F. Giles.....Apalachin

SYLVAN LAWN FARM



HARTJE LASS

A granddaughter of KING HENGERVELD HARTJE, whose daughters and granddaughters are noted for size, type and production.

Notice her topline and tremendous depth of body. Others like her in SYLVAN HERD, which is under State and Federal Supervision.

Tell me your needs.

E. C. COBB
Chenango Co., Greene, N. Y.

All the Cattle in Crawford County, Pa.

have been tuberculin tested under the Accredited Area Plan.

When you think of buying Holsteins, purebred or grade, why not come to Crawford County for the producing capacity and individuality of our cattle equal their health record.

Any of the men listed below would be pleased to supply your needs or put you in touch with responsible breeders who can.

L. S. Brown.....Saegertown
Ralph C. Jackson.....
.....Conneaut Lake
Maple Grove Stock Farm, F.
Jones, Mgr.Centerville
O. I. Martin.....
.....Cambridge Springs
Merle W. Ongley...Centerville

FREEDOM IS LOST FOREVER

Oklahoma is no longer included in the "wild and woolly west." More than a year ago, one of the citizens of that state endeavored to dine in Purcell at a Harvey restaurant minus his coat. This the manager looked upon as a breach of etiquette and refused to serve him with a meal. The matter was taken to court and the controversy carried up to the highest tribunal in the state, the restaurant winning. In its editorial columns, the Sioux City Live Stock Record comments upon the case.

"Had a decision such as this been rendered in the effete east where so many of the gentler members of the male persuasion wear long hair, manicure their fingernails, rouge, pencil their eye brows and wear corsets, it would have occasioned no surprise, but in Oklahoma, land of the stalwart pioneer, and of the free, unfettered plainsman, it seems out of place.

PEAT FOR BEDDING

A form of peat is being advocated as bedding material and is brought into this country from Holland. Several large dairies are reported as using bales of peat in place of their usual amount of shavings. It is claimed to contain a large amount of organic matter which not only adds to the humus in the soil but also is said to be serviceable as a source of energy for nitrogen fixing bacteria.

There are many swamps in the United States where considerable peaty substance is found and it hardly seems that it should be necessary to go to Holland for this kind of material. There are extensive peat swamps in nearly all countries and peat has formed much of the fuel in the Irish rural homes since the dawn of Irish history.

THIRTY ACCREDITED HOLSTEINS

An accredited herd of Holsteins containing 30 head is owned by C. F. Reynolds, of Woodhull, Steuben County, New York. The herd is headed by King Pontiac Jessica, No. 391934. He is a son of King Segis Pontiac Climax and the seven-day records of his four nearest dams average 31 lb. butter.

Mr. Reynolds is fortunate in having a flowing artesian well right in his barnyard. We know many cattle owners would give a lot of money to be so fortunate. This well is eighty feet deep and the water is of splendid quality.

BOUGHT BULL ON MERIT

A. M. Dunn, of Los Angeles, recently purchased the mature bull, King Abbecker Johanna Segis, from W. F. Mitchell, of Visalia, Cal. This bull is a son of the noted cow Adirondac Wietske Dairy Maid. Mr. Dunn saw several of the daughters of this bull milk over 90 lb. in a day in their second lactation period and made up his mind that he would own their sire.



MABEL BEETS MODEL

She has spent her whole life in this herd. Cows and heifers of this quality, from A. R. O. dams, are bred to KING PIETJE AAGGIE PONTIAC. He was by King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje and his four direct descendant dams average 611.3 lb. milk, 30.62 lb. butter in seven-day work.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision

ROBERT I. SPRINGER

Susquehanna Co. R. D. 1 Factoryville, Pa.

Every Animal

in my herd of 60 head with the exception of my young herdsire has been raised on

Early Rise Stock Farm

This herd is under State and Federal Supervision and is just the place where you can buy good young animals at reasonable prices.

Menzo A. Brooker

R. D. 2 South New Berlin, N. Y.



SENSATION CLOTHILDE TEHEE heads my ACCREDITED HERD.

His sire's dam produced 30,024 lb. milk, 1,250 lb. butter in a year; his own dam, 21,968 lb. milk, 945 lb. butter as a three-year-old and was by SIR CLOTHILDE CONCORDIA.

A World of Good Breeding plus Production plus Individuality.

Reasonable Prices. What are your needs?

L. S. BROWN

R. D. 1 Saegertown, Pa.



DUTCHLAND PIETERTJE BEAUTY

the dam of my senior herdsire. She is a daughter of Dutchland Pietertje Sir Aaggie; her dam is by Beauty Pietertje Butter King and from a daughter of Helena De Kol Artis, thus combining the best of Field and Hartshorn breeding.

She combines size, strict dairy type and great producing capacity. Herd under Federal Supervision and T. B. Free.

RAYMOND D. STRICKLAND

Nicholson, R. D., Susquehanna Co., Penna.

The Youngest 30-lb. Cow

in the whole State of Pennsylvania is offered you.

HILLSIDE ELIZABETH ORMSBY

Now has 30.73 lb. to her credit—at 3 years, 0 months, 11 days. Still in test.

She is a daughter of our noted senior herdsire,

KING PONTIAC MAPLE KNOLL ORMSBY

he by King of the Pontiacs from a 33 lb. sister of O. K. L.

Come and see her, her sire and sisters.

HILLSIDE AND SPRINGBROOK FARMS
Trucksville, near Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Herd recently passed another CLEAN Test.



ONE OF OUR COWS

Herd includes granddaughters of King of the Pontiacs, Colantha Johanna Lad, and King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje.

They are bred to

KING ORMSBY ENDERCAMP

by King of the Ormsbys from one of the best daughters of Judge Segis.

ACCREDITED—of course.

E. R. GELATT & SON

R. D. 1, THOMPSON, PA.

THOMPSON LOSES GRAND CHAMPION COW

Gerben Westside Mona, grand champion at the Grand Forks Fair is dead, reports her owner A. B. Thompson, of Grafton, N. D. The fair was held July 21-26. Mona was in good shape at that time and was due to freshen the first of September. About the middle of August, Mona was in pasture with the rest of the Thompson cows. The younger cows in the herd had horns and evidently one of her young stablemates crowded Mona into a barb wire fence. She cut one of her milk veins and although her owner found her soon after she was injured, she had lost so much blood that she died right away. She was third in her class at the North Dakota State Fair this year.

Mr. Thompson lost three of his best cows last summer. One of his three-year-olds caught her horn on a bar inside her drinking cup. She was all right when the men left the barn for supper and although they were gone only about thirty minutes, they found her nose held at the bottom of the bucket and she was so far gone that they were unable to save her.

Another cow, when loose, picked up a potato in the feeding alley. She was unable to swallow it and Mr. Thompson was unable to remove it so he sent for the veterinary who removed the potato. The cow died three days later and the postmortem showed that her throat had been bruised, evidently by another cow's horn so that horns were really responsible for all three accidents.

The Thompson herd consists of thirty-three head, twenty-eight purebreds and five grades. The owner started with grades four years ago but is rapidly changing to purebreds. He believes purebreds pay much better than grades. He is milking fifteen cows the year round and says that since he has purebreds, he is making more money out of fifteen than he made out of twenty-four. Milk and cream is retailed in Grafton and gross receipts average \$650 per month. The herd averages \$550 per month so that some months additional supplies have to be purchased. Ever since the dairy was started there has been a good demand for all the milk and cream produced. The Thompsons buy their butter but get their milk and cream from their own dairy.

In regard to the surplus stock, Mr. Thompson says:

"Not only is the income from the dairy products of the purebreds greater than that from the grades, but a big difference is noticeable when it comes to selling the calves. I raise all the female calves but dispose of the bull calves as soon as possible. Those that come from my good purebred stock sell much better than the grade stuff. I get from \$40 to \$250 each for my bull calves, depending upon their type and size. Most of these calves have been sold to farmers in this country, all of them have been sold in the state. One of them went as far away as Valley City. My purebreds are all registered, and I try to back them up with good records."

A few official records have been made and next winter Mr. Thompson plans to test more of his stock. He says that the purebreds is the only venture he has taken that did pay. The grand champion cow cost him \$600 but came as near paying for herself as any grade cow could.

The herd sire is Spring Farm King 34th. He is now five years old and weighs 2,400 lb. but he could be made to weigh 3,000 lb. For herd purposes, he is kept thin yet he won second in the aged bull class at the Grand Forks Fair and also at the State Fair. Some of his female calves weigh 120 lb. or more before they are twenty-four hours old.

Practically all the feed used is raised on the Thompson farm of which there are one hundred and eighty acres with about one hundred and forty under cultivation. Most of the alfalfa hay fed is raised and the average crop is increasing. Oats, barley, bran and some oil meal is used for a grain ration, the oats being raised on the farm and other feeds purchased. Some mangels have been fed and Mr. Thompson thinks they have a place in the dairy ration. He has raised a few sugar beets and will try a larger acreage next year. He has also fed potatoes and has had no trouble with tainted milk. These are fed after the cows have had the rest of their feed or just after milking. Thirty acres of corn is raised for silage. Sweet clover silage was fed for two years and Mr. Thompson likes it very much but said that several times it tainted the milk and has to be handled carefully. It makes excellent pasturage; in fact, he believes the only place for it is in the pasture. He has about ten acres of sweet clover pasture and forty acres of natural timber land pasture along the Park River.

Bird Lodge Dairy Farm is a beautiful place just on the outskirts of Grafton. The buildings are painted white and are in the best of repair and the establishment is greatly admired by passers-by.

Mr. Thompson was born about seven and one-half miles west of Grafton. His father, Thomas Thompson, one of the pioneer farmers of the state, has taken forty-six crops of grain off his land and says he has never had a crop failure.

The teacher was trying to give her pupils an illustration of the word "perseverance."

"What is it," she asked, "that carries a man along rough roads and smooth roads, up hills and down hills, through jungles and swamps and raging torrents?"

There was a silence, and then Tommy, whose father was an auto dealer, spoke up.

"Please, miss," he said, "there ain't no such car."

"Hit may be hard fo' a rich man to enter de Kingdom of Heaven," said Rastus to the preacher, "but hit's just as hard fo, a po' man to stay on de earth."

HAY AND STRAW—direct to consumer. Write wants. GREEN BROS., Continental, Ohio.

Just for Fun

EDITOR GETS IN BAD

An Oklahoma editor, just about ready to go to press, "pied" a couple of articles, one concerning a public sale and the other a write-up of a wedding. He asked the office devil to get the two together—and he did.

Here is how he put the two together, and the mixture was not known to the editor until an angry preacher and the mother of the bride appeared on the scene:

"William Smith and Miss Lucy Anderson were disposed of at public auction at my barn one mile east of a beautiful cluster of roses on her breast and two white calves before a background of farm implements too numerous to mention in the presence of about seventy guests including two milch cows, six mules and bob sled. Rev. Jackson tied the municipal knot with 200 feet of hay rope; the bridal couple left on one John Deere gang plow for an extended trip with terms to suit the purchaser. They will be at home to their friends with one good wheelbarrow and a few kitchen utensils, after ten months from date of sale, to responsible parties and some fifty chickens."—Exchange.

Magistrate: "You were here last week. were you not?"

Prisoner: "Yes."

"Twice last week?"

"Yes."

"Do you want a season ticket?"

"Did you hear about the awful trouble that has befallen Mrs. Talke?"

"Don't tell me she has lost her voice."

"No; her husband has lost his hearing."

A Scotchman was strolling through the market place in Glasgow one day and close at his heels followed his faithful collie. Attracted by a fine display of shell and other fish the Scot stopped to admire, perhaps to purchase. The dog stood by, gently wagging its tail, while its master engaged the fisherman in conversation.

Unfortunately for the beastie, its tail dropped for a moment over a big basketful of fine, live lobsters. Instantly one of the largest lobsters snapped its claws on the tail, and the surprised collie dashed off through the market, yelping with pain, while the lobster hung on grimly, though dashed violently from side to side. The fishmonger for a moment was speechless with indignation; then, turning to his prospective customer, he bawled:

"Mon! mon! whistle to yer dog, whistle to yer dog!"

"Hoots, mon," returned the other complacently, "whistle to yer lobster!"

One afternoon a stranger debarked from a train at a hustling town in the west and headed up the street. Finally he met a man who looked like a native.

"Pardon me," said the stranger, "are you a resident of this town?"

"Yes, sir," was the ready rejoinder of the other. "I have been here something like fifty years. What can I do for you?"

"I am looking for a criminal lawyer," responded the stranger. "Have you one here?"

"Well," said the native, reflectively, "we think we have, but we can't prove it on him."

Much from Little—The Returns from a Classified Advertisement appearing in THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

SUNNY LAWN STOCK FARM



A Herd of Accredited Producers

that make and are making a nice profit above feed cost.

They are bred to SUSQUEHANNA JUDGE SEGIS LEORALINE whose four nearest dams have 7-day records averaging 29.75 lb. butter.

Can spare you a few.

MURRAY A. MILLER, R. D. 3, Milton, Pa.

THE OLDEST HERD IN NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY



CREAMELLE KORNDYKE KONIGEN

our senior herdsire, is a show bull of superior excellence. Study his type and conformation.

His daughters inherit his desirable characteristics, are producers and are bred to KING ORMSBY ENDERCAMP—ho by King of the Ormsbys from a 904 lb. year record daughter of Judge Segis.

Willow Brook Herd is ACCREDITED.

A. L. BOWELL & SON

Thompson Penna.

Polled Holsteins



combine all the virtues and good points of the greatest breed of dairy cattle on earth with the desirable characteristic of "Hornlessness."

Why cut or burn off horns when they can be bred off by using a "hornless" sire?

Place a Polled Holstein Bull at the head of your herd. Prices and Quality are both right.

GEORGE E. STEVENSON
727 Connell Building, Scranton, Pa.

To Avoid Inbreeding WE WILL SELL



KING RAG APPLE PLUM COPIA

five years old, showy and attractive, very kind and easy to handle.

His sire carried 68 3/4% of Pontiac Korndyke blood, his dam is the great De Kol Plum Copia, 33 26 lb. butter in 7 days as a six-year-old, 30.47 lb. butter in 7 days 120.63 lb. butter in 30 days with a daily milk average of 92.3 lb.

Come and see him and his offspring in our

ACCREDITED HERD

MAPLE RIDGE FARM

J. S. & F. R. HOWARD, Proprietors
Susquehanna County Springville, Pa.

SYLVDALE HERD



Quality and Production Combined

This show cow has a 26-lb. official record, but better yet, she makes a big profit over her feed cost. She is a granddaughter of

Colantha Johanna Lad

and like the other big producers in Sylvdale Herd, is mated with

Sir Champion Sylvia

whose seven nearest dams average 35.43 lb. butter in official work. Why not investigate this AC-CREDITED Herd and see what it can offer you.

GLENN L. WARNER

Cuba, R. D. 5

Allegany County, N. Y.

Silverwood Stock Farm



TYPE, BREEDING AND PRODUCTION

Cows and heifers of this quality are bred either to KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE or to DUTCHLAND KONIGEN CREAMELLE BOY—his dam a 881 lb. year record daughter of a 1,263 lb. cow, who in turn is from a 1,155 lb. dam.

Our cows milk 12,000 lb. to 17,000 lb. in a year of C. T. A. work.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.
Stock for Sale. Prices Reasonable.

H. S. BROWN & SONS,
Susquehanna Co. Thompson, Pa.



Just a Snapshot

showing the type, size and producing capacity of the animals in this herd.

OUR SENIOR HERDSIRE IS

King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje

the best known bull in the entire state.

OUR JUNIOR HERD BULL IS

Idyllwilde Korndyke Dionagen

whose three direct descendant dams are all above the 30-lb. mark.

WE HAVE THE GOODS LOOK US OVER

A. E. ROBINSON

Susquehanna Co.

Montrose, Penna.



MAPLE CORNER SUPREME

HEADS CATATONK HERD

In every way he is a show bull and he is backed by the best blood of the breed.

His dam produced 32.63 lb. butter, 629.6 lb. milk in 7 days, 126.59 lb. butter in 30 days, averaging 83 lb. milk. The official records of his six nearest dams average 35.11 lb. butter.

We can sell you

COWS, SPRINGING HEIFERS, YEAR-LINGS OR HEIFER CALVES

Anything you get from here will please you.

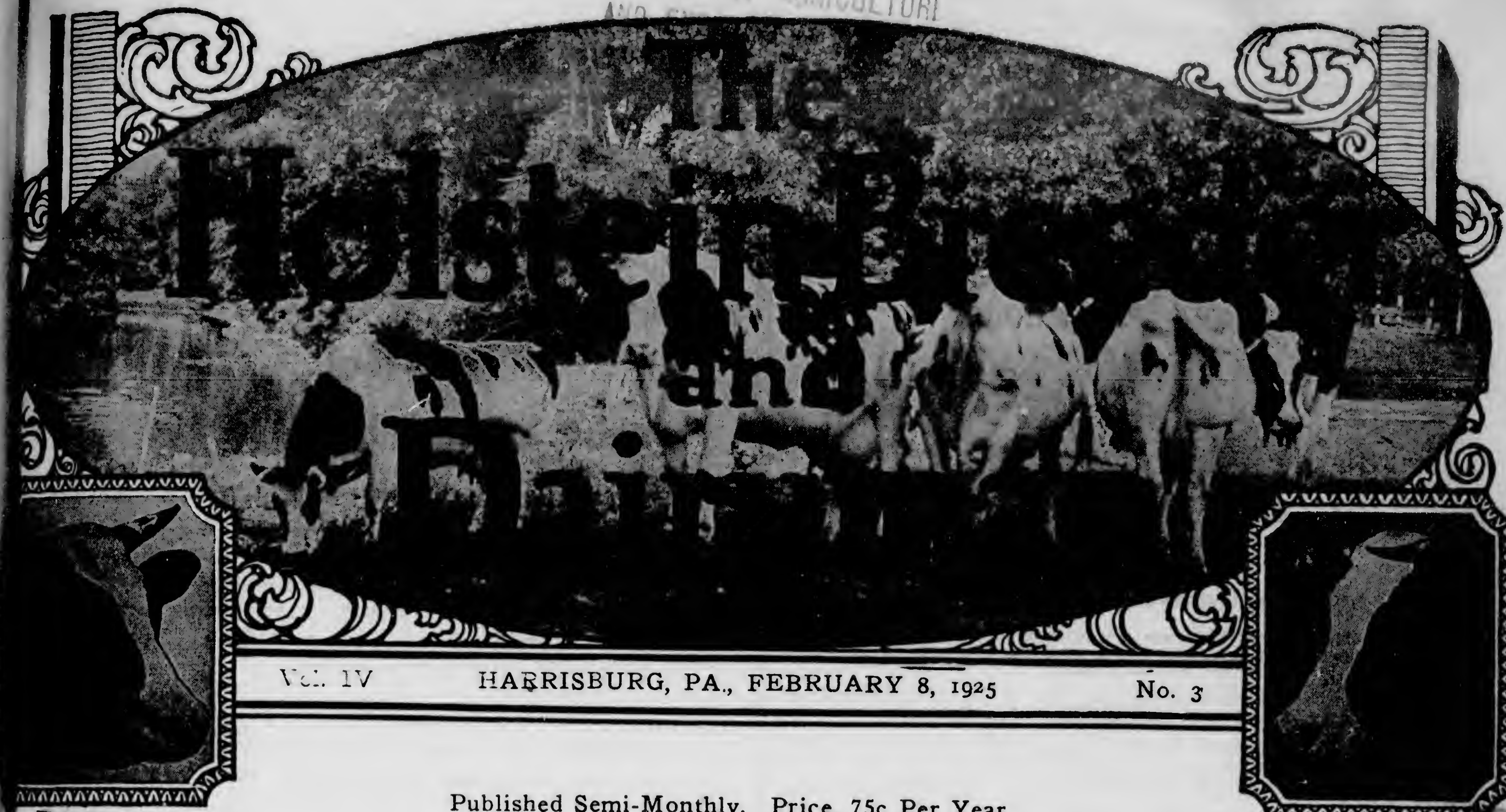
Herd established 20 years and under State and Federal Supervision.

L. A. FISHER

R. D. 1,

Spencer, N. Y.

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE



Vol. IV

HARRISBURG, PA., FEBRUARY 8, 1925

No. 3

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



L. S. BROWN OF SAEGERTOWN, CRAWFORD COUNTY, PENNA., AND HIS HIGH CLASS HERDSIRE, SENSATION CLOTHILDE TEHEE



Entered as second-class matter April 8, 1922 at the post office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY
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COWS, SPRINGING HEIFERS, YEAR-
LINGS OR HEIFER CALVES

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Herd established 20 years and under State and Federal Supervision.

L. A. FISHER

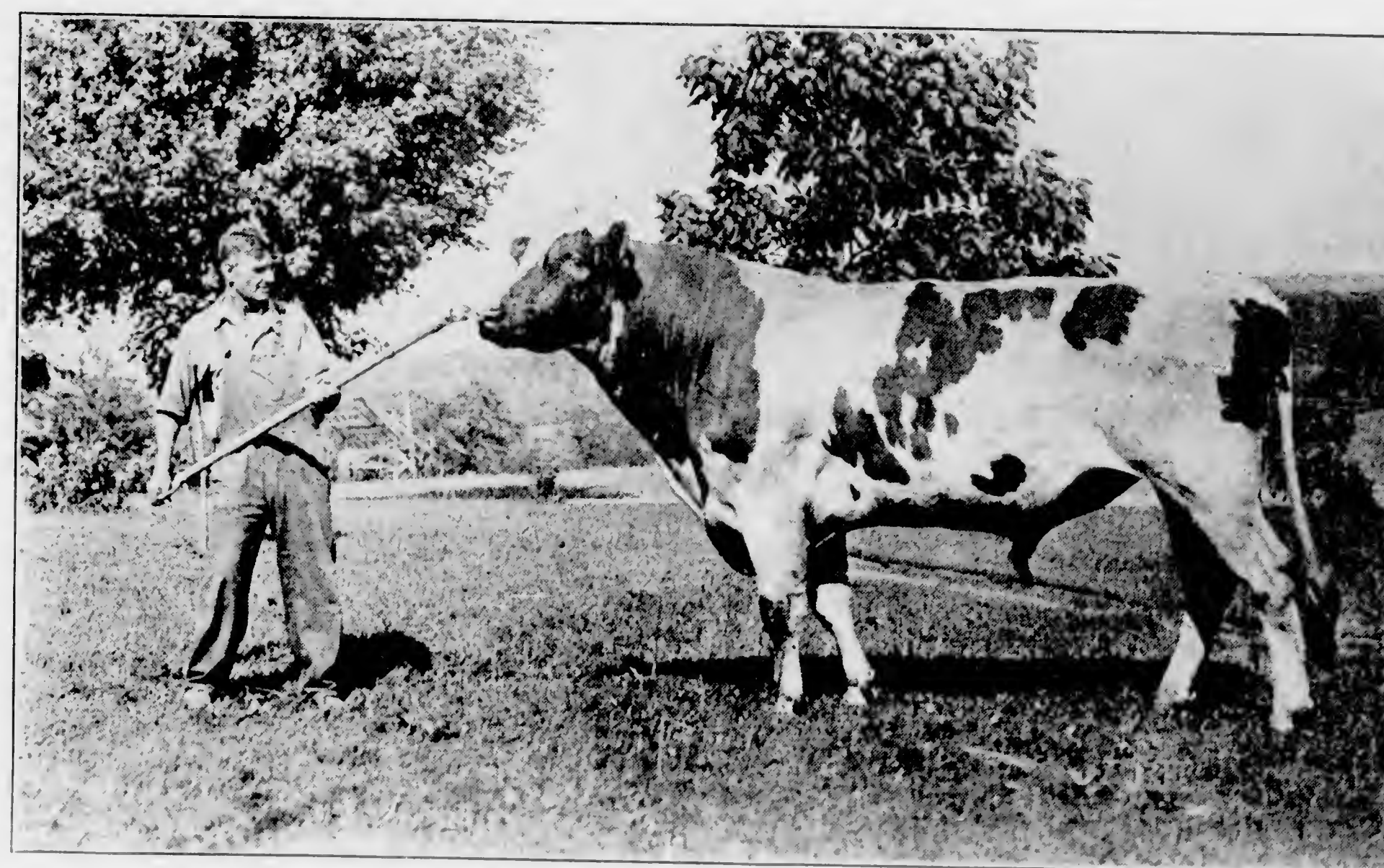
R. D. 1,

Spencer, N. Y.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. IV HARRISBURG, PA., FEBRUARY 8, 1925 No. 3

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HAMPSHIRE

PROFITABLE IN THE HANDS OF ANY
PRACTICAL FARMER



WORLD'S GRAND CHAMPIONS FOR 6 YEARS

The Hampshires have again won over all breeds in the carload classes at the International at Chicago, the greatest livestock show in the world.

As usual the Hampshires not only won the grand championship, but had the heaviest carload for their age of the entire show.

Not only at the International, but at practically all of the large shows during the past few years, Hampshires have carried off the highest honors in the carload classes. These honors have been won by average farmers. The Hampshire hog and good home-grown feed have achieved the desired results.

A copy of the HAMPSHIRE ADVOCATE, the official breed paper, will be sent to you free upon request. The Hampshire Advocate Company can put you in touch with breeders who have these profitable money-making brood sows.

WRITE TO

The Hampshire Advocate Company
409 WISCONSIN AVENUE
PEORIA ILLINOIS

Orwell Ridge Farm

OFFERS A

Choice Bull Calf

Born December 4, 1924

Sire:—BERYLWOOD PRINCE AAGGIE CHICAGO, a son of the famous California sire and show bull, Prince Aaggie of Berylwood and of Hartwood Netherland Segis, 31.05 lb. butter, 701.9 lb. milk in 7 days; 1,146.97 lb. butter, 27,018 lb. milk in a year; 2,273.85 lb. butter, 53,669.4 lb. milk in two years.

Dam:—RIDGE FANNIE IT PONTIAC FAYNE, 29.73 lb. butter, 559.7 lb. milk in 7 days; 58.02 lb. butter, 1,086.4 lb. milk in 14 days as a four-year-old. Her dam 24.03 lb. butter, 501.6 lb. milk. Our herd is ACCREDITED and we can show you the everyday production of all our cows.

James E. Eastman

R. D. 2

Rome, Pa.



MAPLE CORNER SUPREME

HEADS CATATONK HERD

In every way he is a show bull and he is backed by the best blood of the breed.

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We can sell you

COWS, SPRINGING HEIFERS, YEAR-LINGS OR HEIFER CALVES

Anything you get from here will please you.

Herd established 20 years and under State and Federal Supervision.

L. A. FISHER

R. D. 1, Tioga County

Spencer, N. Y.

—The—

Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. IV

HARRISBURG, PA., FEBRUARY 8, 1925

No. 3

A Crawford County Accredited Herd

CRAWFORD COUNTY is almost a pioneer in tuberculosis eradication work in the Keystone State and every bovine animal in Crawford County has passed a clean tuberculin test, some of them several times. There are a number of accredited herds in this county, one of which is owned by L. S. Brown who gets his mail from Saegertown, Pa.

The Brown herd contains between thirty and forty registered Holsteins. When the representatives of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN visited this establishment about the first of August last year, there were 15 cows and 7 two-year-olds beside the young stock and the herdsire. Mr. Brown is a member of the Crawford County Holstein Bull Association and has his third association bull this year. The first one was Jolie Combination a grandson of King Ona and Maple Crest Pontiac Hartog. The dam of this bull was Meadow

of King of the Pontiacs and was from K. P. B. A. McKinley Queen, 1,077.76 lb. butter and 23,136.7 lb. milk in a year as a senior four-year-old and she in turn is from Novelty McKinley Hengerveld 1,049.53 lb. butter and 23,770.1 lb. milk in a year as a senior three-year-old.

Back of King Valdessa McKinley is a combination of big record ancestors. His four nearest dams, all tested as heifers, have year records that average 1,138.02 lb. butter. His three nearest dams average 1,052.34 lb. His six nearest dams have seven days records that average 30.56 lb. butter and the seven nearest tested dams averaged 32.50 lb. butter. The average of the



PART OF THE BROWN HERD IN PASTURE

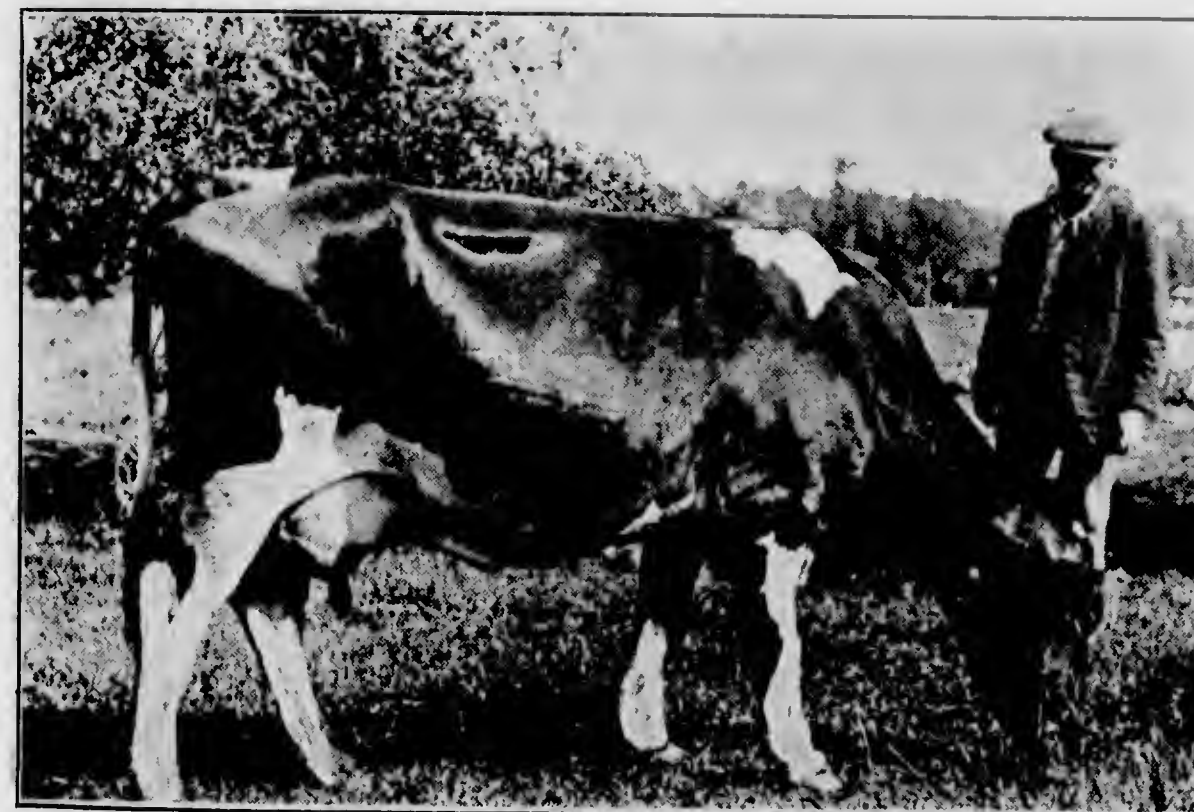
year records of the three direct descendant dams is 937.16 lb. butter and, as already stated, two of these were tested as three-year-olds and the other as a four-year-old.

The sire of King Valdessa McKinley Pondyke is a son of King Valdessa and Finderne Hologen Fayne



HAYING ON THE BROWN FARM

37.34 lb. butter in a week, 1,395.06 lb. in a year as a junior three-year-old. As King Valdessa was a son of Valdessa Scott 2d, the first 40 lb. cow, and was grandson of the first 44 lb. cow it can be seen that the ancestors of King Valdessa McKinley Pondyke have cut a big figure in A. R. O. history.



NELLIE MECHTHILDE PONTIAC AND L. S. BROWN

Holm Lucille Jolie Hartog with a three-year-old record of 19.44 lb. butter and 456.9 lb. milk in a week. She is from the same dam as the 33 lb. cow, Lucille Jolie Pontiac with 1173 lb. butter in a year. Jolie Combination is also a direct descendant of this great cow as she is his sire's dam. She is credited with 665.5 lb. milk in a week and 2,686.2 lb. milk in thirty days. Her year's butter record was made as a senior four-year-old and was world's record in her class at time of making.

The second association bull and the sire of the young calves in this herd was King Valdessa McKinley Pondyke. His dam, McKinley Hengerveld Pondyke, as a three-year-old made a seven day record of 22.31 lb. butter and 555.9 lb. milk and a thirty day record of 91.07 lb. butter and 2,232 lb. milk. She has a 365 day record made as a junior two-year-old of 684.2 lb. butter and 16,784.8 lb. milk. She is a granddaughter

To avoid inbreeding we offer our four-year-old
herdsire

King Sadie Vale Hengerveld Ormsby

His sire was KING SADIE VALE HENGVERELD—You know what his daughters are doing. He was by King Korndyke Sadie Vale from a 37-lb. three-year-old daughter of Sir Veeman Hengerveld.

His dam, S. V. H. EFFIE, is a daughter of Sir Veeman Hengerveld with a year record of 1,085.60 lb. butter, 24,050 lb. milk.

Come and examine this bull. See his offspring in 4 good herds. His daughters are producers, milking from 40 lb. to 50 lb. daily at first freshening.

He is on the Accredited List and right in every way.



MILLER BROTHERS

Clarks Summit,

Penna.

The bull at the head of the Brown herd at the present time is Sensation Clothilde Tehee, a very fine individual, in fact a high class show bull. His dam, Lucille Clothilde Tehee, as a two-year-old, produced 20.44 lb. butter and 465.6 lb. milk in a week and as a senior three-year-old made a year record of 945.87 lb. butter and 21,986.9 lb. milk. He dam is an A. R. O. sister of Lucille Jolie Pontiac the 1,173 lb. four-year-old. The dam's sire is a son of Ona Clothilde De Kol 2d, 1,044.45 lb. butter and 25,449.6 lb. milk in a year, a daughter of 1,100 lb. cow and the dam of a 1,200 lb. cow.

Sensation Clothilde Tehee is by a son of Lindale Bonnie Pauline 1,250.07 lb. butter and 30,024.1 lb. milk in a year. As a senior three-year-old she made a record of 1,003.75 lb. butter and 26,057.1 lb. milk in 365 days.

The members of the Brown herd were selected and bred from a dairy production standpoint but there are a number of large record cows closely related to some of the animals in this herd. For instance, Pontiac Burkeyje Plus, now nine years old as a junior three-year-old made 20.69 lb. butter and 507.5 lb. milk in seven days. Her dam is a granddaughter of Hengerveld De Kol and comes from the same lines of breeding as the cow that heads the list of records made in far away New Zealand. Her sire is from De Kol Plus, a cow that as an eleven-year-old made 26.09 lb. butter and 694.08 lb. milk in seven days and 956.17 lb. butter and 22,304 lb. milk in a year. De Kol Plus is the maternal granddam of De Kol Plus Segis Dixie 32-632.3 lb. milk and 1,439.35 lb. butter in 365 days as a seven-year-old in strictly official test and 33,464.7 lb. milk, 1,686.63 lb. butter in a year as a nine-year-old, the champion of the U. S. and Canadian record systems.



MR. and MRS. BROWN, CHILDREN AND GRANDCHILDREN Including the two sons-in-law.

The handsomest cow in the Brown herd is Nellie Mechthilde Pontiac and she is good enough to grace any herd in the country. Her dam as a two-year-old made 19.13 lb. butter in a week while her sire, King Pontiac Ormsby has a number of good record daughters and was by King of the Pontiacs from Aaggie Topsy Ormsby 21.78 lb. butter in seven days as a junior three-year-old. Nellie Mechthilde Pontiac has never been tested for a seven day record but last summer was sent to another breeder's farm several miles away and was there put in year test. When she had been there four months she produced 300 lb. butterfat and 7,946 lb. milk. Her best day was 76 lb. and she was due to freshen again before the end of the year.

A handsome dairy-type two-year-old in the herd is a daughter of Nellie Mechthilde Pontiac, sired by Jolie Combination. When fresh she started to milk 50 lb. a day and promises to be as good as her dam.

Mr. Brown is not only a good farmer but is also a good mechanic. In his barn is a small forge and a large number of tools and their appearance indicate that he not only knows how to use them but also to take care of them. He helped to build the barn on the farm and assisted in the building of other barns in the neighborhood.

There are good horses as well as good cows on this farm. Two teams especially attracted our attention as one contained a Shire stallion and the other a Percheron stallion and the owner claims that he finds no trouble whatever in handling these horses in this manner. They were in splendid condition at the time we saw them working.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown have five children, the four oldest ones are girls. Two of the girls are married one lives on a farm near by and the other at Cambridge Springs. The picture of the family group, which was

taken on a Sunday, goes to show that the old home is a mighty good place to come back to. The two youngest girls are twins, Hilda and Helen, and one of these girls is shown driving the loaded hay wagon. The ten-year-old boy, Edgar, is greatly interested in the livestock and has a pony which he rides to bring in the cows from the pasture thus saving time and labor. He is well acquainted with pedigrees as well as the work of the cows at the pail.

The son-in-law standing between the twin girls and their mother is the superintendent of the herd and farm owned by Luther Conroe of Cambridge Springs



L. S. BROWN'S GRANDCHILDREN
They all drink Holstein Milk.

and has a big producing Holstein herd under his charge. The son-in-law standing next to Mr. Brown is one of the proprietors of a large garage in the near by city of Cambridge Springs. The picture from which this cut was made was taken on Sunday afternoon, July 27, 1924.

Mr. Brown has been breeding purebred Holsteins about nine years and has lived thirteen years on his present farm which contains 181 acres. It is a good farm, well adapted for dairying, and has a nice timber lot and sugar bush in addition to the meadows and pastures.

Great Government Experiment Farm

PERMANENT equipment for experimental work, a personnel of trained investigators and assistants, and its nearness to Washington, D. C., combine to make the experiment farm conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture at Beltsville, Md., one of the important institutions in the country for the study of livestock problems. Many State experiment stations, several national organizations, as well as many branches of the department, are coöperating in the studies.

Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, in a review of the farm's activities for the last fiscal year outlined some of the major experiments conducted on the Beltsville Farm and in the list mentioned:

Studies of animal nutrition in the specially constructed nutrition laboratory recently built to study the influence of feeds on animal growth and reproduction.

Studies of animal genetics, which have included observations on more than 30,000 guinea pigs. Inbreeding, transmission of coat colors, sterility and factors causing abnormalities have received special attention.

Meat studies conducted at the experimental abattoir located on the farm. This work related largely to the soft-pork problem, methods of curing meats and their effects on nutritive value and palatability of meats.

Feeding and breeding experiments with swine, including detailed slaughter records.

Experiments on the effects of lice and worms on the development of hogs from birth to maturity.

Experiments to determine the minimum age at which pigs can be successfully and permanently immunized against hog cholera.

Development of a practical system of forage-crop pasture for sheep and lambs.

Studies of the effects of "flushing" (extra feed at lambing time) on sheep breeding and lamb yields.

Studies of growth of sheep by systematic weighing of all growing stock.

Experiments on wool growth and studies on the identification of animal fibres. The farm has a well-equipped wool laboratory.

Investigations with milk goats. The grading up of common American does with purebred bucks of heavy milking strains has been carried to the fifth generation.

Extensive poultry investigations including the hatching of 7,500 chicks with good results. Inheritance of egg production, vitamins in rations fed laying hens, comparative value of animal and vegetable proteins in feed and value of feeding milk to growing chickens received special attention.

Effects of feed on the flavor and odor of milk from dairy cows. These experiments included studies with cabbage, potatoes, garlic and green rye.

Tests in the sterilization and cleaning of milking machines by various methods.

Studies of grain mixtures in comparison with alfalfa hay for dairy cows, including best methods of determining nutritive values.

Comparison of feeding hay once and twice a day to dairy cows.

Relative value of milking dairy cows twice and three times a day in the effect on diminution of milk yield during lactation period.

Dairy cattle breeding experiments, including measurements and weights of organs and detailed studies of udder development.

The experiment farm is reached most conveniently by automobile but is also accessible from Washington by train or electric interurban car, the distance being about 14 miles. Visitors are welcome and many delegations in visiting the capital city go en masse to see this outstanding farm.

Since July 1, 1924, when the Bureau of Dairying was created, the dairy work of the farm has been under the supervision of the new bureau. The other activities are under the supervision of the Bureau of Animal Industry, as heretofore. T. E. Woodward is the resident manager of the dairy farm and B. F. Brandon of the animal husbandry farm. From the public's standpoint, it is one large farm conducting the various inter-related activities outlined.

The home and the business are so closely united on the farm that success depends to a large extent on the home.

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The members of the Brown herd were selected and bred from a dairy production standpoint but there are a number of large record cows closely related to some of the animals in this herd. For instance, Pontiac Burkeyje Plus, now nine years old as a junior three-year-old made 20.69 lb. butter and 507.5 lb. milk in seven days. Her dam is a granddaughter of Hengerveld De Kol and comes from the same lines of breeding as the cow that heads the list of records made in far away New Zealand. Her sire is from De Kol Plus, a cow that as an eleven-year-old made 26.09 lb. butter and 694.08 lb. milk in seven days and 956.17 lb. butter and 22,304 lb. milk in a year. De Kol Plus is the maternal granddam of De Kol Plus Segis Dixie 32-632.3 lb. milk and 1,439.35 lb. butter in 365 days as a seven-year-old in strictly official test and 33,464.7 lb. milk, 1,686.63 lb. butter in a year as a nine-year-old, the champion of the U. S. and Canadian record systems.

The handsomest cow in the Brown herd is Nellie Mechthilde Pontiac and she is good enough to grace any herd in the country. Her dam as a two-year-old made 19.13 lb. butter in a week while her sire, King Pontiac Ormsby has a number of good record daughters and was by King of the Pontiacs from Aaggie Topsy Ormsby 21.78 lb. butter in seven days as a junior three-year-old. Nellie Mechthilde Pontiac has never been tested for a seven day record but last summer was sent to another breeder's farm several miles away and was there put in year test. When she had been there four months she produced 300 lb. butterfat and 7,946 lb. milk. Her best day was 76 lb. and she was due to freshen again before the end of the year.

A handsome dairy-type two-year-old in the herd is a daughter of Nellie Mechthilde Pontiac, sired by Jolie Combination. When fresh she started to milk 50 lb. a day and promises to be as good as her dam.

Mr. Brown is not only a good farmer but is also a good mechanic. In his barn is a small forge and a large number of tools and their appearance indicate that he not only knows how to use them but also to take care of them. He helped to build the barn on the farm and assisted in the building of other barns in the neighborhood.

There are good horses as well as good cows on this farm. Two teams especially attracted our attention as one contained a Shire stallion and the other a Percheron stallion and the owner claims that he finds no trouble whatever in handling these horses in this manner. They were in splendid condition at the time we saw them working.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown have five children, the four oldest ones are girls. Two of the girls are married one lives on a farm near by and the other at Cambridge Springs. The picture of the family group, which was



MR. and MRS. BROWN, CHILDREN AND GRANDCHILDREN Including the two sons-in-law.

taken on a Sunday, goes to show that the old home is a mighty good place to come back to. The two youngest girls are twins, Hilda and Helen, and one of these girls is shown driving the loaded hay wagon. The ten-year-old boy, Edgar, is greatly interested in the livestock and has a pony which he rides to bring in the cows from the pasture thus saving time and labor. He is well acquainted with pedigrees as well as the work of the cows at the pail.

The son-in-law standing between the twin girls and their mother is the superintendent of the herd and farm owned by Luther Conroe of Cambridge Springs



L. S. BROWN'S GRANDCHILDREN
They all drink Holstein Milk.

and has a big producing Holstein herd under his charge. The son-in-law standing next to Mr. Brown is one of the proprietors of a large garage in the near by city of Cambridge Springs. The picture from which this cut was made was taken on Sunday afternoon, July 27, 1924.

Mr. Brown has been breeding purebred Holsteins about nine years and has lived thirteen years on his present farm which contains 181 acres. It is a good farm, well adapted for dairying, and has a nice timber lot and sugar bush in addition to the meadows and pastures.

Great Government Experiment Farm

PERMANENT equipment for experimental work, a personnel of trained investigators and assistants, and its nearness to Washington, D. C., combine to make the experiment farm conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture at Beltsville, Md., one of the important institutions in the country for the study of livestock problems. Many State experiment stations, several national organizations, as well as many branches of the department, are coöperating in the studies.

Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, in a review of the farm's activities for the last fiscal year outlined some of the major experiments conducted on the Beltsville Farm and in the list mentioned:

Studies of animal nutrition in the specially constructed nutrition laboratory recently built to study the influence of feeds on animal growth and reproduction.

Studies of animal genetics, which have included observations on more than 30,000 guinea pigs. Inbreeding, transmission of coat colors, sterility and factors causing abnormalities have received special attention.

Meat studies conducted at the experimental abattoir located on the farm. This work related largely to the soft-pork problem, methods of curing meats and their effects on nutritive value and palatability of meats.

Feeding and breeding experiments with swine, including detailed slaughter records.

Experiments on the effects of lice and worms on the development of hogs from birth to maturity.

Experiments to determine the minimum age at which pigs can be successfully and permanently immunized against hog cholera.

Development of a practical system of forage-crop pasture for sheep and lambs.

Studies of the effects of "flushing" (extra feed at lambing time) on sheep breeding and lamb yields.

Studies of growth of sheep by systematic weighing of all growing stock.

Experiments on wool growth and studies on the identification of animal fibres. The farm has a well-equipped wool laboratory.

Investigations with milk goats. The grading up of common American does with purebred bucks of heavy milking strains has been carried to the fifth generation.

Extensive poultry investigations including the hatching of 7,500 chicks with good results. Inheritance of egg production, vitamins in rations fed laying hens, comparative value of animal and vegetable proteins in feed and value of feeding milk to growing chickens received special attention.

Effects of feed on the flavor and odor of milk from dairy cows. These experiments included studies with cabbage, potatoes, garlic and green rye.

Tests in the sterilization and cleaning of milking machines by various methods.

Studies of grain mixtures in comparison with alfalfa hay for dairy cows, including best methods of determining nutritive values.

Comparison of feeding hay once and twice a day to dairy cows.

Relative value of milking dairy cows twice and three times a day in the effect on diminution of milk yield during lactation period.

Dairy cattle breeding experiments, including measurements and weights of organs and detailed studies of udder development.

The experiment farm is reached most conveniently by automobile but is also accessible from Washington by train or electric interurban car, the distance being about 14 miles. Visitors are welcome and many delegations in visiting the capital city go en masse to see this outstanding farm.

Since July 1, 1924, when the Bureau of Dairying was created, the dairy work of the farm has been under the supervision of the new bureau. The other activities are under the supervision of the Bureau of Animal Industry, as heretofore. T. E. Woodward is the resident manager of the dairy farm and B. F. Brandon of the animal husbandry farm. From the public's standpoint, it is one large farm conducting the various inter-related activities outlined.

The home and the business are so closely united on the farm that success depends to a large extent on the home.

Pennsylvania Breeders Gather at Harrisburg

JANUARY 19-23, 1925, the Pennsylvania Farm Products Show was staged at Harrisburg and was attended by many people, a number of whom journeyed long distances to take in this event.

Every state wide agricultural organization of Pennsylvania holds a meeting during Farm Products Show week. Speakers, some of national as well as state wide reputation, are secured and there is something doing every minute from the time the show starts until its close.

Holstein enthusiasts had one great disappointment. Last year the Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs was responsible for the staging of a breed exhibit. The prohibition of a poultry show made possible such an exhibit this year and it had been arranged to bring down a number of national and state champions from the Deysher herd. Unfortunately weather conditions did not permit and the only purebred cattle on exhibit were Ayrshires.

The exhibits of corn, potatoes, apples, farm and dairy machinery, wool, and other exhibits were fully up to the average. The vocational schools and other state educational institutions made high class exhibits. The electric farm was visited by thousands although they had to travel several miles to see this. A farm and farmstead had been equipped with every electrical device an enthusiastic salesman could think of selling to a farmer possessing a big bank account. The idea was to show what could be installed in the house and around the farm to save manual labor and make use of electricity.

On Wednesday, January 21st, the Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs held its annual meeting and banquet. Both were held in the Masonic Temple. President Thompson, in his address said that the Holstein business had not been brisk during the past year. He read telegrams from the Hon. F. O. Lowden, President of the National Association, and from Director John A. Bell, Jr., regretting inability to be present.

The secretary's report told that the Federation had donated prize ribbons to owners of the champion Holstein male and the champion Holstein female at twenty fairs in the state; and had donated a silver cup and premium ribbons to the winners in a cattle judging contest, the teams coming from vocational schools of Pennsylvania. The cup was won by Kenneth Bender representing the Benton School.

During the year one new local, the Holstein Club of Bradford County, had joined the Federation. The receipts of the Federation during the year were \$223.94, the expenditures, \$227.97 with outstanding bills amounting to \$34.39. (Unlike other state associations, the Pennsylvania Federation does not receive any transfer fee rebate from the National Association.)

The treasurer's report showed a balance of \$286.59.

A revision of the by-laws was suggested by President Thompson, a committee to be appointed, the suggested changes to be submitted to the members at the next annual meeting.

Hon. E. P. Brown, representing Susquehanna

County in the Legislature, spoke on tuberculosis eradication work and said that a bill appropriating one million dollars for this purpose had been introduced in the House.

Dr. C. J. Frantz of Warren said that contagious abortion was fully as detrimental to the cattle industry as tuberculosis.

R. R. Welch of Grove City, read two resolutions adopted the previous day by the Breeders' and Dairymen's Association. Mr. George E. Stevenson moved that the Legislature be asked to appropriate at least two million dollars in addition to the amount realized from the dog tax for tuberculosis indemnity purposes. There were several seconders and this resolution was passed unanimously.

The election of officers and directors then being in order. President Thompson asked Ex-President Stevenson to act as temporary chairman. The nomination of Abner S. Deysher of Reading had several seconders but Mr. Deysher rose and said that he was too old a man to head an aggressive campaign; that he believed a younger man should hold the office and declined to stand. Thereupon Dr. L. M. Thompson was nominated and elected unanimously as was Treasurer Keen and Secretary Truckell. F. D. Kerrick of Towanda, veteran Holstein breeder, was elected vice-president, the retiring vice-president W. Hugh Jones being at present out of the Holstein business.

President Thompson explained that the directors were elected for a two year term and that six were re-elected each year. Thereupon the retiring six were unanimously re-elected. They are: H. H. Blair, Williamsport; Wm. J. Fairchild, Berwick; H. E. Robertson, York; John H. Shirk, Lancaster; S. T. Witmer, Union Deposit; S. F. Zook, Curryville.

The directors holding over are: John A. Bell Jr., Coraopolis; Abner S. Deysher, Reading; Arthur M. Northrup, Danville; Ivo V. Otto, Carlisle; James M. Paxton, Houston; Chas. A. Row, Yardley.

At the directors meeting held immediately after the members meeting, it was resolved on motion of C. A. Row of Yardley, that next year the meeting and banquet be again held on the same day.

The President, Secretary and Senator S. F. Zook of Curryville, were appointed as a legislative committee.

On motion of Mr. Deysher, the secretary was instructed to purchase ribbons for the Federation to award the champion male and the champion female exhibited by Pennsylvania Holstein owners at the principal fairs in the state.

On motion of Mr. Keen, seconded by Director Blair, the secretary was instructed to arrange for a cup and ribbons to be awarded the teams winning the vocation school judging contest which would be conducted at the 1926 Farm Products Show.

Ribbons will be given by the Federation to juniors showing the best Holstein calves, such juniors to belong to organized calf club projects and the local associations to handle the awards.

Messrs. Deysher, Otto, Robertson and Blair were

elected to form an executive committee with the president, secretary, and treasurer.

Directors John A. Bell, Jr., and J. M. Paxton together with Albert L. Craig of Sewickley, were appointed by the chair as a committee to revise the constitution and by-laws and submit the proposed changes at the next annual meeting.

At the banquet, an enjoyable time was had by the one hundred and thirty-four that sat down to the tables. There was no formal program. Dr. L. M. Thompson, who acted as toastmaster called upon a number of those present. Dr. J. L. Lenker of Harrisburg, from whose farm came the Holstein milk served on the tables, was the first speaker. He gave medical testimony as to the value of Holstein milk as food.

The toastmaster called upon the newly elected vice-president, F. D. Kerrick of Towanda; Professor A. A. Borland of State College; C. F. Bigler, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. K. Sloan, Towanda; S. J. Brownell, State College; Secretary F. D. Willits, Harrisburg, and Morris T. Phillips, of Pomeroy, a noted Guernsey breeder who is president of the Pennsylvania Council of Agricultural Associations. Mr. Allen Crissey, fieldman for the district comprising the states of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, read a report of his activities during the past year.

The musical program was staged by the Susquehanna Quartet, which was composed of E. P. Little, Geo. B. Finn, Geo. P. Little and J. Terrence Sheen with Mrs. Dana A. Watrous, accompanist. The solos by Mrs. Watrous and Mr. E. P. Little were heartily applauded and encored while the bass songs of Terrence Sheen were the hit of the evening. Mr. Little is district attorney for Susquehanna County and Mr. Sheen is the junior member of the firm of J. B. Sheen and Son, owners of an accredited herd of Holsteins at South Montrose.

Urges Co-Operation of Cattle Owners

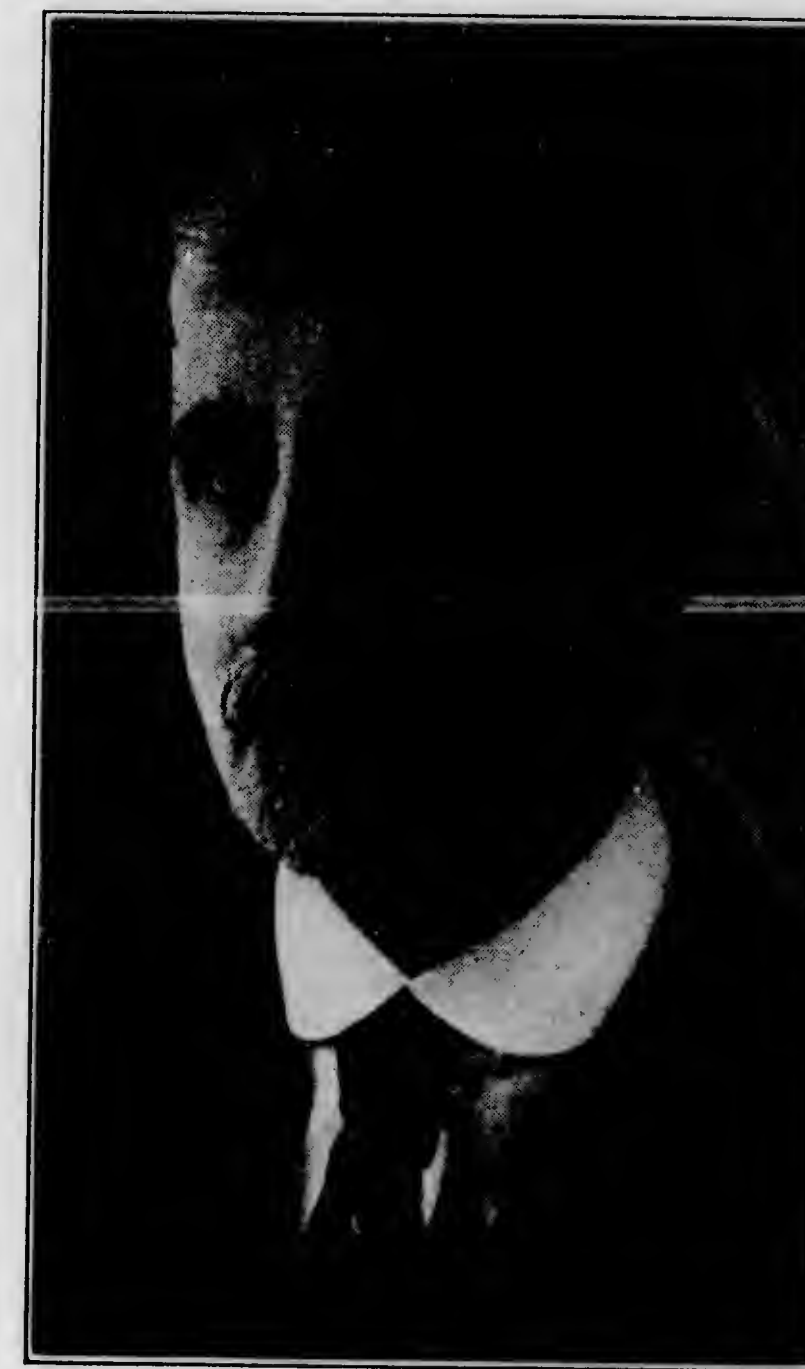
AN earnest appeal to Pennsylvania breeders and dairymen to co-operate in the work of tuberculosis eradication was voiced by Secretary F. P. Willits at meetings held in Harrisburg during Farm Products Show Week. Cattle owners were urged to use their influence with the members of the Legislature to raise sufficient funds for the furtherance of the tuberculosis campaign and for the resulting indemnity for cattle destroyed because of reaction to the test.

Secretary Willits told that the State Board of Health at one time issued an ordinance whereby no milk should be given away or sold within the State of Pennsylvania unless it came from tuberculin tested herds or else was pasteurized before it reached the consumer. Realizing that this ordinance, if enforced, would work hardship to the herd owners of the State, the Secretary was successful in having it modified so that herd owners can proceed to sell milk until such time as the State Bureau of Animal Industry can test their herds. Cattle owners in many widely scattered districts have made application to have their herds tested and with the limited funds at their disposal, the Bureau of Animal Industry has been unable to handle all the work re-

quired, a situation which is duplicated in practically every other state in the Union.

The civic authorities of many Pennsylvania towns are issuing ordinances that no milk shall be sold within their territory excepting it comes from tuberculin tested herds. Since it is impossible for those living in the rural districts to obtain pasteurized milk they necessarily must use milk which is not pasteurized and therefore until the herds are tested, this milk will have to come from untested herds. The rural people themselves need to have their herds tested for their own protection.

During the last two years, New York State has ex-



THE HONORABLE F. P. WILLITS
Secretary of Agriculture for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

pected for indemnities, the vast sum of eight million dollars and the Legislature of the Empire State is expected to appropriate four million dollars this year for this purpose. In tuberculosis eradication work, New York is leading Pennsylvania.

It has been reported by good authorities that New York City itself is likely to pass an ordinance forbidding any milk coming into that City except from tuberculin tested herds. If that should come to pass, milk which is being produced in the northern tier counties of Pennsylvania and now selling in the City of New York, would lose its market, consequently the dairymen would seek other outlets for their product and in consequence the milk markets of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Baltimore, to say nothing of the smaller cities within the state would be completely disorganized.

Pennsylvania ranks third among all the states in the value of dairy products, sixth in the number of dairy cows, and only fourteenth in the number of cattle under supervision for the prevention and eradication of tuberculosis. Therefore, for the protection of the health of the people of the State as well as to assist the agricultural interests, every effort should be used to induce the members of the Legislature to grant the State Department of Agriculture at least two million dollars for this work.

A Wisconsin High School Fair

By J. H. LEWIS.

PORTLY, ruddy-faced, bald-headed Sam Wilson, then principal of the Livingston, Wisconsin, High School, proposed eight years ago a High School free agricultural fair. School officials fell in with Sam's idea and annually since then this fair has been held, growing better and more extensive with each succeeding year. Wilson is no longer principal of the school. He has been succeeded by Professor E. E. Skaliskey, a hard worker and scrupulously sincere in keeping this fair a simon pure agricultural exhibition. To make certain the committees will not deviate from the main purposes he insists on a place on every one.

Last October 4th, the Livingston High School Fair attracted over 4,000 people. It is held but one day, Saturday. In the school building were sewing, baking, cooking and canning exhibits by the pupils of the state graded schools of Livingston and Arthur, a small village six miles south, as well as exhibits from eleven rural or district schools near by.

Out on the spacious well-kept lawn surrounding the school were four large wall tents, end to end. In these



SECTION OF RURAL SCHOOL EXHIBITS
High School Free Fair, Livingston, Grant Co., Wis.

tents were the agricultural exhibits, and the tents were crowded all day with interested spectators. The competition was for ribbons and cash prizes amounting to \$500, donated by the citizens and farmers of the community. All entries must be by students. Adults may enter but are assigned to separate classes.

Livingston, Arthur, Greenwood, Hopewell, Rock, Martinville, Ebenezer, New California, Crow Branch, Carpenter, Hake, Hazel Dell and Annaton schools were entered.

T. O. McCutchin of the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, assisted by two high school agricultural teachers judged the exhibits. The competition and rivalry between the schools was so close the judges required three solid hours before they turned in their markings. These markings were based on, first arrangement and attractiveness; second, completeness; third, quality of products. Twenty points were allowed for the first count, and forty points each for the second and third.

Greenwood took first for the second successive year

with 90 points; Hopewell, 89; Rock, 86; Martinville, 85; Ebenezer, 84; New California, 83; Crow Branch, 82; Carpenter, 81; Hake, 80; Hazel Dell, 77; Annaton, 76.

The one point difference between Carpenter and Hopewell exhibits was made on quality of products. It required the acumen of a keen judge to discern this difference.

The exhibits consisted of every known farm product raised on the soil of Grant county, and for the past two years Grant county has taken first place at the state fair on agricultural exhibits.

The live stock exhibits were housed west of the school. Cattle, horses, and ponies were shown, also poultry, Poland-China and Duroc-Jersey hogs.

The Livingston High School Band of 25 pieces furnished good music all day. There were three baseball games between high school clubs, a horse shoe pitching contest with thirty expert barnyard golf shooters competing, and in the afternoon a team pulling contest which was exciting and interesting.

Sam Wilson's idea has borne good fruit. The people of Livingston claim that the first High School Fair to be held anywhere in the United States was held here. Letters of inquiry regarding the conduct and management of this High School Fair are received each year by Professor Skaliskey from other states, some quite distant. In other districts of Wisconsin the Wilson idea has taken root and last autumn four High School Fairs were held in Grant county alone.

Agriculture is the first interest of the agricultural community. Stimulating young boys and girls to compete for prizes is a trenchant manner of inculcating early a dominant faculty that leads to efficiency and love of farm practices and develops talent worth while when the real battles of life demand attention.

Lower Rates on Purebreds

A FREIGHT rate of one-half the regular tariff is now in effect upon all shipments of "less than carload" capacity of registered breeding cattle and registered horses, except race horses, between points in Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, South Dakota and Wisconsin. These reduced rates apply on shipments moving over the following railroad lines, both interstate and intrastate: Chicago & Northwestern; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Chicago & Alton; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Illinois Central; Minneapolis and St. Louis; Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie; St. Joseph & Grand Island; Union Pacific; Wabash, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. The minimum charge is \$7.00.

Shippers wishing to take advantage of these lower rates must furnish certificates of registration which will be attached to the waybill accompanying each animal in a shipment. They will be given to the consignee when shipment is delivered and freight charges paid.

In Missouri the new rates apply only when shipments move between points on the Wabash, Chicago & Great Western and Chicago & Alton.

Nothing is easier than drifting with the crowd.

The Agricultural Census

GOOD progress is reported in the taking of the Federal Agricultural Census. It was intended that the census be completed by the end of January, but in many districts it has been found necessary to extend the time to February 15th.

Secretary of Agriculture Howard M. Gore asks the farmers to facilitate the work of the enumerators and to give prompt replies to all the questions in the census schedule. All information secured will be held strictly confidential and used solely for statistical purposes.

"The Census is taken by the Department of Commerce in coöperation with the Department of Agriculture. The schedule of inquiry was approved by the Department of Agriculture and directed to determine matters of fundamental importance to the welfare of the agricultural industry. This Census is needed as a basis for the annual crop estimates of the Department of Agriculture, and it is of great importance that the results be accurate.

"The totals of farm acreage, land utilization, livestock, crops, etc., will show actual conditions during 1924 and will be used for the preparation of estimates for each year until the next census. All this information will directly or indirectly be of benefit to farmers and to farmers' associations and organizations throughout the country. It will help Congress to legislate wisely in matters affecting the farmers' interests."

Sparrow Hawk Johanna

SPARROW HAWK JOHANNA was expected to be shown at the Pennsylvania Farm Products Show held in Harrisburg the week of January 19 to 23 but weather conditions prevented the shipment being made, much to the regret of the members of the Holstein-Friesian fraternity gathered at Harrisburg during the Show and none regretted this more than Mr. Deysher himself.



SPARROW HAWK JOHANNA
1,388.08 lb. butter, 28,028.9 lb. milk in a year. Owned at Berks Farm, Abner S. Deysher, Proprietor, Reading, Pa.

We are showing the latest picture of this great cow. The official figures for her year record was 1,388.08 lb. butter, 28,028.9 lb. milk. She is due to freshen again in February by King Tweede Spring Farm, the senior herdsire of the Deysher establishment. The daughters of this bull are making big records in long time as well as short time work and are also making good in the general dairy.

Shall I Breed Poland Chinas in Connection with My Holsteins?

By BERT STAFFORD

NATURALLY I say Poland Chinas because I am partial to that breed, but if you like some other breed better, go to it, that is the kind you should have.

In the first place I will say, no man should go into a business of any kind that he does not particularly care for, nor should he take up one breed of stock when he prefers some other.

The first requirement is, like the breed and the busi-



A HIGH CLASS BUNCH OF POLAND CHINAS

ness, then go in with a determination to take the proper care of them and develop the pigs properly.

There are more failures from improper or no care, and poor development, than from all the other causes put together.

It's different altogether from breeding dairy cattle; in that, you feed for milk production, in the other you feed to grow and develop them to the largest size without injury to quality and finish.

Since so much depends on care and feed, it has always been a surprise to me that more dairy cattle breeders did not breed hogs also.

You have formed the habit (or should have) of taking the proper care of your herd; you have learned long ago the value of a good foundation herd, not just the sire alone, but the dams as well, and since care and feed is the greatest requisite for success in breeding purebred swine, you who realize this and have practiced it in your dairy operations, are the ones who should go into the breeding of purebred hogs, for you have in many cases the advantage over the beginners who have never bred registered stock of any kind.

There are several other reasons why you could add this industry on to your other to a good advantage, so many farmers go into the breeding of swine as a side issue, or a secondary branch, they get in and then allow their farm work to interfere with the care and feed of their hogs, they can't give all their attention to one without loss to the other, so it is divided with the weight on the farm side and the pigs suffer for it, and when sale day comes they are not as good even as the farmer's grades, and he has a failure.

In your breeding of Holsteins, you have only a part of your time taken up, and yet you do not have time

to do much work on the farm, so why not add on another branch and give all the time of one man to taking care of both herds.

The breeding of one will help you in the other, the cost of selling one will cut the cost of selling the other, which lessens your overhead expenses, a very important item and one that must be watched closely.

There is another reason why you should add on to your breeding operations this line, the best time to go into breeding of purebred stock is on an upgrade in prices and demand, and there is no question but what this will be the condition for some years to come.

The hardest knock a business ever received, was handed to the breeding of swine 6 years ago when so many went into it on a large scale just when it was at the peak and ready to hit the toboggan, forcing over 60 per cent of the breeders out.

There is, and always will be, room in this business for the man who goes in with a determination to first get a good herd and then take proper care of it.

There is no room however for the "hot and cold" men, they are the drawbacks, the examples for farmers to point to and say "there is nothing in it, just look at Bill Jones—lost all he had." On the other hand, John Smith, who did not have any better herd to start with than Jones, has taken the proper care and has fed them good, was with his sows in farrowing time, thereby saving a large per cent of the pigs farrowed, and who, when sale day came had a fine offering, so much better than the neighbor farmers, that they were anxious to buy and were willing to pay a good price for their seed stock. You have got to have better stock than the grades or scrubs or you cannot expect to sell the farmer. He will not buy your hogs at a price that will make you money and why should he, if they are an inferior lot.

Good well developed pigs for breeding stock are worth a premium and a good one, but a poorly developed one can fit nowhere but in the feed lot.

Now I have said nothing as to the superiority of Poland Chinas over other breeds. All breeds have their good points, it's a matter for you to decide, as

to which you prefer. I like the Polands because they are just as prolific, and as easy feeders if not easier than the other breeds.

The main point is, get purebred hogs of some kind on your farm, the government report is, that purebred swine are 40 per cent better than grades, then why do you hesitate to get them on your farm?

You can buy your foundation herd now cheaper and get better hogs than you will be able to do for the next 5 or 10 years. There never was so great a shortage in purebred stock, according to the population, as now, the farmer is not buying brood sows now because they are not going to believe a thing until they actually see it, but as soon as prices begin to soar, they will do just as they always have done, buy on a high and sell on a low market.

In the last few years, ton litter clubs have sprung up all over the country, farmers have tried them out successfully, and in nearly every instance the purebreds won over the grades, and a Poland China litter down in Texas broke all records.

It was proven that the purebred litters made the owner money; if it can be done on one, why not on every good litter, if it can be done in times like these and under such conditions, it can be done most any time.

The business of breeding purebred stock of all kinds, is just as safe as any other business, speculators get into all lines and speculators do no good to any business, but the reverse.

Use good business judgment in selecting your herd and in the care of it and you will make money.

"To live content with small means; to seek elegance rather than luxury, and refinement rather than fashion; to be worthy, not respectable; and wealthy, not rich; to study hard, think quietly, talk gently, act frankly; to listen to stars and birds, babes and sages, with open heart; to bear all cheerfully, to do all bravely; await occasions, hurry-never; in a word, to let the spiritual, unbidden and unconscious grow up through the common. This is my symphony."—*Wm. Henry Channing.*

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

NATIONAL POLAND-CHINA JOURNAL, SHELBYVILLE, INDIANA



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cts. for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.00. National Record records your Poland-Chinas.

Life Membership \$10.00

No Dues. No Assessments. Saves half in recording fees.

A Profitable Business—

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

Idaho Dairymen on the Warpath

A STATE without a butter substitute factory, but with 33,000 farm families directly interested in the dairy industry is the claim made on the part of the State of Idaho by the *The Idaho Farmer* in a damning indictment of the oleo business.

Undismayed by the rejection of oleo legislation by recent referendums in the states of Oregon and Washington the dairy interest in the state of Idaho will attempt to have the Idaho legislature pass a bill during its present session that will prohibit the mixing of vegetable oils with dairy products for the purpose of getting the dairy taste and flavor.

The investment in farm land, farm buildings, and farm equipment by Idaho dairymen approximates \$35,000,000. Butter substitutes are manufactured outside the state from ingredients produced outside Idaho, and this industry pays no taxes whatever in the state, and provides no pay-roll for Idaho citizens.

In the state of Idaho there are 34 creameries, 67 cheese factories, and a milk condensery. It is estimated that the one-half of the milk produced by Idaho dairymen is now manufactured into cheese. During the first six months of 1924 Idaho creameries manufactured 60,000,000 pounds of butter, and in the first six months of that year more butter was made in the state than was produced during all the previous year.

Opposing the passage of the bill are a few wholesalers and a number of retailers who handle imitation butter. Resolutions favoring the bill have been passed by a number of breed organizations, the state grange, every Pomona and every local grange in Idaho and every agricultural association of the state, as well as many chambers of commerce.

The legislators are appealed to from the angle of the economic value to the state of the dairy industry, and then "war is carried into the enemy's country" by the presentation of a series of statements compiled by the United Dairymen Associations of Washington. The filed statements name the companies chiefly interested in the importation of copra and vegetable oils into this country. They state that the president of the American Linseed Company and one of the leading oleo companies are one and the same, that another man is secretary of both companies and that the officers and directors of the American Linseed Company and of a number of oleo companies interlock, and that they are virtually one concern under many names.

The Breed in the Future

UNDER the head of "Friesians of the Future," the January *British Friesian Journal* has the following worthwhile editorial. As nearly all our readers know, the cattle called Holstein-Friesians in this country and Canada are called Friesians in their own home, and in the British Isles, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand. The emphasis laid on constitution or health in this article is along the lines advocated by many who are working for the welfare of the black and white breed in this country.

"What will be the British Friesian of the future? The only possible answer is that it will closely resemble the Friesian of Holland. This means that it will be a

big cow with tremendous heart girth and constitution, the ability to produce, on an average, more milk and butterfat than any other breed, and will yet be a dual-purpose animal because it is well-fleshed and renowned for its good quality beef.

How can British breeders attain to this high standard in the shortest time and in the safest manner? Probably by using only bulls that have passed the Tuberculin Test, and bulls with strength and butterfat backing in preference to ordinary or inferior bulls with a super-abundance of milk in the pedigree; by rearing the young stock on open air methods and on a sufficiency of food; and by taking care to see that the cow is regarded as an individual as well as a factory, and is not required to work too hard on too little food.

All Friesians are well-bred for milk, and experience shows that the animal with the strongest constitution not only gives the maximum of milk, but lives longest. Milk we have in plenty; constitution we also have, but with dairy cattle it is not possible to obtain too much constitution. Butterfat has been wonderfully raised, but many strains can be further improved, and when the average butterfat percentage of the breed has been raised from its present figure of 3.4 to 4 per cent, such average will in all probability prove high enough. At the risk of reiterating a statement that may well be criticized, we say again that those who have not seen the Friesian in Holland can have little idea of the excellence of the average and best animals of the breed. The British Friesian was such a lusty infant that, perhaps it grew too rapidly, and in any case it cannot be pretended that perfection has been reached in the short space of 14 years. Owing to unique circumstances, too much attention was probably paid in the past to price, and insufficient regard had for the individual animal. Prices are now much lower than they have been, so that the present is a good time to review the situation critically, to conserve energies, and to develop and improve herds. And no better or safer programme can be framed than one that has as its policy the retention and improvement of constitution, and the increase of butterfat."

Chapped Teats

CHAPPED teats are caused by any irritation, such as sudden chilling after the sucking of the calf, "wet milking" by the attendant, damp or filthy conditions of the stable, wet bedding, overstocking, exposure of tender skin to sun rays in summer, or freezing in winter, etc. The skin is first rough and inclined to scale, and later wrinkles are formed, which become hard and deep and presently break into raw fissures.

Treatment.—Favorable conditions, such as dry quarters and bedding, cleanliness of the udder, and "dry milking," should be assured. Some reliable anti-septic wash may be used, after which the chapped surface should be painted (once daily) with compound tincture of benzoin or a mixture of 1 part of tincture of iodine and 4 parts of glycerin. It may be advisable to anoint the teats with petrolatum before milking, and to use a sterile milking tube so that the milk may be drawn with the least pain to the animal.—*Farmers' Bulletin 1422.*

NOT ABOUT COWS

"First Aid" and Good Health in the Home

THE Modern Mother is prepared to meet the emergencies that always arise where there is a family, and to treat the minor ills far more capably than those of olden times. Open discussion in public press, welfare stations, teachings in rural communities on "Red Cross" nursing and "First Aid" have educated the modern woman along these lines.

However, in the best cared for families, accidents are bound to occur and the children and adults will have at least minor illnesses at times. It is the wise mother that will have educated herself in the most important details of practical nursing.

Every household should contain a few of the most important articles needed for dressing a wound, even in the city with a drug store near by but it is especially important for those living in isolated districts to have remedies and surgical dressings on hand.

It is a recognized fact not to handle, or wash a wound, however, slight it may be, even an antiseptic solution will only carry pus germs deeper. Far better to thoroughly swab out the cut or wound with absorbent cotton saturated in iodine, then cover with a dressing of sterile gauze held firmly in place with adhesive tape. Of course any serious wound demands the immediate attention of a physician. But this dressing will prevent more pus germs from entering and tend to stop bleeding. If the wound is deep and there is hemorrhage of an artery, the blood will be a very bright red, and expelled in jets. This must be stopped immediately, by pressing with your thumb between bleeding point and heart.

An effective way of applying iodine to a wound on a small child is to wind cotton (sterile) loosely on end of a toothpick, saturate until dripping, and with one swab you can usually cover the entire surface if not too large. A child resents the added pain from the sting of the iodine and will not remain quiet while a nervous mother is applying it in futile little dabs. Iodine is also a splendid remedy for chilblains. Paint every two or three days on affected parts.

For burns a thin paste of water and bicarbonate of soda will relieve pain; carbolized vaseline, olive oil and fresh lard are all good. A solution of Epsom Salts is soothing. Deep burns should have the attention of a doctor.

Earache is another distressing illness of a great many children. Heating sweet oil or glycerine until hot, but not enough to burn and putting a few drops in the ear, then applying a hot water bottle will prove effective. However, severe earache demands the services of a competent physician.

Nosebleed does not usually require especial treatment unless severe. Then apply cold at back of neck, either ice or cold water, a roll of paper under the upper

lip between it and gum or salt and water—teaspoon of salt to a cup of water—snuffed up in nose will usually suffice.

Sprains are painful injuries; elevate the affected part and apply either hot or cold water. If there is much inflammation cold will prove most effective. Arnica rubbed in gently will help to deaden pain.

In our climate colds of one kind or another are far more common than any other disease. Neglected colds are sometimes the beginning of very serious diseases. Patent medicines advertised to cure colds contain dangerous drugs as a rule. Free use of cathartics in the beginning, light eating for at least 24 hours and keeping warm, will tend to break up a cold. The following treatment is good for adults. One teaspoon soda, (baking) dissolved in one-third glass hot water, taken one-half hour apart for two hours or four doses, repeat next morning. This will overcome the acid condition of the system to an extent. For the small child, the "old-fashioned" remedy and standby, Castor Oil, is still in style.

After all is said, there are a great many rules for keeping in good health. One could write a volume on them and still not be through. Boiled down they amount to this; common sense applied to the business of living. Food, of course, is one of the biggest factors in good health. The majority of Americans overeat. Overeating makes people fat and sluggish, and renders them susceptible to disease. We should eat plenty of green vegetables and fresh fruit, drink plenty of water and a quart of milk every day. Meat once a day is enough when plenty of eggs and butter are used.

Frequent baths and plenty of sleep are both important details of good health. Also fresh air in the sleep-room. All these things—proper and comfortable clothes, time for recreation and rest make for the proper mental attitude and insure good health—which also means happiness.

The following articles should be kept on hand in every home:

Bottle of iodine, Adhesive tape, Antiseptic gauze (one pkg.), Absorbent Cotton (one-half lb.), Roller bandages, large and small width, Bottle Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia, Bottle Castor Oil, Epsom Salts, Syrup of Ipecac (for croup), Calomel tablets, Mustard (ground), Mustard Ointment, Aspirin for relief of pain if necessary, Clinical thermometer.

Linen vs. Cotton

IN an experiment carried on by a large hotel it was found that one linen sheet outwore twenty-two cotton sheets, under similar conditions. One linen tablecloth was found to outwear twenty-four cotton tablecloths. This brings to our minds the fact that in spite of the high original cost it is true economy to purchase linen for beds and tables.

That Vegetable Garden

"Hope dwells eternal in the human breast;
Man never is, but always to be blest."

WHILE these lines from Pope are not entirely true in the lives of most people, for some are blest, yet life at times would be altogether unbearable were it not for that forward looking attitude of the mind. And certainly this is the time of the year when it is a great pleasure to forget the present and to project ourselves into the future. January might be well called the zero month in more senses than one, for to those who dislike winter with its snow and ice and cold, it is the longest, darkest, coldest month of the year. December has the redeeming feature of Christmas, with its joyous anticipation and still more joyous realization, and February, the shortest month of the year has longer days and more hours of sunshine. One can even endure March with its blustery winds and storms, for it often has quite spring-like days, and anyhow April comes next when Spring will surely arrive. Well, here we are, clear into next spring, but, alas! we have to come back to January, with its thirty-one dreary days of snow and ice, and then more snow and ice, days of brief daylight and wintry sunshine.

Now at this time of the year there is only one thing that sustains the aforementioned hope and that is the making of plans for spring, plans for household improvements, plans for spring clothes, and plans for garden. The catalogs are beginning to arrive and the one that enlists our attention the most just now is the seed catalog. When the wind roars outside and the snow swirls and eddies, isn't it great to sit by the open fire-place or near the good old register and study the seed catalog? It is winter's greatest indoor sport. We sit and vision the wonderful tomatoes we are going to grow, and the corn and peas—this year we are going to have all we want of the latter—last year we did not plant nearly enough! And we're going to plant enough onion seed, so we can have all the tiny green onions we want, and we must not forget the sets—"An apple a day keeps the doctor away" an old adage says and maybe an onion a day will keep the undertaker away. And so we visualize the cucumbers, the red peppers and the beets we are going to grow, for a beneficent Providence has dulled the memories of back breaking hours of weeding, in spite of which, along in August the weeds nearly won out, and forgotten are the hours spent under the hot sun, when things began to swim before our eyes but when certain garden stuff had to be picked and other work had to be done or much of past effort would be lost. Fortunately, none of these things occur to us as we sit in our easy chair and plan the summer garden. For

Breathes there a man with soul so dead
Who never to his wife has said
We'll plant a garden fair this year
And fill our table with good cheer.

We are told that millions of people in this country have only the mentality of children, but after trying to answer our children's questions we are inclined to think that is enough.

SOME CHOICE ONES

Although to some people a radish is a radish, and a cabbage is merely a cabbage, yet in the vegetable kingdom there is as great a difference in kinds and families as in the animal kingdom. Yet many persons, who would not tolerate a scrub cow about their premises calmly buy their garden seeds "as is." If one is a real dirt gardener, varieties come to mean much to one, and as much care is taken when buying the spring supply of seeds as when buying the sire that heads the herd. All other things being equal—the sort, the fertilizing, the working—much better results may be obtained when care is exercised in the selection of the seed. For instance in the cabbage family, the American Drumhead Savoy seeds cost no more than others, in fact less than some, yet very few ordinary gardens boast of this king of cabbages. It is a sure header, even the outside leaves are tender, it is a good keeper and has a flavor far superior to any other sort. When unable to get lettuce in the winter time, salads may be served on the crinkly inside leaves and no one would dream it was the lowly cabbage. It is an early variety, but by planting the seed outdoors in June, then transplanting, a good winter crop is assured.

CAULIFLOWER

In growing cauliflower, the Snowball is a very good variety. One packet of seed once gave us over eighty plants, all of which headed well, one weighing seven pounds without the stalk. That year we canned enough cauliflower to last several seasons. The seed was sowed outdoors, then young plants transplanted about two feet apart.

BEANS

When it comes to string beans there is room for a wide range of choice, depending upon whether one prefers the green or the wax variety. Our favorite is the Hodson Long Pod Wax, a bush variety, the pods of which average seven or eight inches in length. We felt sure they were a foot long until we measured them, so sympathize with enthusiastic fisherman. The ample foliage shelters the pod from the sun, keeping them brittle for a very long time. This variety is remarkably free from bean diseases, rust, blight or mildew, and gives a great crop for winter use, being the best for baked beans that we have ever used.

MUSK MELONS

Even in this latitude of northern Pennsylvania we have had splendid success in raising musk melon, using the Early Hackensack, since this variety matures in a much shorter time than any other, being at least two weeks earlier. We got fruit that was good sized, ripened thoroughly and had a delicious flavor.

CUCUMBERS

In growing cucumbers we have always liked the Arlington White Spine as being best suited to general family use. It is free from that bitterness that is sometimes found in some of the other varieties. It is a good producer and stands the dry weather well. One season we planted the Gherkin for pickles, but decided that the small Spines answered very well for that purpose, and ought to be picked to keep the vines bearing. When the Gherkins get past the proper stage for pickles they are not much use for anything else.

ONIONS

We usually plant two rows of onions, each one hundred and fifty feet long. Sounds like a lot of onions and looks like a lot when weeding time comes and we cannot trust any one but ourself to do it! We use the Mammoth Silver King, a mild variety, for early use, and the Ohio Yellow Globe for the late crop. All through the season the tiny green onions are picked for the table, by the basketful, for when cleaned, wrapped in waxed paper and put on ice, they will keep crisp for a week. Yes, we all like 'em.

In the next issue we would like to tell you of some of the unusual garden stuff we have raised, for, as we have often boasted, we have gone right through the alphabet, and have raised everything from artichokes to zinnias.

Joan (romantically)—"I think the poets are right, George. It's only in the great open spaces that we find ourselves!"

George—"Well, we're twenty miles from anywhere, the sun's going down, and I've lost the map, so now's your chance!"

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

Time to Clean Up

BALTIMORE is, we believe, the first great city of the nation to demand that the milk sold within its borders come only from tuberculin tested herds. An ordinance has been passed by the Baltimore Health Board which will permit milk only from tuberculin tested cows to be marketed in that city. Producers who do not already own tested herds are expected to apply to their state authorities before the fourth of next March, to have their cattle subjected to the test and on and after January 1, 1926, the regulation will be strictly enforced.

Johnstown, Pa., a city with a population of around 70,000 has a similar ordinance which will go into effect April 1st, of this year, but this will not have the far reaching effect of the Baltimore ordinance for milk is shipped into the city of Baltimore from Maryland, Southern Pennsylvania, Delaware and Virginia.

Officials high in the agricultural and veterinary departments of near-by states have confidentially reported during the past year that a similar measure is contemplated by the Health authorities of New York City. Such a move would practically revolutionize the New York City milk trade. It is certain that the action would be strongly backed by the great metropolitan dailies on the grounds of conserving the health of the consumer. The Legislature of New York State has within the past two years appropriated the vast sum of eight million dollars to aid the tuberculosis eradication campaign and for the payment of indemnities. Metropolitan tax payers are asking what New York City has gained by the expenditure of all this money. While many of those in close contact with New York City's milk trade predict that such a move would, for a time at least, disorganize the milk business and might even cause a milk famine in the metropolis, yet it is certain that at the outset at least, every woman's association in New York City, every medical organization and a large majority of the civic bodies would back the measure.

It is for the owners of dairy cattle to think of what

is coming and to take measures to protect themselves and their interests realizing that improvement is the order of the day and that the demand of the future will be for cleaner, purer, safer food products.

An Unnecessary Luxury

THE political management of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America has a representative looking after their interests in the states of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware in the person of Allen N. Crissey. A fee of fifty cents is levied on the breeders living in these states for every transfer issued by the National Association which goes towards defraying Mr. Crissey's salary and expenses.

The tax on the breeders living in Pennsylvania for the year ending December 31, 1924, was \$3,277.50, in the State of New Jersey, \$522.00 and in the State of Delaware, \$160.50. At a meeting of the breeders in the State of Pennsylvania, Mr. Crissey read a report telling how he had divided his time during the past year. We will not venture to state how effective Mr. Crissey has been in promoting the political interests of those who are responsible for his employment; but from the standpoint of the breeders living in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, the benefits to be derived from Mr. Crissey's work from the standpoint of increased sale of cattle, it would seem that they would be better off if the services which he has rendered were never performed because the records of the transfers issued by the Holstein-Friesian Association for Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware during the year ending December 31, 1923, were \$8,893 and for the year ending December 31, 1924, were \$7,820, or there has been a decrease in the number of cattle sold in these states as determined by the number of transfers issued, of 1,073.

We are not criticising Mr. Crissey personally. We would not expect a young man to refuse to accept a position that offered such attractive remuneration, that required so little effort and ability and offered such unrestricted opportunities for travel, riding in Pullmans, putting up in the best hotels, attending fairs, agricultural shows and exhibitions, answering all inquiries and suggestions with the one expression, "I am willing to cooperate."

Our objection to the work which Mr. Crissey is doing is, that we do not believe the breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle or dairymen generally for that matter, are called upon to contribute towards the support and maintenance of extension workers to duplicate or work with the state or agricultural authorities.

The breeders of Holstein cattle, dairymen and farmers in general can render their greatest assistance in helping to promote the Agricultural Extension projects that are undertaken by the State and Federal governments by joining in the movement and doing their part. If there is need for more extension workers in the field, let the State and Federal governments employ them and let their salaries and expenses be paid from state and federal funds.

Scrubs can multiply as fast as purebreds—but they never get the right answer.

Laws That Work Two Ways

LEGISLATION is seldom invoked unless some one's rights are abridged or infringed. When it is invoked to do away with an abuse, legislation usually infringes on the rights or privileges of others and there are few laws passed that, in some form or other, do not work hardship on a few people.

Many British farmers slaughter their surplus animals. Some of the carcasses are consumed on the farms and some shipped to market. There are many small slaughter houses where a few animals are killed and the meat shipped to the city. There has been considerable criticism of the methods or rather lack of methods used in preparing and shipping these carcasses so the British Ministry of Health issued regulations which were designed to prevent contamination of meat intended for human consumption. When drawing up the regulations the authorities seemed to have town slaughterhouses in view but applied them to every place where an animal was killed to be used for food. The result is that strict interpretation of the laws would prohibit any animal being killed unless the house in which it was killed or dressed was licensed with the Rural District Council. Then no animal can be killed in such licensed slaughterhouses unless notification is given three hours before killing; no part of any animal (sheep excepted) excepting the stomach may be removed until six hours after giving such notice; and no place used as a slaughterhouse may be used for any other purpose.

A slaughterhouse is defined as "any building or place used for slaughtering cattle, or animals of any description for sale."

An appeal will be made at once to the authorities to modify or at least explain their ruling so that it will not stop home slaughtering but this is certainly an instance where an attempt to rectify abuses does nearly as much harm as it does good.

Some Deductions

CHARLES BIGLER, former Livestock Insurance Agent, whose present titles are: President of the New York State Holstein-Friesian Association, Secretary to the New York State Holstein-Friesian Association, Paid Field Representative for the New York State Holstein-Friesian Association, Sales Manager for the New York State Holstein-Friesian Association, made a very interesting report at the annual meeting of his State Organization.

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America credits New York State with having 4,698 members. In the published report of Mr. Bigler's State Association, it appears that it is composed of 518 members. If all the members of the New York State Holstein Association are members of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, only one breeder in every nine are identified with Mr. Bigler, the other eight breeders are evidently having nothing to do with the State Association.

The published report of the finances of the New York State Holstein Association tells us that \$2,600 was collected in Membership Fees and \$6,463 was collected by the Holstein-Friesian Association in in-

creased transfer fees and turned over to the New York State Association.

We are unable to furnish our readers with an itemized statement of the expenditures, but we are told that the Association's liabilities exceeds its assets by \$1,150, or that the Association expended all of the \$2,600 collected in dues and all of the \$6,463 paid over from the National Association and they still lacked \$1,150 of paying their debts.

The leading projects which the New York State Holstein-Friesian Association has indulged in under Mr. Bigler's management, seemingly has been:

First: Looking after and administering to the Political needs and welfare of those in control of The Holstein-Friesian Association.

Second: Holding local or county meetings throughout the State for the purpose of getting the breeders together and collecting dues.

Third: Promoting the selling of cattle at public auction.

There seems to be nothing about the Bigler organization that tends to improve dairy conditions or make the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle more profitable in the State of New York. On the other hand, quite the contrary is true. Instead of the breeders being able to sell more animals each year as they naturally would have to take care of the increase in the breed, the sales in the State of New York as determined by the number of transfer certificates issued by the Secretary's office of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America shows that there was a falling off of One Thousand One Hundred Forty-Two, for the year ending December 31, 1924.

Is it sound business for 518 breeders out of 4,698 living in the State of New York, to contribute \$2,600 to a movement that expends in addition to the \$2,600, \$6,463 collected as an increased tax on the transfer fee and finish up the year \$1,150 in debt, when they find at the end of the year they have sold 1,142 less animals than they did the year previous? Is the State Paid Secretary plan at fault, or, is the New York State Association extravagantly managed?

Against Billboard Advertising

A BILL, which if passed, would aid the Pennsylvania State Highway Department in its drive against billboards has been introduced into the Pennsylvania Legislature. In the preamble of reasons for the bill, it states that the purpose of the bill is "to regulate outdoor advertising because advertising intended to be read only by users of the State highways diverts attention from the dangers of traffic and from the signs placed along the highway to warn users thereof of dangerous points, and is therefore an interference with public safety, adding needless danger to traffic."

It may or may not be a source of consolation to the members of the Extension Department to learn that THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN did not have anything to do with the introduction of this bill nor did we know that it was going to be introduced. We only went on record against Koenig's billboard scheme on the grounds that it was expensive, unnecessary and unethical. Maybe the day is coming when it will also be unlawful.

The Way to Reduce Taxes

ON every hand you hear the cry for "tax reduction" but as Mark Twain said about the weather "No one seems to be doing anything about it." There are exceptions to this last statement. As everyone knows, the President is an active advocate of the doctrine of economy and tax reduction. Now comes the South Dakota State Farm Bureau. At its recent convention among the recommendations passed were the following:

We favor a repeal of laws creating the following state commissions, etc., for which amounts appropriated by the last legislation were as follows:

Free Library Commission	\$ 18,850.00
Immigration Commission	42,800.00
Industrial Commission	18,000.00
Department of Agriculture	85,860.00
Expense Allowance, members of legislature	28,800.00
State Sheriff	87,200.00
State Aid Fund for "Rural Schools, Consolidated Schools, Normal Training to High Schools, Vocational Education."	380,000.00
"Women's Board of Investigation."	7,200.00

Total\$668,710.00

Notice the wide range of subjects covered, including several that many farmers and farm organizations would hesitate to oppose. The cry for free libraries, for funds for the Department of Agriculture and for rural schools is generally popular among leaders of farm organizations. Sitting at Harrisburg the third week in January, as head of the Senate Agricultural Legislation Commission, Senator Schantz, of Allentown, said "the Commission had a great many bills and measures submitted to it on behalf of agriculture and everyone of them called for money."

This South Dakota farmers' organization evidently has grasped the idea that it is of little use to clamor for less taxes on agricultural producers and at the same time demand higher taxes on other producing classes. Economy, like charity, begins at home.

Other states might, with good advantage to their own citizens, follow the lead of South Dakota. This also holds good for the National Government at Washington. To paraphrase President Grant: "The way to reduce taxation is to reduce expenditures."

The Big Record Fallacy

By D. L. RUNNELLS in *Ann Arbor Times-News*

IT IS not proper to judge a cow by one week's record, or one month's record, or even one year's production, according to Prof. O. T. Reed, head of the dairy department of the Michigan Agricultural College.

A cow may be able to produce 40 pounds of butterfat in seven days or 200 pounds in 30 days, or 1,000 pounds in a year and yet she may not be an individual of exceptional merit unless her record of past performance shows she is a consistent high producer, Prof. Reed declared.

"I have in mind a certain cow which produced 20,000 pounds of milk containing 800 pounds of butterfat in a year," said Prof. Reed. "But what was the five-year average of this cow?"

"The records show her average was 250 pounds of butterfat per year. They also show this cow spent three years preparing for this 800-pound record, and while it was a meritorious achievement to produce 800 pounds in a single year the records indicated she was little better than other cows which had consistently produced 250 pounds year after year.

"It takes a whopping good cow to produce 500 pounds of fat year after year and in my opinion such an animal is worth more than a cow which will give 1,000 pounds in a single year followed or preceded by other years in which the production has ranged between 200 and 250 pounds.

"Let's get the notion out of our heads that all we need to do is buy a few daughters from a 1,000-pound cow and expect to get a whole herd of 1,000-pound producers. It can't be done.

"Do not mistake me. I do not mean there is no merit in developing 1,000-pound cows for there is if the cows are high producers. But in my judgment it would be better to develop cows which will consistently produce 500 pounds year after year than animals which produce high one year and rest for the next two.

"These 1,000-pound cows have led a lot of people to believe all they needed to do was buy a bull and heifer out of 1,000-pound stock and they would get a whole herd of 1,000 pounders.

"It was just 15 years ago that the first Holstein cow made a 1,000-pound record. She was on the farm in Wisconsin near where I worked. I used to spend my Sundays in the pasture watching and studying this great cow. My studies led me to examine the records and I found this cow had spent two years preparing to make this production. Her five-year average was around 600 pounds of butterfat.

"She was like a pig we had in milk feeding experiments at the college. Its brother was fed skim milk and corn and grew rapidly, while he was fed corn and water and developed slowly. At the end of the first year we switched this pig to a diet of corn and skim milk and he grew so rapidly he almost burst out at the sides. He even grew more rapidly than his brother, started and fattened on milk and corn. Why? you ask. Like the 1,000-pound cow, he had spent a year resting."

The farmer goes without many things that the city man enjoys, but he has many things that are luxuries in the city.



YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED to this Accredited Herd in which there has never been a case of Abortion.

REASONABLE PRICES ON YOUNG STOCK

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

SCRANTON

PENNSYLVANIA

THE PRACTICAL DAIRYMAN

FEEDING DAIRY COWS

By C. S. RHODE.

Feed 30 to 40 pounds of silage per cow and practically all the legume hay the cow will eat (clover, alfalfa, soybean, and cowpea). For your grain ration make an extensive use of home grown feeds. Buy only those feeds necessary to balance your home grown feeds. Usually the dairyman will need only to buy a protein feed such as cotton seed meal, oil meal, or soy bean meal. After the grain is mixed, feed each cow according to her condition and the amount of milk she is producing. Feed one pound of grain daily for each 3½ to 4 pounds of milk produced per day, or feed 2½ pounds of grain per day for every gallon of milk produced per day. Do not feed every cow in the herd the same amount because some are working harder than others.

RATIONS

No. 1	No. 2
Roughage—Legume hay at will; 30 to 40 pounds silage	Roughage—Legume hay at will; 30 to 40 pounds silage
Grain Mixture—5 parts ground corn or barley	Grain Mixture—5 parts ground corn or barley
3 parts ground oats	2 parts ground oats
1 part oil meal, cotton seed meal or soy bean meal	1 part bran
	1 part oil meal, cotton seed meal or soy bean meal

TEST RATION No. 1

400 pounds corn
200 pounds oil meal
500 pounds bran
200 pounds cotton seed meal
400 pounds oats
100 pounds gluten

TEST RATION No. 2

300 pounds bran
200 pounds oats
200 pounds oil meal
200 pounds hominy

WARTS ON THE TEATS

Warts on the teats and udder form an annoying disfigurement as well as an obstacle to milking. While perhaps harmless themselves, they may lead to abrasions or fissures, thus exposing the skin of the animal to the invasion of blowflies or infections. Long warts may be removed by twisting or tying a silk thread tightly about the base of the growth. The wart will eventually slough off.

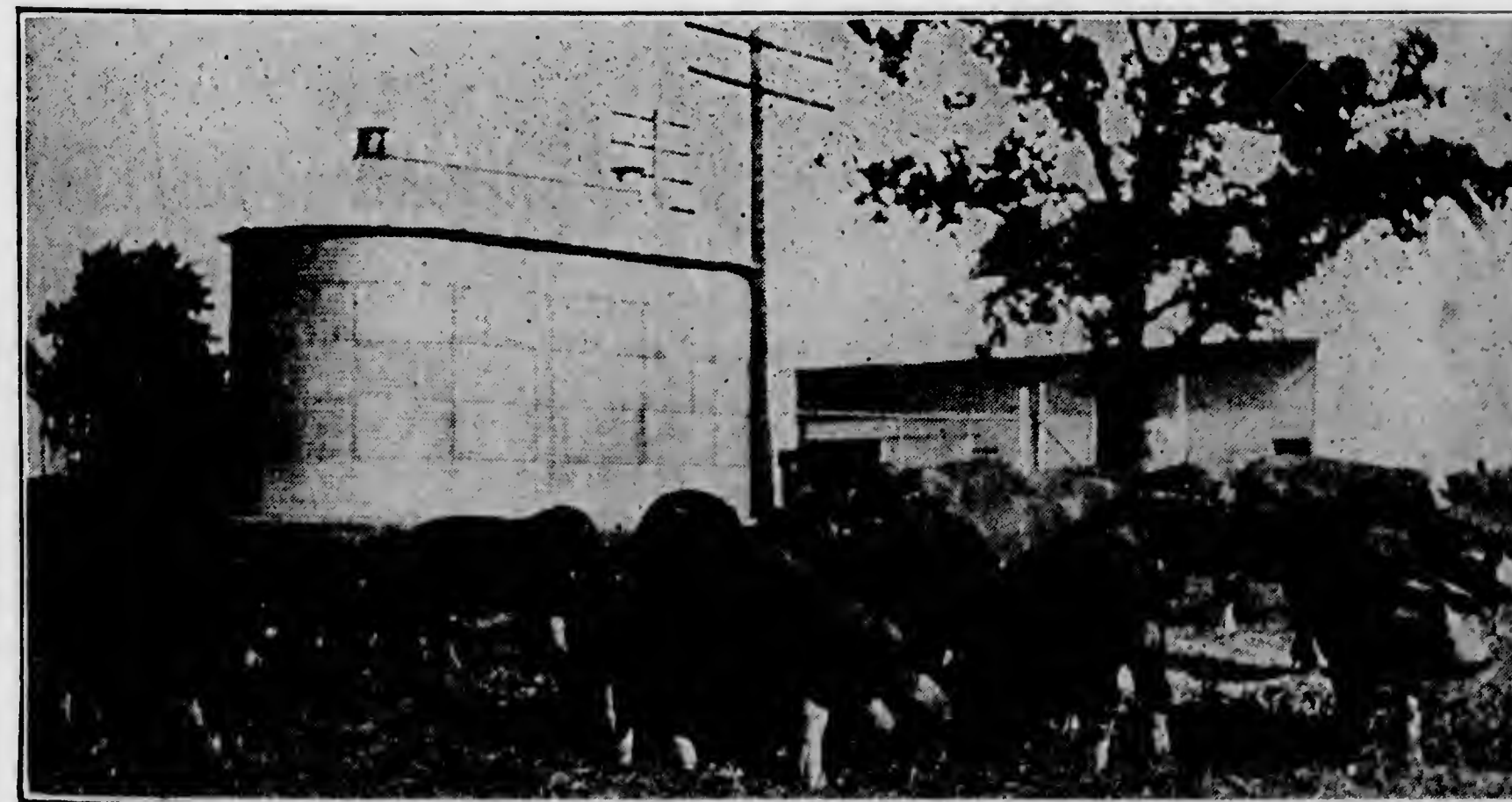
FEEDS AND THE COW'S HEALTH

Since the dairy cow is one of the hardest worked animals on the farm and continues this hard work 365 days every year for her whole period of usefulness, the effect of feeds upon her health is important. Each feed has its own peculiar effect upon the animal body. We do not know the specific effect of all feeds, but certain effects of some feeds are well understood. Cotton seed meal is known to cause constipation, while wheat bran and linseed meal are laxative. Among the roughages, silages, succulent feeds and the legume hays are laxative, while timothy hay, grass hay, oat straw, and corn stover are constipating. Therefore in balancing a ration the effect on the cow's health must be considered and those feeds should be used to counteract the effect of each other. Thus, if the roughages are constipating in nature, a grain mixture of laxative effect should be used. The bowels of the dairy cow in milk should be kept reasonably loose.

WHAT IS A BALANCED RATION

A balanced ration for a dairy cow is one consisting of a combination of feeds, both roughage and concentrates, which furnish the required protein, carbohydrates, fat and ash in the proper proportion and amounts to nourish a cow producing a known quantity of milk and butterfat for 24 hours. That is, a balanced feed furnishes the proper amount of feed for both the maintenance and production rations for one day.

A Co-operative Poland China Swine Journal, Owned by the Breeders; Upward of 400 Poland China Breeders now own this Swine and Farm Journal devoted to the interest of pure bred stock. Every Breeder of Poland China Hogs Should become a member of this Co-operative Journal.



Full Information Free—Write Today for Sample Copy.

This Journal keeps you posted on the care and feeding of the hog. Much valuable information, worth many times your investment.

COMBINE THE COW and SOW as the real MORTGAGE lifter.

Advertising rates on economy basis. Don't miss a single copy of this interesting Journal.

Subscription 1 year, 50c; 3 years, \$1.

THE POLAND CHINA ADVERTISER, : : : : Bluffton, Ohio

HINTS ON MILK ADVERTISING

Continued from page 66, Jan. 22 issue.

Careful preparation of advertising matter is especially necessary when advertising milk. In the survey, consumers were found that did not drink milk because they said they did not need it while others indicated that if there was sickness in the family they would use more milk. It is the opinion of the department that the feeling that milk is a food of value primarily to undernourished and sick individuals comes from past advertising of milk recommending the use of milk for such people, and points out that one of the aims of each advertiser should be to put milk on the basis of a food competing with commodities long considered as essential upon the dinner table.

Among several posters and advertisements of milk upon which the consumers were asked to pass judgment, was a picture of two dogs. One dog was well matured and the other, from the same litter, was about half as big. Similar diets with the exception of milk had been given the two animals and it was stated that "Milk Made the Difference."

"The poster presented a very interesting story but it failed to measure the psychological reaction of the reader. Association of dogs with milk rendered the advertisement of questionable value. Of seven posters this particular one drew the most criticism and was generally rated as the least desirable.

"A poster with healthy children with an appeal to mothers to watch and develop them was generally rated as the most effective. After all, it is usually the mother of the family who decides the amount of milk to be used and who does the purchasing. Maternal pride is a far better trait to which to appeal than such things as emphasizing the fact that a certain milk is clean and safe.

"In an important eastern city there is now appearing a milk poster upon the bill boards of the city with the slogan "Safe for Babies." Among the housewives in Philadelphia several were found who questioned the safeness of the milk supply. They were not aware that practically all the milk sold in the city was pasteurized and that stringent health regulations guaranteed the safeness of the milk. Such advertising as "Safe for Babies" tends to deepen the impression that milk is a commodity which may be contaminated. The only good which could come from such an appeal would be to increase the sales of the advertiser at the expense of a competitor.

"Greater foresight is needed in the preparation of copy. Maternal pride, strong and healthy children, pictures of action and strength must be associated with milk and great care must be taken to avoid associating milk with appeals which repel or deepen existing impressions that milk in some ways was particularly destined for nurseries and hospitals."

Advertisers should understand the consumption of their particular product within the home. Fresh milk and condensed

milk are not direct competitors. The manufacturer of canned milk must not think that to increase the consumption of his product he must take customers away from fresh milk. Similarly the market for fresh milk is different from that for canned milk and the advertising of the fresh milk distributor should be designed accordingly.

Housewives generally regard condensed milk as a substitute for cream rather than diluting it and consuming it in place of milk. Condensed milk is used more largely among poor families than among those with good incomes and large incomes. No cases were found of families which use condensed milk for drinking purposes, although it was determined that about one out of three families interviewed were users of canned milk in some form. Its use was most generally in tea and coffee. Many persons stated that they liked the taste of milk in this form in their beverages and others amplified their answers with the statement that they could not afford cream for use in beverages and preferred the thick canned milk to fresh milk.

Income has a decided influence upon the purchase of canned milk within the families interviewed. The families were classified by the size of their income and within each class it was noticed that the members using canned milk were larger in families which have the smallest income. The percentages of families using canned milk are as follows:

Poor families	62 per cent.
Middle class families	56 per cent.
Well-to-do families	28 per cent.
Wealthy families	12 per cent.

Convenience of canned milk to be used in emergency was mentioned by several housewives as being the reason why milk in this form was kept within the house and used occasionally. Within the wealthy group it was found that this reason was very important.

Italians declared that they were not great users of milk and their use of canned milk was equally low. Only one out of 12 families stated that canned milk was purchased for use within their households.

Canned milk competes with cream rather than with milk. Many of the users of canned milk were within the poor groups and it is quite possible that if these families were not able to purchase canned milk they would find the regular purchase of cream would amount to more than they could afford in paying for a flavoring to be used in their beverages.

Mrs. Prof.: "Are you quite sure you are true to me?"

Mr. Prof.: "Why, of course, dear; what an absurd question!"

Mrs. Prof.: "Well, then, kindly explain who this Violet Ray is you are always talking about."



TRAVERSE ECHO SYLVIA KING

Heads our ACCREDITED Herd.

His dam, a 33-lb. cow, averaged 102 lb. milk for 30 days and has a 35-lb. and a 32-lb. daughter.

Five of his seven nearest dams have one or more 30-lb. daughters.

He is bred to cows that return a substantial profit for the cost of their feed and care.

W. B. KENNEDY & SON,
BRADFORD CO., WYALUSING, PA.

Spring Brook Herd

is headed by

Cornucopia Finderne Pride

He is not only a show ring Grand Champion, but is backed by big records. His sire is a 33-lb. bull, one of the best sons of PONTIAC KORNDYKE. His dam made 26.60 lb. butter, 550 lb. milk in 7 days and is from the same dam as Finderne Pride Johanna Rue, 1,470.59 lb. butter in a year.

C. F. GILES

APALACHIN, NEW YORK

MICHIGAN HOLSTEINS

are Healthy.

MICHIGAN HOLSTEINS

are persistent producers

From this herd you can obtain Heifers sired by a 34-lb. bull from daughters of a 30-lb. bull and bred to a bull whose dam produced 35 lb. butter in 7 days.

Can sell one female or a carload, and a few real good bulls.

DAVID FALCONER

Scottville, - - Michigan.

CLUB ACTIVITIES

IN YAKIMA COUNTY

Stanley Butchart was elected president of the Yakima County Holstein Breeders' Association at its meeting held at Yakima, Washington, January 3d. Joseph Schreiner was chosen vice-president and George V. Harris was reelected secretary. The state convention will be held at Yakima, February 3 and 4, with a banquet and theatre party on the 3d.

WILL SUPPORT CLUB WORK

The Sheboygan Holstein Breeders' Association will actively support calf club work during the coming year. This was decided at the annual meeting of the organization held at Plymouth, Wisconsin, January 10th. County Agent S. S. Mathisen spoke on the tuberculosis drive and is trying to secure the signatures of 60% of the dairymen to make tuberculin testing compulsory. The annual banquet will be held February 28th.

Dr. H. A. Arpke of Sheboygan was elected president; William Lohuis, Oostburg, vice-president; John Zoberlin, Plymouth, and J. E. Stauss, Plymouth, directors; Witt Stewart, Plymouth, secretary. The directors holding over are D. W. Huenink, Cedar Grove; O. C. Baum, Random Lake; James Rock, Plymouth and Emil Titel, Plymouth.

THIRTY YEARS OF WORK

The Richmond-Riley Farmers' Club has entered its thirtieth year of organization. It had 135 members during the past year and is in a strong financial as well as social condition. Its annual meeting was held January 14th at which the principal speakers were county agriculturist C. M. Kidman, James G. Hayes of East Lansing, and Dr. Dunning. The subject of discussion was tuberculosis in the dairy herd and the audience was told that tuberculin testing of cows would soon be compulsory in the state of Michigan. A committee composed of Dr. Dunning and Chester Shirkey was named to draft resolutions petitioning the supervisors for an appropriation to put on a campaign for the eradication of tuberculosis among the herds of St. Clair County.

MOVE TO REDUCE DUES

The Waupaca County Holstein Breeders' Association held its annual meeting in the Court House at Waupaca, Wis., January 3.

There was a spirited discussion on the subject of reducing membership dues. It was argued that the dues were fixed during years of inflation and now are so high that it is difficult to obtain new members or even keep up the membership. It was finally voted that the board of nine directors should study the question and determine what action, if any, should be taken.

The moving picture films taken at the John Erickson farm at the Dairymen's Field Day in 1922, will be repaired and used as an advertisement for Waupaca County Holsteins.

John Jennings, who moved the previous resolution, then moved that the association go on record as favoring the forming of calf clubs in every school district of the County. This motion was supported by others and was passed by unanimous vote.

A. A. Washburn, editor of the Clintonville Gazette, gave an account of what Clintonville is doing in coöperating with the state and federal authorities in employing a special instructor to teach agriculture two days a week in the high schools in several townships and also to adult and junior classes. A short address was given by the Rev. S. G. Ruegg, pastor of the Congregational Church at Clintonville. A. E. Smith, vice-president, presided in the absence of the president, D. M. Jennings. The report of the secretary-treasurer, F. A. Nace was unanimously adopted.

J. H. Driessen of Marion, A. C. Klemm of Bear Creek and Arthur Krueger of Clintonville were elected to serve a term of three years on the board of nine directors.

LAFAYETTE CLUB DIRECTORS MEET

The directors of the Lafayette County Holstein Breeders' Association held a meeting at Darlington, January 6. A number of out-of-town visitors were present including members of the county board. A big call for good Holsteins was reported especially from the states of Nebraska and Kansas. Officers were elected as follows: president, Benjamin Andrews, Argyle; vice-president, Oscar Hillery, Darlington; secretary, W. J. Martin, Darlington and treasurer, M. H. Michaelson, Darlington.

WANT MORE CALF CLUBS

The North Dakota State Holstein Breeders' Association will give \$15.00 each to the Holstein calf club in the first eight counties organizing such clubs and carrying them through to the end of the year, according to W. F. Reynolds, state dairy commissioner, who is secretary of the association.

To be eligible to compete for the prize, a club must consist of seven members owning purebred calves or ten members owning grade calves. The association also agreed to offer \$10 for the best calf exhibited by a member of a Holstein calf club at the following fairs: Mandan, Fargo, Grand Forks, Valley City, Devils Lake and Minot. This club must be started by March 1st.

BUSY MEETING AT WAUSAU

At Wausau, Wisconsin, January 10th, E. A. Brehm, Jr., of Cherokee was elected president of the Marathon County Holstein Breeders' Association. Emil Herman was elected vice-president; Charles Symonds, secretary, and W. C. Wurthman, treasurer. At the morning session Harry Keller, the retiring president, was in the chair. The reports of the secretary and treasurer showed that the association broke about even during 1924 and now has in the treasury \$592.00, with a few bills outstanding.

At the previous meeting a sale committee had been appointed who now asked for \$500.00 to be set aside for advertising in well-known papers and magazines during the year. The amount was cut to \$300.00 which was duly appropriated.

The sum of \$100.00 was appropriated for the use of county club leader Merton L. Wright. The county association will give three dollars to each calf club member who exhibits at the county fair in case they do not get a prize and also add enough to any prize won to make the amount three dollars. Help will be given to send calves of championship calibre to the state fair. Secretary Charles Symonds was designated as delegate to attend the state Holstein convention and his expenses will be paid.

The association voted to incorporate and during the meeting the necessary papers were signed and sworn to and other necessary details performed, before making the application to the state department.

The proposed constitution and by-laws came up for discussion and were gone over item by item and a few changes and additions were made.



HEADQUARTERS FOR YOUNG STOCK

Every animal in this herd with the exception of the sire at its head, was raised here.

EARLY RISE HERD is under State and Federal Supervision.

MENZO A. BROOKER

R. D. 2,

South New Berlin, N. Y.

MONTANA BREEDERS MEET

At the annual meeting held at Bozeman, Montana, January 15th, Dr. Joseph Piedalue of Bozeman was elected president of the Montana Holstein Breeders' Association for the coming year; Mrs. J. H. Hofstetter of Lewistown, vice-president; and E. J. Hasberude, Montana State College, secretary-treasurer. At the annual sale Bess Cornucopia Koningen, consigned by the Montana State College brought the top price of \$200.00 going to H. W. Bunston of Hardin. Fourteen purebred Holstein cattle brought their owners \$2,005.

STEWART RE-ELECTED

Paul P. Stewart of Maynard, Iowa, was re-elected president at the annual meeting of the Lafayette County Holstein Breeders' Association.

It was decided to hold a consignment sale on March 5th at West Union and to put a county show herd on the circuit next fall. An Association herd was sent out last fall in charge of Fred Pieplow and won 112 ribbons at the Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma State Fairs and the Waterloo Dairy Cattle Congress.

REGARDING DELEGATE NOMINATIONS

Petitions for nominating delegates to attend the Convention of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America which is scheduled to be staged at Grand Rapids, Mich., June 3d and 4th, will be mailed to each member of the Association, February 4, 1925. To nominate delegates a member must write on the nominating petition the names of those he wishes to take part in the convention. Only individual life members are eligible for nomination.

Nominating petitions must be mailed to Secretary Houghton on or before March 5, 1925. Secretary Houghton's notice says that members who wish to suggest any changes in the by-laws should send draft of such changes to him not later than April 24, 1925. Such proposed amendments will then be submitted to a committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

The appended table shows the number of members in each district, the number of delegates such district is entitled to under the delegate system and the number of signatures necessary to nominate a delegate in each district.

District	Members	Delegates	Signatures
Alabama	20	1	3
Arizona	73	1	3
Arkansas	27	1	3
California	527	4	3
Colorado	185	2	3
Connecticut	227	2	3

District	Members	Delegates	Signatures
Delaware	73	1	3
District of Columbia	23	1	3
Florida	21	1	3
Georgia	39	1	3
Hawaii	14	1	3
Idaho	113	2	3
Illinois	1,184	7	5
Indiana	460	3	3
Iowa	607	4	3
Kansas	523	4	3
Kentucky	80	1	3
Louisiana	24	1	3
Maine	313	3	3
Maryland	221	2	3
Massachusetts	501	4	3
Michigan	1,706	10	10
Minnesota	1,362	8	5
Mississippi	27	1	3
Missouri	210	2	3
Montana	77	1	3
Nebraska	242	2	3
Nevada	16	1	3
New Hampshire	257	2	3
New Jersey	400	3	3
New Mexico	11	1	3
New York	4,698	24	10
North Carolina	39	1	3
North Dakota	160	2	3
Ohio	1,990	11	10
Oklahoma	133	2	3
Oregon	209	2	3
Pennsylvania	2,110	12	10
Rhode Island	40	1	3
South Carolina	27	1	3
South Dakota	183	2	3
Tennessee	54	1	3
Texas	126	2	3
Utah	80	1	3
Vermont	478	3	3
Virginia	177	2	3
Washington	401	3	3
West Virginia	60	1	3
Wisconsin	4,137	22	10
Wyoming	32	1	3
Canada	55	1	3
Foreign Countries	19	..	..
Honorary Membership	72	..	..
Addresses Unknown	197	..	..
Total	25,040	173	

Silverwood Stock Farm

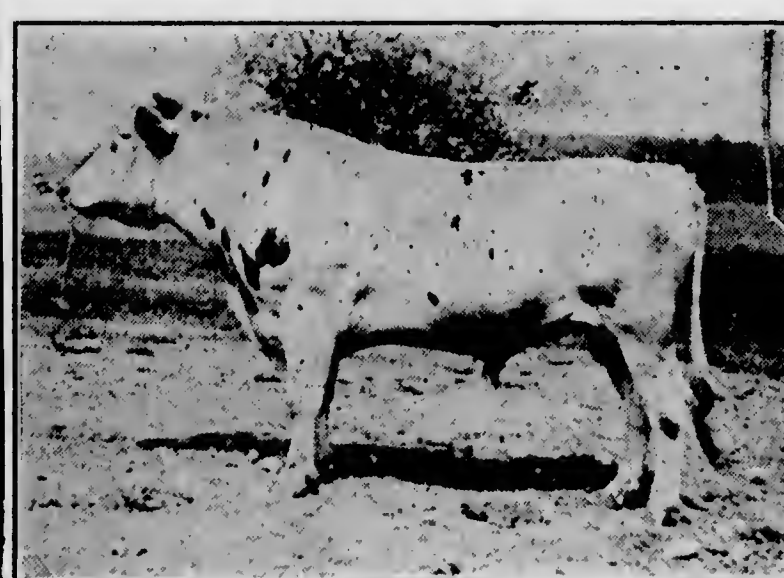
Home of Good Individuals and Big Producers.

Senior Sire: KING PONTIAC ALCATRA PIETJE, famous sire and show bull and sire of producers and show animals.

Junior Sire: DUTCHLAND KONIGEN CREAMELLE BOY, a son of King Segis Pontiac Konigen and Dutchland Creamelle Colantha Vale, 881.21 lb. butter, 21,701.5 lb. milk in a year; her dam 27,625 lb. milk in a year; her dam 29,591.4 lb. milk.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

H. S. BROWN & SONS
Susquehanna Co., Thompson, Pa.

SYLVDAL HERD
is headed by

SIR CHAMPION SYLVIA, a son of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac and Belle Model Champion Sylvia, a 30-lb. daughter of a twice 37-lb. cow.

The seven nearest dams of this splendid bull average 35.43 lb. butter in 7-day official work.

Sylvdale Herd is Accredited. Let us give you a tip—Stock bred here not only make big records in other hands but also win prizes at State Fairs.

GLENN L. WARNER
R. D. No. 5 Cuba, N. Y.

40 Head for Sale

Twenty head of Registered Holsteins due to freshen soon.

A nice bunch of heifer and bull calves from 2 months to a year old.

Priced for Quick Sale.

J. R. FROST
Munnsville, New York

Maple Ridge Farm

HOME OF

King Rag Apple Plum
Copia and
King Sylvia Korndyke
Tweede

WHEN LOOKING FOR TOP
NOTCH HOLSTEINS COME
AND SEE US!

Accredited Herd

J. S. & F. R. Howard
Susquehanna Co. SPRINGVILLE, PA.



OUR KIND

This heifer was bred in our herd as was her dam and granddam.

Such heifers grow into producing cows that make good wherever they go.

L. N. MACK & SON and
FLOYD E. MACK
Montrose, Pennsylvania

Herd under State and Federal Supervision. We have 120 head to select from.

King Dixie Keyes

Junior herdsire at

Waldron Farm

is not only a beauty, individually, but his pedigree combines the blood of several of the breed's greatest show cows and biggest producers as demonstrated in both short and long time tests.

How about a daughter of KING SYLVIA PONTIAC PIETJE bred to "Dixie"?

Our Accredited Herd numbers 60 head.

MRS. MAUD DWIGHT
South Otselic, N. Y.
Chenango Co.

MANUFACTURED MILK MARKETS

Condensed and evaporated milk markets continue to hold a steady and firm position, with the outlook favorable for the immediate future. Results of manufacturer's efforts made to reduce stocks along in the summer, together with such control of production as it was possible to establish, have shown up each month since then in the lighter stocks and improved feeling. For the first time in months reports are now heard of occasional factories where milk receipts are insufficient to take care of orders and at other factories where buying demand is reported only fair; production is not heavy and as a result there is little appreciable surplus. Even in some districts where there were condensary surpluses, reports indicate that favorable fluid milk prices have attracted such milk away temporarily. A still further factor which seems to contribute to the support of the markets is the report that distributors who generally have been conservative in their buying policies, are not stocked up heavily, which if true means that the influence of even the relatively light stocks held by manufacturers needs to be discounted to some extent. On the whole, the feeling seems to be one of optimism, with an outlook for more active business during the month ahead.

Looking at the market from a statistical standpoint, the statement just made seems justified. No figures are available showing the January movement, but on January 1st unsold stocks as reported by manufacturers were less than one-third of what they were on January 1st, of last year, and considerable less than half of what they were on December 1st. At the same time, unfilled orders as reported showed remarkable increases, being practically double on January 1st the unfilled orders of December 1st and more than ten times heavier than on January 1st, 1924.

Total stocks of condensed and evaporated milk reported in manufacturers' hands on January 1st amounted to 117,724,000 lb. Total stocks the previous month were 158,000,000 lb. and the previous year were 191,000,000 lb. so that a very material reduction has occurred. It is worthy of note to mention the heavy reductions which have continued monthly since July 1st, when stocks were 288,458,000 lb. The reduction during that period is close to 60%. It is important to note also from the following how the January 1st stocks compare with previous years.

TOTAL STOCKS ON JANUARY 1

1920	122,917,000 lb.
1921	229,410,000 lb.
1922	179,390,000 lb.
1923	67,144,000 lb.
1924	191,312,000 lb.
1925	117,724,000 lb.

Aside from what may be termed regular business, there is

scarcely any talk regarding export business. December exports were comparatively light, amounting to only 3,095,000 lb. of condensed and 7,766,000 lb. of evaporated. Total exports for 1924 amounted to 206,029,000 lb., compared with 194,264,000 lb. in 1923.

More than twice as much powdered milk was exported during 1924 than was the previous year, the figures being 5,529,414 lb. in 1924 and 2,437,367 lb. in 1923. The December shipments were 486,958 lb. while for the corresponding month of 1923, the figures were less than 200,000 lb. The United Kingdom took 226,250 lb. or nearly one-half of the quantity, Germany took 60,450 lb., the Netherlands 39,750 lb. and Belgium took 32,371 lb. Mexico is a good customer for this product for the shipments during last December amounted to 17,113 lb.

HIGH PRICE FOR POOL MILK

Members of the Dairyman's League are rejoicing over the December net pool price of \$2.41, the highest pool price since December 1922. The amount deducted for expenses was nine cents per hundred. Approximately 138,500,000 pounds of pool milk were handled during December.

The annual meeting of the locals of the Dairyman's League Co-operative Association, Inc., are scheduled for Saturday, January 31. Each local elects five directors and each board of directors elects a president and secretary. The results of these meetings were not received for use in the February 8th issue.

LEAGUE PRICES TO CONTINUE

At the regular January meeting of the Board of Directors of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc., held in New York City on January 16 and 17, it was recommended that the present schedule of milk prices be continued through February, unless a change in marketing conditions should make necessary a revision in some of the classes. The Executive Committee have authority to act in such an emergency.

So far as the League is concerned, however, reports indicate that there is good reason for believing these prices may be maintained throughout the month. The present prices are considerably higher than a year ago at this time. The price now in effect are: Class 1, \$3.07 per 100 lb. (3 per cent butterfat) at the 201-210 mile freight zone; class 2-A (milk for cream) \$2.10 plus skim milk value; class 2-B (plain condensed and ice cream) \$2.25; class 2-C (soft cheeses) \$2.15; class 3-A evaporated, sweetened condensed) \$1.90; class 3-B (milk powder) \$1.85; class 3-C (Swiss and other cheeses of similar type) \$1.65; classes 4-A and 4-B (butter and American cheese) price determined by average wholesale price of butter and cheese, respectively, during January.

LEAGUE DISCONTINUES MAKING EVAPORATED MILK

Discontinuation of the manufacture of evaporated milk is the surprising statement coming from the office of the Dairy-men's League Coöperative Association, Inc. The directors of the League have sold to the Borden's Company the plants at Burke, and Whitesville, N. Y., and have leased to the Borden's plants at Milton, Cooperstown and Troy, Pa.

President Slocum in an official statement says that the League has very little available milk surplus and that it will be possible "for the League to obtain possibly one cent per quart more for its members in their January sales and possibly two cents more for their February sales."

"From now on, our volume of manufactured products will be so small that the officials felt that an organization to maintain these manufactured products was unwarranted and that others in the industry who had facilities already established could act as agents for the League to handle the small amount of manufactured products which the League has."

The League will not seek for new members unless such additional members will be a distinct advantage to the present membership. It will be League policy to avoid increasing any surplus beyond its present proportions.

Heavy expenditures for advertising appearing in magazines of national household circulation has been resorted to to build up a demand for evaporated milk marketed under the Dairy-lea trademark. The League will retain the ownership of this trademark although the Borden Company have a lease by the terms of which they agree to act as distributing agent of the Dairy-lea brand of evaporated milk.

NEXT NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW

The Indiana State Fair Grounds at Indianapolis will be the place where the 1925 National Dairy Show will be staged and the dates will be October 10 to 17, reports the Indianapolis Star. The preliminary arrangements were made by a committee consisting of Charles L. Hill, Chicago, president of the National Dairy Association, Secretary Skinner and two members of the executive committee which met in January with Manager Earl K. Ferguson and a committee representing the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce.

The Hoosier capital is well located for such a show. It is a great railroad center, readily accessible from all parts of the country. The fair grounds are large and the buildings commodious. The cattle building is ample and modern and there is lots of space for machinery exhibits.

Dad, (sternly)—"Where were you last night?"

Son—"Oh, just riding around with some of the boys."

Dad—"Well, tell 'em not to leave their hairpins in the car."

ON THE OLD SHAUL HOMESTEAD

A. H. Shaul of Jasper, N. Y. has been breeding purebred Holsteins for eight years and has an accredited herd of purebred producers. The present herd consists of twenty-one head but Mr. Shaul rebuilt his stable last summer and expects to increase the herd. He did most of the work himself with the assistance of his farm help.

Mr. Shaul, or as he is usually called, Bert, is a good caretaker and his calves are exceptionally nice. The herd is



SOME OF BERT SHAUL'S ACCREDITED HOLSTEINS

headed by King Segis Paul Posch Korndyke, a son of King Segis Paul Elnora Ina Korndyke from Miss Betsy Posch Korndyke.

The Shaul homestead contains 212 acres of which fifty acres are in timber. A large number of White Leghorns are kept and eggs are shipped. There is a sugar bush containing 500 trees on the farm and a special grade syrup is made which finds a ready market.

Mr. Shaul has two daughters, one of which graduated from high school when fifteen years old and the other graduated from Syracuse University when twenty years of age and is now teaching, getting \$1,600 for her first year which, Mr. Shaul says, is considerably better than she could do if she remained on the farm. The home has the conveniences which a good farm and a high class Holstein herd well managed will bring. It is lighted by electric current derived from a Westinghouse lighting plant.

WILL MEET AT GROVE CITY

The winter meeting of the Grove City Accredited Cattle Association will be held at Grove City, Pa., February 19th. The principal speakers will be E. B. Fitts, of State College, head of the Bureau of Dairy Extension Work and the district Holstein fieldman, Allen N. Crissey.

This will be an all day affair. It will begin at 10 a. m., with a luncheon at noon at the Penn-Grove Hotel.

Choice Young Producers

sired by

KING DE KOL QUALITY

and bred to

MAPLE CORNER SUPREME

whose dam is a 32.6 lb. cow that averaged 83.6 lb. milk a day for 30 days. His six nearest dams average 35.11 lb. butter in official work.

This herd is ACCREDITED and has never housed a reactor.

C. F. GRIDLEY

Tioga Co., Candor, New York.

Polled Holsteins



For Beauty Production Prolificacy Profitableness

Safety of Self and Stock

Place a Polled Holstein Bull at the head of your herd. Prices and Quality are both right.

GEORGE E. STEVENSON

727 Connell Building, Scranton, Pa.

Log Cabin Herd

is ACCREDITED and is headed by

King Hengerveld Lefa Joh

His sire is KING JOH. His daughters and granddaughters are noted for production. His back- ing is of the best.

His dam is YANKEE LEFA 32.09 lb. butter in 7 days averaging 81.2 lb. milk per day. As a junior three-year-old she produced 675.11 lb. butter, 14,938.2 lb. butter in a year. She is by Dutehland Colantha Sir Inka—97 A. R. O. daughters, the most noted son of Colantha Johanna Lad.

RALPH C. JACKSON

Conneaut Lake, Pennsylvania.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

Feb. 17—Waterloo, Ia., Sherman Bros. Dispersal.
Feb. 19—Sheldon, Iowa, Northwest Iowa Holstein Breeders' Association Sale.
Feb. 24—Owatonna, Minn., Dairy Center Sale.
Feb. 25—Minden, Neb., Midwest Holstein-Friesian Association Sale.
Feb. 25—Aurora, Ill., Roberts Holstein Company Dispersal.
Feb. 28—Clear Spring, Md., W. H. Price Sale.
March 7—Watsontown, Pa., H. R. Remley Dispersal Sale, R. Austin Backus, Mexico, N. Y., Manager.
March 10—Mt. Holly Springs, Pa., W. W. Yeingst Sale.
March 10—Waterloo, Ia., Iowa Spring Guaranty Sale.
March 12—Huntsdale, Pa., W. A. Woods' Sale.
March 17—Horseheads, N. Y., Westlake and Dunn Dispersal, R. A. Backus Mexico, N. Y., Mgr.
March 18—Myerstown, Pa., Jacob W. Brubaker Sale.
March 19—Wymore, Neb., J. E. Mitchell Dispersal.
March 25—Harrisburg, Pa., Bonnymead Herd Dispersal.
March 31—Topeka, Kan., Kansas State Breeders' Sale.
April 29-30, May 1—Abington, Pa., Fourth Brentwood Show and Sale.
May 6-7—Cuba, N. Y., New York Breeders' Spring Sale.
May 8—Lake Mills, Wis., Lake Mills Breeders' Sale.

BONNYMEAD HERD TO BE DISPERSED

For thirty years Bonnymead Stock Farm, on the edge of Harrisburg, Pa., has been the home of a big producing herd of purebred Holsteins. It is a source of regret to those who know the past history of this herd to learn that it will be dispersed at public auction on March 25. The entire herd now consists of 102 head and every animal will be sold. Many of the animals in the herd are young yet the average milk production for the past year was over 10,000 lb., despite the fact that one-third of the milkers were in their first lactation period. This splendid showing was made on two milkings a day and with ordinary farm care and attention. Three cows that will be sold on the 25th of March have produced over 14,000 lb. milk in a year under these conditions. It is only fair to say that one of the men in charge of the cattle has been on the farm for at least thirty years as has the capable and genial superintendent Hiram Billett.

The blood lines shown in the pedigrees of the herd are noted for production as well as individuality. The Bonnymead animals are descendants of such noted sires as King Segis, Hengerveld De Kol, Judge Segis, Pietje 22's Woodcrest Lad, King of the Pontiacs, Mooie Mutual De Kol and Pontiac Korndyke. The Bonnymead herd is under state and federal supervision but the animals will be sold subject to the standard sixty-day retest. The auctioneers will be J. C. Hess of Hershey and Glenn R. Mead of East Aurora, N. Y. We believe this is the first time Colonel Mead has sold so far south in the Keystone State. A year or two ago, the Colonel generously donated his services to sell the surplus of the Pennsylvania College Herd on Farmers' Day. His efforts pleased those who heard him and the result has been that since that time he has officiated at a number of sales in northern and central Pennsylvania, proving that a good deed never goes entirely unrewarded. The pedigrees will be explained by the veteran Holstein breeder S. R. Miller of Chambersburg, Pa. A sale of purebred Holsteins held in southern Pennsylvania without Mr. Miller would be like the play of Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark.

(Concluded on page 104.)

SUNNY LAWN STOCK FARM



A Herd of Accredited Producers

that make and are making a nice profit above feed cost. They are bred to SUSQUEHANNA JUDGE SEGIS LEORALINE whose four nearest dams have 7-day records averaging 29.75 lb. butter.

Can spare you a few.

MURRAY A. MILLER, R. D. 3, Milton, Pa.

THE OLDEST HERD IN NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY

"We Are All"
Always looking for good things and seeking for better methods with which to secure better RESULTS.
"Mead's the Man"
The Live-Wire Auctioneer
Send for one of our Folders.
GLENN R. MEAD, East Aurora, N. Y.

SALES MANAGER:

Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER,

Chambersburg,

Penna.

Allegany County Cattle

have a splendid record for health as well as Type and Production.

The following herd owners living close to Cuba, New York, who work their own farms and milk their own cows, offer you purebred Holsteins that will earn for YOU a profit over feed cost.

EVERY herd listed is ACCREDITED—to the other desirable qualifications, is added the primal one of HEALTH.

Amsden Bros.....Cuba
Roy Chamberlain.....Caneadea
Glenn German.....Cuba
Jay B. Harbeck & Sons.....
.....Black Creek
Glenn L. Warner.....Cuba
Mary F. Witter & Son...Cuba

PEDIGREES

Twelve years' experience compiling up-to-date, neat and accurate pedigrees.
4-gen., 8 1/2 by 11—3 copies \$0.75
4-gen., 13 by 16—3 copies 1.25
5-gen., 3 copies 2.00
Sends us your order to-day—immediate attention.

BACKUS PEDIGREE CO.,
Box E, Mexico, N. Y.

TEAT TRIEVE Saves Teats From Going Blind
For Spider, Infectious Scabs, Frosted and Injured Teats.
Teat Trieve applied when a cow's teat have orifices scabbed over or ball-like swelling near the end, quickly restores to normal before the udder becomes affected. Invaluable to all Dairy-men. Prevents contagion, saves time, trouble and losses. \$1.00 per bottle, postpaid, also C. O. D. Satisfaction guaranteed.
HICKOK PRODUCTS CO., K-22, Owatonna, Minn.

"Yes, my friends," said the theological lecturer, "some admire Moses, who instituted the old law; some, Paul, who spread the new. But after all, which character in the Bible has had the largest following?"

As he paused, a voice from the back bench shouted: "Ananias!"

HAS RAISED HIS ENTIRE HERD

When a man has raised every animal he has in his herd from stock which he himself has raised, he has a legitimate claim to be considered a real breeder. Menzo A. Brooker of South New Berlin, N. Y., has a herd of sixty registered Holsteins and, with the exception of the herdsire, every one has been raised on the Brooker farm. Years ago Mr. Brooker started with a few animals and the present herd is the result.

At the head of the herd is a young bull obtained from Dan Anderson, a well known Holstein breeder living within a few miles of Mr. Brooker. The dam of this bull, Minnie Monk of Grayfields, as a three-year-old made an A. R. O. record of 18.74 lb. butter averaging 60 lb. milk a day. She is a granddaughter of Pontiac Korndyke, being by the well known A. R. O. sire, Sir Fairview Pontiac Korndyke.

The sire of the young bull is King Reliance Lockhart Veeman, a son of Pearl Lockhart Reliance, 882.1 lb. butter, 15,837.7 lb. milk in a year as a senior four-year-old, records that stand close to the head of the Dairymen's Division list. Besides being a producer Pearl Reliance Lockhart is a show cow. Exhibited as a three-year-old at the New York State Fair, she headed her class. She is from a 26-lb. dam and was sired by King Pontiac Reliance, he by King of the Pontiacs from a 33-lb. sister of Ormsby Korndyke Lad.

HOLSTEIN BULL. Three of his dams averaged 108 pounds milk 1 day. 40.48 lb. butter 7 days, \$125.00. **WISCONSIN LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATION, Appleton, Wis.**

Wife—A woman's mind is undoubtedly cleaner than a man's!

Hubby—Undoubtedly, my dear—it's so often changed!



PIETJE ALCARTRA FAYNE

30.03 lb. butter, 707.7 lb. milk in 7 days, 104 lb. milk in a day.

On the 10th day of January, she dropped a big, strong, handsome calf, a full brother to our herdsire.

KING IDEAL

(The bull with an ideal dam.)
Mother and son are doing well.

CECIL L. A. RESSEGUE

Ideal Farm Kingsley, Pa.

Three Clean Tests without a Reactor.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

(Concluded from page 103.)

ACCREDITED HERD TO BE SOLD

Consignments from the herd of W. A. Woods of Carlisle, Pa., have been sold in a number of nationally advertised sales. Animals from this herd have always brought good prices. There are several reasons for this. Mr. Woods is a splendid caretaker and his animals come into the ring in the pink of condition. They are well grown and show promise of making big producers. Then, the Woods' herd is accredited and has been for some time.

At the head of the Woods' establishment stands King Ormsby Abbekerk Helena, a remarkably handsome bull. A number of good judges who have examined him claim that he is the best looking son of King of the Ormsbys they ever saw. His dam, Allamuchy K A Helena, is a daughter of Korndyke Abbekerk. As a junior three-year-old, she made a seven day official record of 20.58 lb. butter, 455.5 lb. milk. She was a daughter of a 24 lb. cow of Burke, Spofford and Koningen breeding, New York State families noted for both individuality and production. King of the Ormsbys has a number of daughters with creditable records. He is full brother to Bess Johanna Ormsby and was by Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes from Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d, 38.22 lb. butter in seven days, 1,290.9 lb. butter in a year.

The entire Woods' herd will be sold. As this herd is small Ivo V. Otto also of Carlisle will have six head of cattle in the sale from his accredited herd, at the head of which was Lothian De Kol Korndyke, a bull whose daughters have made such a remarkable showing in cow testing association work that his services have been secured by the authorities of Pennsylvania State College and this bull is now in service in the State College herd.

H. E. Robertson of York, Pa., will consign half dozen animals from his herd and as everyone knows the Robertson herd won many honors last fall at leading fairs particularly in the Southern States for Mr. Robertson believes in developing this potential market which lies almost at his door and has been termed the greatest undeveloped market for Holstein dairy cattle in the United States.

The sale will take place on the Woods' Farm at Huntsdale, Cumberland Co., Pa., on March 12. Besides the cattle there will be thirty head of Big Type Poland China hogs for Mr. Woods is a believer of purebred stock of all kinds and has just as good a herd of hogs as he does of cattle.

SALE HELD DESPITE TROUBLES

On Saturday, January 10, the Holstein breeders of Seward County, Nebraska, held a sale on the Seward Fair Grounds. The sale was held under several disadvantages. It has been postponed and both weather and roads were bad, yet there was a good attendance. The twenty-nine head brought \$2,697, an average of \$93. The top price was \$175 for an animal consigned by Lloyd McGrew of Milford, and purchased by Chris Weber of Dorchester. Other consigners were: Hildebrand & Duerr, Ramsey & Son of Seward; B. H. King and L. H. Diers.

Most of the animals offered were young, and under the conditions the sale is reported as being fairly satisfactory to all concerned.

GRADES BRING GOOD PRICE

A. F. Broege of Martintown, Wis., had a splendid herd of high class grade Holsteins that had earned a local reputation as producers. It became necessary for Mr. Broege to dispose of his herd of fifteen head. They averaged over \$100 and one cow brought \$115. The sale was held about the middle of January.

When the Whole Herd

cows and heifers included, average 9,124.2 lb. milk, 315.6 lb. fat in a year of C.T.A. work—You know the stock is good.

When the State and Federal accredited veterinarians give a herd a clean bill of health you have a right to expect it to be healthy.

The individuality you judge for yourself.

This herd will please you in all three points.

And we have stock for sale.

RAY J. SABIN

Spencer, R. D. 2 New York



Cows in this Herd have produced more than 12,000 lb. milk in a year in C. T. A. work and make a good profit above feed cost.

We can show you a whole lot of first prize and championship ribbons won at local fairs.

This Herd is Accredited—has never housed a reactor.

Will price anything in the herd.

A. R. BUSH

Montrose, Pennsylvania.

Cow Testing Association Reports

HENRICO ASSOCIATION MAKES GOOD SHOWING

By L. P. EMMERICK

The Henrico County Cow Testing Association finished its year's work with very creditable production. The 576 cows showed an average production of 7,827 lb. milk and 300.61 lb. butterfat. This is the second association in Virginia to average over 300 lb. butterfat.

There were four herds that average over 9,000 lb. milk and seven that average over 325 lb. butterfat. Every herd passed the 250 mark in butterfat, and only one fell slightly under 6,000 lb. milk.

Mr. X. Beck is the owner of the highest milk producing herd. His herd of 18 purebred Holsteins averaged 10,066 lb. milk and 353.2 lb. butterfat. This is the first herd in Henrico County ever to reach an average of 10,000 lb. Butterfat production was increased about 70 lb. over the preceeding year.

Mr. H. W. Gills is the owner of the second high herd in milk and third in butterfat. His herd of 42 purebred Holsteins average 974 lb. milk and 350.1 lb. butterfat. These three high herds have been in the cow testing association since the organization three years ago. By the help of the association they have gradually increased the production of their herds each year.

Duanna Walker 2d, a purebred Holstein owned by Minniborya Farm, made the highest individual record of any cow in the association. Her record for the year 1924 in cow testing work was 20,817 lb. milk and 701.0 lb. butterfat, or 876.2 lb. butter. This is the highest record in both milk and butterfat ever made in the Henrico Association.

First place for butterfat production was taken by a herd of twenty-eight grade

Jerseys which averaged 355.4 lb. butterfat, 7,403 lb. milk. The age of the members of this herd makes the performance especially noticeable as almost one-third of the animals completing a full year's work were two-year-old heifers and the average age of the entire herd was only four years, three months.

Two purebred Guernsey heifers, half-sisters, being by the same sire, made nice showing as two-year-olds, one making 627.5 lb. butterfat, 13,419 lb. milk and the other 537.5 lb. fat. A grade Guernsey in this association produced 12,555 lb. milk, 571.1 lb. butterfat on two milkings a day throughout the year and dropped two living normal calves.

Minniborya Farm is owner of the three highest cows in milk, all of which are over 17,000 lb. milk. Three out of the four highest butterfat records also go to Minniborya Farm. This farm also has the distinction of having had the high cow every year since the organization of the Henrico Association.

TEST WORK IN MARYLAND

Two purebred Holsteins owned by Douglas Diamond of Gaithersburg, led the list of cows tested in the Maryland Associations for the month of December. Mamie one of the Diamond cows is credited with 89.2 lb. fat and 1,823 lb. milk and her stablemate with 87.6 lb. fat and 1,752 lb. milk. Black and white cows filled the ten leading places. A grade is third with 79.3 lb. fat, then comes a purebred owned by J. Homer Remsburg of Middletown with 76.2 lb. fat and 2,179 lb. milk. She is followed by a purebred owned by Powie Etchison, with 74.6 lb. fat. J. D. King of Germantown, has one purebred with 70.9 lb. fat and 1,817 lb. milk, and another with

67.7 lb. fat and 1,939 lb. milk, while W. R. Whittingham of Corbet has a purebred cow, named Queen of the Herd, with 68.7 lb. fat and 1,962 lb. milk. Twelve associations reported their leaders, in seven instances they are purebred Holsteins and in three other are grades.

The leading herd in Baltimore County was owned by H. M. Carroll of Ashland, and it averaged 1,850 lb. milk and 30.18 lb. fat. The A. C. McCardell herd led the Frederick County association with an average of 1,056 lb. milk and 36.9 lb. fat. Holstein herds, either purebred or grade, stood prominent in every association report.

TESTING IN THE KEYSTONE STATE

December production is reported by 27 Pennsylvania Cow Testing Associations. In these associations 8,030 cows were tested of which 741 exceeded 40 lb. fat and 1,130 produced more than 1,000 lb. milk. The Cumberland Association had the high ten cows averaging 68.2 lb. fat. The Warren-Elk association was second with 63.9 lb. and Washington County Association was third with 63.2 lb. A registered Holstein was the high milk producer being credited with 2,722 lb. She is owned by J. H. Neuber and is enrolled in the Sullivan County Association. Second is a grade herd owned by G. S. Henry and Son. In the Edinboro association she produced 2,682 lb. milk. A registered Holstein owned by A. C. Yoder has 2,509 lb. milk to her credit. A grade Holstein from the Henry herd leads for fat production with 91.2 lb. A purebred Ayrshire is second with 83.8 lb. and a registered Holstein owned by G. W. Strock of Mechanicsburg, was third with 83.4 lb.

Start Your Boy With This One

A Polled Heifer



Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago

is siring splendid youngsters.

He is by California's best bred herdsire and greatest show bull.

The dams are producers and backed by many records.

Let me sell you a nice young bull. Herd ACCREDITED.

L. L. ALLIS

Rummerfield, Pennsylvania.

VIRGINIA HOLSTEINS



ORMSBY KORNDYKE HOCKSTER LAD
our herdsire, has EIGHTEEN Sisters that have each produced 1,000 lb. butter in a year.

He is by O. K. L. from a 35.14 lb. cow that averaged 90 lb. milk a day and heads a 3 generation group of 30 lb. cows.

We offer choice sons of this bull and also a few heifers.

Remember—Our herd is ACCREDITED.

CHENEY BROTHERS & JONES

Randolph, Virginia

PRICE \$100

Herd Fully Accredited

A. CONRAD SLIFER

Lewisburg Union Co., Pa.

Come to Chenango County for Good Holsteins!

Chenango is one of the four leading counties of New York State for number of Registered Holstein-Friesians. Every owner is a practical Breeder and Dairyman, and each herd here listed is under State and Federal Supervision and is periodically Tuberculin Tested. These herds are within a short distance of Sherburne and Norwich. Good Roads and splendid railroad facilities.

Dan E. Anderson Norwich
Menzo A. Brooker
South New Berlin
Mrs. Maud Dwight
South Otselic



SIZE AND TYPE COMBINED

Just another member of our herd. She and 23 others all ages, averaged 11,402 lb. milk in a year of C. T. A. work.

Owing to lack of room we wish to sell our coming calf crop.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

JAY B. HARBECK & SONS
Black Creek, New York

FOR SALE.—Yearling bull mostly black. Price reasonable for quality. Two heifers, Sixty Dollars each. Accredited Herd.

MRS. I. T. SHADE,
Harris Station, Ohio.

"GENUINE ASPIRIN TABLETS"—100 GOSNEY'S GENUINE ASPIRIN TABLETS, 45c, MAILED PREPAID. GUARANTEED. Sample Free. Agents Wanted. GOSNEY, New Dorp, New York.

FOR SALE.—Four head, Junior 2 and 3 years old; fresh, 35 to 50 lb. at two milkings. Colantha Johanna Lad breeding. Herd fully accredited. CHAS. HUNT, Standing Stone, Pa.

A Classified Advertisement in THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN is a paying investment.

TEST WORK IN WISCONSIN

Again a registered Holstein cow owned by the Makido Farms leads the list of animals tested in the Wisconsin Associations. During December the records of the Tomahawk Association credit this animal with the production of 128.9 lb. butterfat. A grade Holstein owned by Rockwell and Katterhenry of Beloit, led the local association with 117.3 lb. butterfat and stands second in the entire state. Wm. Wenger owned the purebred Holstein that, enrolled in the Cedargrove Association, produced 105.4 lb. butterfat the third highest record in the state. The herd holding highest honors for production is owned by N. S. Wakefield. This herd consisted of grade and registered Holsteins and is credited with an average of 57.2 lb. fat, 1,577 lb. milk in the Warrens Association.

Production was reported by 138 associations of which 86 were headed by black and white cows. In two instances particulars are not given as to whether the animal was a grade or purebred but in 38 associations the leader was a registered cow while in 46 associations grade Holsteins held the place of honor. Registered or grade Guernseys head 28 other associations.

Three hundred and sixty-three cows were tested in the Columbia County Association during December. Of these 110 exceeded the 40 lb. mark and nine herds produced better than a 40 lb. average. The high herd and high individual belonged to Henry Weiner, his registered Holsteins averaging 1,317 lb. milk, 46.9 lb. fat and a member of this herd produced 2,536 lb. milk, 91.3 lb. fat. Another member of this herd was second with 2,257 lb. milk, 74.5 lb. fat.

White Beauty, a grade Holstein owned by Otto Dorschner, of Hortonville, led the Dale-Hortonville Association with the production of 1,863 lb. milk, 63.3 lb. butterfat. Mr. Dorschner's herd of purebred and grade Holsteins carried off herd honors, their average being 1,303 lb. milk, 45.36 lb. fat.

Tillie, a purebred black and white cow belonging to John Steinhoff & Sons led the Norwalk Association, she being credited with 2024 lb. milk, 85 lb. butterfat. Her ration consisted of 38 lb. corn silage, 12 lb. timothy hay, 4 lb. each of oats, barley and bran. With butter at 47 cents a pound her production brought a return of \$41.83; the cost of feed amounted to \$13.87, leaving a net profit of \$27.96.

Twenty-two purebred and grade Holsteins owned by the Steinhoff's carried off high herd honors with the average production of 1,094 milk, 39.8 lb. fat.

Sixty-six cows of the 464 tested in the Clinton-Rock Association produced more than 40 lb. butterfat. The leader was a registered Holstein owned at Craighurst, the establishment of J. A. Craig, Janesville, her production being 1,742 lb. milk, 81.9 lb. fat in twenty-seven days. Next

to her was a purebred Holstein owned by Wisconsin School for the Blind also located at Janesville, with 80.8 lb. fat, 2,378 lb. milk, the highest milk production reported.

The four leading herds were all black and white cows, either purebred or grades. P. E. Offerdale & Son's herd had the highest average, their twelve grades averaging 900 lb. milk, 33.9 lb. fat.

C. Albrecht, who lives near Marshfield, has his herd of fourteen registered Holsteins enrolled in the Marshfield Association. During December this herd produced an average of 1,278 lb. milk, 42.5 lb. fat on two milkings a day.

Henrietta Champion Netherland, a five-year-old registered Holstein owned by Wm. Wegner of Grafton, led the Cedarburg-Grafton Association with 1,953 lb. milk, 105.5 lb. fat on twice a day milking. Mr. Wegner's herd of seven purebred and grade Holsteins had the high herd average 1,152 lb. milk, 50.4 lb. fat. There were 258 cows tested during the month, sixty-three of these produced more than 40 lb. butterfat. The average production of the twenty-five herds in the association was 777.5 lb. milk, 30.1 lb. fat.

There were twenty herds containing 275 cows that completed the year's work in the Oconomowoc-Hartland Association. Their average production was 8,853 lb. milk, 315.2 lb. butterfat. Twelve herds averaged over 300 lb. butterfat.

J. A. Hurtgen of Hartland owned the high herd, his purebred Holsteins averaging 11,662 lb. milk, 379.4 lb. butterfat during the year. The high cow was owned by A. J. Cull also of Hartland. She is a grade Holstein and produced 19,046 lb. milk, 651.5 lb. butterfat.

Mr. Hurtgen owned the high producing cow during the month of December, a purebred in his herd being credited with 90.9 lb. fat.

A young lady not familiar with the language of railroad men happened to be walking near a depot where a freight train was being made up. One of the brakemen shouted, "Jump on her when she comes by, run her down by the elevator and cut her in two and bring the head end up to the depot." Screaming "Murder" the young lady fled from the spot.

FARM SUPERINTENDENT: Life experience in general farm and Advanced Registry work, seven years as farm manager. Experienced in showing, marketing, crops, farm and dairy machinery. Capable handling men, improving soil, buildings, developing, efficient, economical system of management. Married, no children, age 32, graduate of two years' Animal Husbandry and four years' Agricultural college courses. Box H. B. care Holstein Breeder and Dairyman, Harrisburg, Pa.

CHOICE YOUNG SONS of



MODEL DARIUS KING SEGIS

His dam—639 lb. milk in a week; 723.4 lb. butter in 10 months as a two-year-old.

Her dam—669.1 lb. milk, 30.30 lb. butter. Her dam's dam—679.5 lb. milk, 32.52 lb. butter. His sire's dam—645.8 lb. milk, 30.07 lb. butter.

From producing lines and bred to big producing cows of high class breeding and individuality.

And the Herd is ACCREDITED.

FRED B. KEENEY

Laceyville

Pennsylvania

High Quality & Low Prices

Our stables being crowded we offer

Young Bulls

\$50--Upwards

Young Heifers

\$65--Upwards

The dams are big producers and of our own breeding for generations.

The sires are MAPLE GROVE YBMA GLISTA or CLEVER MODEL GLISTA, handsome bulls from great cows, and royally bred.

In addition—this herd is ACCREDITED.

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

F. Jones, Manager

R. D. No. 4

Centerville, Pa.



MY YOUNG HERDSIRE

is a grandson of CARNATION KING SYLVIA and consequently a great-grandson of MAY ECHO SYLVIA. He will be mated with daughters of KING TOBE ALCARTRA DE KOL, he by King Segis Pontiac Aleartra from the former World's Champion senior three-year-old, Lady Tobe De Kol, 36.59 lb. butter in a week, 141.24 lb. butter in 30 days. His daughters are not for sale. How about one of his sons?

O. I. MARTIN

Cambridge Springs Pennsylvania

Herd under State and Federal Supervision

TEST WORK IN IOWA

The average production of the 239 cows tested in the Monticello Testing Association was 580 lb. milk, 22.1 lb. butterfat during the month of December. This is an increase of 1.9 lb. fat over the November average.

The high herd was owned by Shover & Orcutt, their sixteen purebred and grade Holsteins averaging 807 lb. milk, 34.6 lb. fat. Edgetown Bess Ormsby, a purebred Holstein, owned by Shomont Farms was the high individual, she being credited with 1,843 lb. milk, 88.5 lb. fat in twenty-six days. Nine of the ten leading cows were purebred animals.

During December, 244 cows in 26 herds were tested by Homer Tauge, in the Butler County Association. Ten cows produced between 40 and 50 lb. fat and six exceeded 50 lb. The leader was a nine-year-old grade Holstein owned by Will Cheney of Greene, she being credited with 1,595 lb. milk, 66.9 lb. fat. Aaron Hardman of Clarksville owned the high herd, ten grade black and whites averaging 849 lb. milk, 39.4 lb. fat. S. Hansen of Bristow had eleven grade Holsteins with an average of 1,108 lb. milk, 37.4 lb. fat.

Twenty-two herds were tested in the Littleport-Elkader Association and the 232 cows they contained averaged 546 lb. milk, 23 lb. fat, reports the tester Marvin A. Fleming. Pauline a purebred Holstein owned by W. L. Pieck was the leader with 76.5 lb. fat. J. L. Cords owned the high herd, his eight purebred black and white cows averaging 1,125 lb. milk, 42.6 lb. fat.

RETAIL HOLSTEIN MILK

Under the name of North Platte Farms, Keith Neville and Austin Gregg, of North Platte, Nebraska operate a purebred Holstein breeding establishment and retail Holstein milk in that city. Two local dairymen, Jay Smith and Victor Anderson organized the Milk Products Company, which retails pasteurized milk. Both firms put on a delivery system, and competed with other dairymen and grocers who were retailing milk. There was not enough business for all of them, so the Milk Products Company recently suspended operations. Then Neville and Gregg purchased the business of the Milk Products Company, and now the farmers who have been supplying milk to the pasteurizing plant will have a market for their product, and North Platte Farms will supply their customers with pasteurized products, and also with Holstein milk produced at their own establishment and on the farm operated by the local State Experimental Farm, generally called the North Platte Substation.

FOR SALE.—Registered Holstein bull 2 years old—Stebbins Ideal Colantha. RUSH PLUMLEY, R. D. 2, Mouson, Mass.

For Real Cows

with Straight Backs,
Square Rumps and
Perfect Udders

— VISIT OR WRITE —

Spring Brook Farm

SAM T. WITMER

Dauphin County Union Deposit, Pa.

The Old Home Farm



offers PUREBRED HEIFER
CALVES of QUALITY
and BREEDING

from a Tuberculin Tested Herd

Eugene B. Bennett

Allamuchy

New Jersey



SHOWY AND A PRODUCER

She is a member of our Accredited Herd and is bred to our herdsire, KING ONYX PLEDGE ORMSBY, whose three nearest dams average 977.66 lb. butter, and over 23,000 lb. milk in long time test, his dam's record being for only 305 days and as a junior four-year-old.

Will be pleased to give you description and prices on a few good ones.

JOHN H. HOWARD

R. D. No. 5

Wyalusing, Pa.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

FANCY POULTRY. 30 varieties; catalog free. HERMAN BLUMER, BERGER, MO.

JUMBO HOMERS, GIANT CROSSES—and Carneau. \$2.50 per pair. SUNNY SIDE PIGEON FARM, PALMER, MASS.

SINGLE COMB BUFF MINORCAS Stock, chicks, eggs for hatching. H. J. HANSEN, Berea, Ohio.

PEAFOWL, PHEASANTS, BANTAMS, PIGEONS, Wild Geese, Ducks, Swans, Goats. Free circular. JOHN HASS, Bettendorf, Iowa.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS—Hens, \$7.00; toms, \$10. MRS. MARY R. SUTHERLAND, Adena, Ohio.

MAKE HENS LAY—Make 'em lay. Will make them lay. Positively will increase egg production. Write LA HORE CO., DEPT. H., RHINELANDER, WIS.

BARGAINS—BABY CHICKS, SHIPPING COOPS, BROODERS—Chick Boxes. Illustrated Booklet. EMPIRE HATCHERY, SEWARD, NEW YORK.

QUALITY CHICKS—White Leghorns, 12c; Barred Rocks, Reds, White Wyandottes, 14c; Mixed Broilers, 10c. 10% books order. Order early. PLUM CREEK POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY, SUNBURY, PA.

BABY CHICKS—White Leghorns from Cornell selected breeders, large, healthy, heavy layers. 260 to 290, males. Not hatchery kind. Order now for spring delivery. PINE RIDGE FARM, Kirkwood, N. Y.

FAIRVIEW POULTRY YARDS—Home of "Perfecto" Buff Orpingtons; where best are grown. Fifteen years unsurpassed record. Eggs for Hatching and Vigorous Cockerels. L. L. BURDETTE, Breeder, Hurricane, W. Va.

FOR SALE—S. C. White Leghorn yearling Hens, Selected Cockerels, and a few N. Y. State Certified Males. Write for prices and catalog. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. CROCKETTS POULTRY FARM, STERLING STA., N. Y.

50,000 S. C. W. Leghorn Day-old chicks from HEAVY TYPE two-year-old hens. Laying strain. Also Barred, White & Buff Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpington, Light Brahmas, Mammoth W. Pekin Ducklings. Write for Prices. VALLEY HATCHERY, Maugansville, Md.

JONES' BARRED ROCK CHICKS—Owing to the great demand for chicks, we started incubator Nov. 17. Breeders strictly cull by State Board of Agriculture. This, combined with New Incubator, 150,000 eggs and 10 years' experience in baby chick business, puts me in a position to sell you Good, Strong, Purebred Chicks at reasonable prices. Pedigreed, Certified Stock. Contest Records: 313, 288, 268, 251. Catalog. A. C. JONES, Georgetown, Del.

POULTRY

BUFF ROCKS. White Leghorns. Selected. Pedigreed. CEDARBROOK FARM, NEEDHAM, MASS.

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS. Selected Stock guaranteed to be right. Shipped on approval. Address F. M. REYNOLDS, FACTORYVILLE, PA.

PLYMOUTH BARRED ROCKS, 9-month Cockerels. Raised from J. W. Parks Pedigreed Chicks. Also some White Leghorns, Cockerels, Tom Barron Strain, \$3.00 to \$5.00. R. BUSCH, BAY VIEW POULTRY FARM, Shelltown, Md.

DOGS

INTELLIGENT PUREBRED AIREDALE PUPPIES, \$10 and \$15 each. DELL GOODWIN, R. 3, Reading, Mich.

FOR SALE—Registered Pointer Pups Whelped September 5. JOHN PAUN, Middleboro, Mass.

AIREDALE BROOD MATRON 3 years, puppies 2 months, registered stock, reasonable. THOMAS J. SOUTHERN, GEORGE ST., MANSFIELD, MASS.



MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

WELL ROOTED BOXWOOD PLANTS—10 cents and up. FUR TANNERY, Mineral, Va.

RABBITS, CAVIES, PIGEONS—(1,000 animals). Circular for stamp. SUMMIT RABBITRY, Bernharts, Pa.

HARDWOOD ASHES, nature's own fertilizer. Free circular. Agents wanted. GEORGE STEVENS, Peterborough, Ontario, Canada.

ALFALFA SEED—90% pure \$8.00 per bushel. Hulled white sweet clover 90% pure, \$7.00 per bushel. Track here, sacks free. GEO. BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

ANGORA—LONG-HAIRED KITTENS OF PUREBRED stock. Maine grown pets, male or female. ORRIN J. DICKEY, BELFAST, MAINE.

HAY—Alfalfa, Clover, and Timothy. Get our prices before you buy. Wholesale carloads only. THE HARRY D. GATES COMPANY, JACKSON, MICH.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers



LIVE STOCK

CHESTER WHITE HOGS. Write Your wants. R. L. MUNCE, CANONSBURG, PA.

FOR SALE—Registered milk goat does, bred to the best buck in America, at prices to suit the buyers. They are ready to ship. N. BARTHOLOMEW, 210 Crocker Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA GIANT BUSTER AND Liberator breeding. Gilts priced for March farrow \$30. Pigs and shoats at reasonable prices. JOSEPH WAMPLER, Broadway, Va.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Hay, Alfalfa, Clover and Dairy Feeds. Write or wire. J. A. BENSON CO., 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Peanut butter candy, 50c lb.; also balsam pillows from Vermont, \$1 apiece. HARRIET I. RUSSELL, Cuttingsville, Vt.

FURS Tanned and Made up to order. Remodeling, Dyeing and Repairing. FUR TANNERY, Mineral, Va.

\$25.00 WEEKLY—At home, making cloth working gloves; instruction and pattern 25 cents. HOME SUPPLIES, Box 1583, PITTSBURGH, PA.

LUMBER AND SHINGLES—at reduced prices. Farmers' trade our specialty. Best quality. ROBERT EMERSON COMPANY, Box 1156-E, TACOMA, WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL HOSIERY VALUES—Ladies' fleece lined cotton stockings 4 pair \$1.00. Men's heavy woolmixt 4 pair \$1.00. Agents wanted. FRANK BEARD, 419 Kelley Ave., Wilkesburg Station 4, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DELICIOUS FLORIDA ORANGES AND GRAPEFRUIT direct from grove to your table at \$2 per full bushel box, Tampa, Fla. Send check or money order to FLORIDA COOPERATIVE MARKETING ASSOCIATION, Thonotosassa, Fla.

SPECIAL OFFER—Handkerchiefs. Pure Linen. Ladies' \$1.90 per dozen; Men's, \$2.90 per dozen; postpaid. Sold only in lots of one dozen or more. HEATON MFG. CO., 8725 Seventy-eighth St., Woodhaven, N. Y.

ORDER your grapefruit or oranges now for the family. Fine gifts for your friends; full box grapefruit, \$2.75; oranges, \$3.25; one-half boxes, mixed, \$1.75, f. o. b. Clearwater; satisfaction guaranteed. CORNELIUS BUS, Route A., Clearwater, Fla.

ABORTION. Dr. George Hollabush's remedy, general tonic for cows and mares will prevent abortion and make prompt breeders and correct failure to clean. Guaranteed and money refunded if not satisfactory. Write for circular. DR. GEORGE HOLLABUSH MEDICINE CO., INC., DEPT. A. FT. ATKINSON, WIS.

ON THE HILLS

of Tioga County have been raised some of the best Holsteins that ever came from New York State—big healthy cows that yield large quantities of rich testing milk.

The following breeders of healthy Holsteins whose establishments are located near Owego and within easy driving distance of Elmira, Ithaca, Binghamton or Waverly can supply you with good cattle and invite inspection of their herds.

Roy J. Sabin.....Spencer
L. A. Fisher.....Spencer
C. F. Gridley.....Candor
C. F. Giles.....Apalachin



AMSDALE COLANTHA QUEEN

This handsome cow, a granddaughter of Colantha Johanna Lad, was bred and raised in this herd as was her dam and granddam. Study her outlines, her apparent capacity and constitution. Then remember this herd is ACCREDITED.

Can We Do Something for You?

AMSDEN BROTHERS,

Allegany Co., Cuba, New York.

All the Cattle in Crawford County, Pa.

have been tuberculin tested under the Accredited Area Plan.

When you think of buying Holsteins, purebred or grade, why not come to Crawford County for the producing capacity and individuality of our cattle equal their health record.

Any of the men listed below would be pleased to supply your needs or put you in touch with responsible breeders who can.

L. S. Brown.....Saegertown
Ralph C. Jackson.....
.....Conneaut Lake
Maple Grove Stock Farm, F.
Jones, Mgr.Centerville
O. I. Martin
.....Cambridge Springs
Merle W. Ongley.....Centerville

OFF THE BEATEN PATH

Around the village of Thompson, in the northeastern corner of Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, is a Holstein community, which includes a number of accredited herds. One of the accredited herds is owned by E. R. Gelatt & Son. In this herd there are granddaughters of the King of the Pontiacs, Colantha Johanna Lad, and King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje, as well as daughters and granddaughters of other well known herdsires.

The Gelatt herd was started in 1918 by the purchase of a cow, Maple Lane Maid De Kol 4th, from the George E. Stevenson herd. In the Gelatt herd she dropped a son which was raised and kept as a herdsire. Some of the animals in this herd are naturally hornless; are of medium size with well shaped udders, good type and straight top lines. Cows in this herd have averaged one thousand pounds of milk a month for an entire year, and the herd is handled purely from a production standpoint.

The present herdsire is King Ormsby Endercamp, a son of King of the Ormsbys from Vandercamp Segis Aaggie Jewel, 29.37 lb. butter in seven days, 21,110.5 lb. milk, 904.32 lb. butter in a year. Her dam is a 23 lb. three-year-old, and her sire is Judge Segis, a bull that has won many honors in the show ring and is regarded as one of the great sires of the breed.

Back of King Ormsby Endercamp are a number of large record animals. His dam and sire's dam have seven-day records that average 33.80 lb. butter, 662.95 lb. milk, and their year butter records average 1,097.61 lb. butter. His three nearest dams average 30.32 lb. butter, and the seven nearest, that is those appearing on a four generation pedigree chart, average exactly 30 lb.

BUYS YOUNG HERDSIRE

Irvin H. Lichtenwalner of Barron, Wisconsin, has a herd of purebred and grade Holsteins and recently placed at its head the young bull Sir Pietertje Holly Bess. This bull is a son of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 41st and of Hollyhock Bess Colantha Lady, a heifer that has just closed a year record of over 600 lb. butter made as a two-year-old. Her dam has a year record of 872 lb. butter and is from an 887 lb. cow.

ERICKSON QUITS THE FARM

John Erickson, whose high class herd was dispersed some time ago, has definitely retired from the Holstein business and has leased his farm to Wm. Whitney a farmer who has resided in the vicinity of Waupaca for a number of years. Mr. Erickson and his family will move to Waupaca.

Will exchange few finely bred Registered Holstein heifer and bull calves for Dairymen's League certificates.

MAPLE LAWN FARMS, Cortland, N. Y.



MABEL BEETS MODEL

She has spent her whole life in this herd. Cows and heifers of this quality, from A.R.O. dams, are bred to KING PIETJE AAGGIE PONTIAC. He was by King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje and his four direct descendant dams average 611.3 lb. milk, 30.62 lb. butter in seven-day work.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision

ROBERT I. SPRINGER

Susquehanna Co. R. D. 1 Factoryville, Pa.

Cows And Heifers

well grown and of good bloodlines, bred to

King Reliance Lockhart Veeman

whose five nearest dams have official seven-day records averaging 29.23 lb. butter.

Herd established fifteen years, under State and Federal Supervision, last test CLEAN

DAN E. ANDERSON

Pine Ridge to m

R. D. 3

Norwich, N. Y.

West View Herd

is the home of Healthy Producers. It passed its first T.B. test absolutely Clean.

At its head stands the splendidly bred bull

Maple Grove Clever Koningen Glista

His individuality as well as that of his calves will please YOU. Let me fill YOUR wants.

MERLE W. ONGLEY

Centerville, R. D. 4 Penna.

The Youngest 30-lb. Cow

in the whole State of Pennsylvania is offered you.

HILLSIDE ELIZABETH ORMSBY

Now has 30.73 lb. to her credit—at 3 years, 0 months, 11 days. Still in test.

She is a daughter of our noted senior herdsire,

KING PONTIAC MAPLE KNOLL ORMSBY

he by King of the Pontiacs from a 33 lb. sister of O. K. L.

Come and see her, her sire and sisters.

HILLSIDE AND SPRINGBROOK FARMS

Trucksville, near Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Herd recently passed another CLEAN Test.



My Herdsire

He is by King Segis Pontiac Konigen, and his dam is an A. R. O. granddaughter of Dutchland Sir Pietertje Hengerveld and Beauty Pietertje Butter King.

His first twenty-two sisters tested for a year average over 20,000 lb. milk and more than 900 lb. butter.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision and passed clean at last test.

RAYMOND D. STRICKLAND

Susquehanna Co., R. D., Nicholson, Pa.

This Accredited Herd

contains animals that will please you from either the Type or Productive Standpoint. There are granddaughters of King of the Pontiacs, Colantha Johanna Lad and King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje.

Members of this herd have produced over 12,000 lb. milk in a year.

Herd Bull: KING ORMSBY ENDERCAMP by King of the Ormsbys from a 904-lb. year record dam.

Correspondence answered promptly.

E. R. GELATT & SON

R. D. 1, Thompson, Pa.

AUGUSTA C. T. A. COMPLETES SUCCESSFUL YEAR

By L. P. EMMERICK

The Augusta County, Virginia, Cow Testing Association finished its year's work with very good increases over the preceding year. The 312 cows showed an average production of 6,733 lb. milk and 293.1 lb. butterfat. For 1923 the average production was 6,350 lb. milk and 275.5 lb. butterfat. This shows an average increase of 383 lb. milk and 17.6 lb. butterfat per cow.

The herd of 17 purebred Holsteins owned by the Virginia School for Deaf and Blind at Staunton had the fine average production of 11,562 lb. milk and 413.0 lb. butterfat. This gives this herd high herd honors in both milk and butterfat. It is the second year in succession that this herd has averaged over 400 lb. butterfat. The production for 1923 was 11,561 lb. milk and 400.9 lb. butterfat.

For the second year in succession Mixer Stella Dean, a purebred Guernsey carried off high honors, her production for the past year being 10,360 lb. milk, 603.3 lb. butterfat. Last year she was credited with 10,836 lb. milk, 578 lb. fat. In twenty-four months she has the unusually fine record of 1,181.3 lb.

The highest cow in milk for the year was the purebred Holstein cow Gerben Aaggie Javoca DeKol owned by the Virginia School for Deaf and Blind. Her record for the year was 14,834 lb. milk and 528.2 lb. butterfat. For the past 24 months she is credited with 31,742 lb. milk and 1088.0 lb. butterfat.

During the year 31 cows were sold for beef and 41 for dairy purposes. Forty-nine cows were bought during the year and 56 heifers freshened during this period. All except three herds are T. B. tested. No reactors were found in the herds tested. All herds are using purebred sires.

THREE YEARS OF PROGRESS

Lou Doeringsfeld and Son of Fennimore, Wisconsin, have just completed their third year in the Fennimore-Boscobel Cow Testing Association, with the highest butterfat production reported for the year. The first year 17 milkers of this herd averaged 309 lb. fat, the second year 18 milkers averaged 369.5 lb. fat and the third year 18 milkers averaged 405.1 lb. fat.

Muchy, a descendant of King of the Pontiacs, started in association work three years ago, as a four-year-old and in her first year produced 14,191 lb. milk and 449 lb. butterfat. In her second year as a five-year-old she produced 16,742 lb. milk and 601.8 lb. butterfat, and in the year just ended at six years of age the cow made a production of 14,093 lb. milk and 523.2 lb. butterfat. She gave to the herd in the three years three calves. In 365 days consecutive milking she produced 20,600 lb. milk, 936 lb. butter, 3 milkings a day for the first six months, 2 milkings daily for the last three months. Her son, by a 27-lb. son of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 40th, is one of the

Doeringsfeld's herdsires, transmitting splendid type and milking qualities to his get.

Mouwjtjestiena Canary DeKol, the first purebred Holstein to find a place on the farm, has a yearly record of 16,588 lb. milk, and 569.7 lb. butterfat, on 2 milkings daily. Of four daughters of this cow, the first died leaving a heifer calf. The second calf is the highest three-year-old in the association this year, with 15,708 lb. milk and 541.7 lb. butterfat; the third is the highest two-year-old this year with 11,391 lb. milk and 419.9 lb. butterfat. The fourth is untested, having freshened this fall. The granddaughter of the first cow produced 1,350 lb. milk and 51.3 lb. butterfat in 30 days as a two-year-old.

Lou Doeringsfeld, and his son Carl operate the farm and believe in diversified farming, raising hogs, sheep, cattle and poultry. They are hard workers, alert to the best methods of building up their splendid dairy herd, and are good students of scientific methods of breeding and feeding. The herd is made up of large, sturdy and attractive animals of excellent conformation. Combined with good production qualities they comprise one of the best dairy herds in Grant county.

GOVERNOR SMALL BUYS BULL

Governor Lem Small of Kankakee, Illinois, and his son Bud, recently purchased from the Pabst herd at Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, a young Holstein bull, Pabst Prilly Pontiac, No. 445,679, a son of the noted California raised sire, King Segis Alcartra Prilly.

HAY AND STRAW—direct to consumer. Write wants. **GREEN BROS.**, Continental, Ohio.

ZIPPO
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Scientific Spot and Stain Remover

—Enthusiastic users—recommend it for Mildew, Fruit, Ink, Grass, Medicine, Paint and other stains. It works equally well on Silk, Cotton, Linen and Woolen Goods. Absolutely guaranteed not to injure the finest fabrics, fast colors or the hands. Every housewife should have a tube of "ZIPPO" handy. Put up in tubes both 25 and 50c size. Send for your tube today. The Newton Products Company, Box 930, Milwaukee, Wis.

Swing Hammer Feed Mill

The mill, the price and the terms are right. Write for catalog.

James A. Day Feed Mill Co.
Knoxville, Tenn.

"When a man has made de same talk exactly de same way ten or 'leven times," said Uncle Eben, "I can't make up my mind whether to call it a speech or a vocal selection."

LADY HOLSTEIN BREEDER HONORED

Mrs. Elizabeth Coleman of Easton, Wisconsin, received from the National Dairy Association a diploma of honor in recognition of her achievement in developing her herd of Holstein cattle so that they averaged over 300 lb. butterfat in a year.

She has nine milkers, two of which are purebred and seven grades and they have a record of averaging 8,656 lb. milk in a period of 313 days. The average test was 3.73% and the amount of butterfat 323.6 lb., value of product over cost of feed was \$84.82. The total production of the herd was 77,851 lb. milk and 2,910.4 lb. butterfat and the profit over feed cost was \$763.43.

The admirable showing of the Coleman herd was made under many disadvantages. Owing to a shortage of water they had to drink snow water part of last winter. The snow was shoveled into tanks and melted by a heater, but the owner states that many times the cows did not get all they wanted to drink. Their feed consisted of silage and grain twice a day, hay once a day and straw once a day. The grain feed consisted of bran and oil meal, one pound was fed for each three pounds of milk produced by the cow.

FIRE TAKES KANSAS HOLSTEIN BARN

On December 30 the dairy barn owned by George Appleman of Mulvane, Kansas, was destroyed by fire together with an adjacent hay barn and silo. Fire was discovered in the hay barn by Mr. Appleman but the flames had gained such headway that the other structures could not be saved. Seven head of Holstein heifers were burned to death. The hay barn was partially filled with baled hay which, together with considerable farm machinery, was destroyed. Defective wiring is believed to be the cause of the fire. The loss is estimated at \$12,000.

Mr. Wombat insisted on his wife ordering ice cream every day. Some days he ate it and some days he didn't touch it. His wife had argued the question of having it every day, but he was firm. So she asked his chum to put in a word. After some hesitation the chum did so, and then Mr. Wombat explained his position.

"Ice cream," he started, "is a dish that I like to have on the table. You eat it or you don't eat it. In either case that ends the transaction. They can't warm it over."

"There are just two things that break up most of the happy homes nowadays." "What are they?" "Woman's love for dry goods and man's love for wet goods."

We asked an old Southern darkey if he was a married man. He replied: "Nossah, boss; Ah earns mah own libing."

Bonnymead Herd!

102 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE WILL BE SOLD AT 102 PUBLIC AUCTION

Wednesday, March 25, 1925

Starting promptly at 10 o'clock A. M.

60 Cows and Heifers in milk; 40 Heifers up to two-year-old; 2 Herdsires, both splendid individuals.

The average production of the milking herd last year was over 10,000 lb. despite the fact that one-third were in their first lactation period. **THREE** Cows have each exceeded 14,000 lb.

All records made on twice-a-day milking and with the care given the general dairy.

Some of the best blood of the breed flows in the veins of our animals.

Bonnymead Herd is under State and Federal Supervision and the animals are sold subject to the Standard 60-day retest.

Auctioneers: Glenn R. Mead, J. C. Hess

Pedigree Director: S. R. Miller

Send for catalog, address Hiram Billett, Mgr.

Bonnymead Farms

R. D. 1

Harrisburg, Pa.

RECORDS AT RETREAT FARM

J. O. Vaughan who is in charge of the cattle owned by the Central Poor District of Luzerne County sends us a list of large records recently completed at the Retreat farm. This includes two 30 lb. seven-day records, two others over 29 lb., a 27 lb. three-year-old and a 25

lb. two-year-old. Of the entire number only two animals were mature when they freshened for these records. Three of the ten were junior four-year-olds; four others were junior three-year-olds; and one was a two-year-old heifer, yet the average for the bunch is 478.99 lb. milk, 27.34 lb. butter. The list follows:

Name	Age	Milk	Butter
Hillside Pontiac Jean	5 years	355.7	30.60
Prilly Aaggie Pontiac Lass	5 years	516.2	24.91
Hillside Pontiac Lily	Jr. 4 years	552.6	30.88
Fairmont Lyndon Alcartra	Jr. 4 years	440.6	29.06
Champion Lilith Segis	Jr. 4 years	435.2	25.67
Fairmont Mead Polkadot	Jr. 3 years	503.2	26.36
Hillside Pontiac Sibyl	Jr. 3 years	526.4	24.01
Retreat Clothilde	Jr. 3 years	542.6	27.13
Hillside Doris Ormsby	Jr. 3 years	462.1	29.51
Traverse Segis Houwtje Model	Sr. 2 years	455.3	25.33



NELLIE MECHTHILDE PONTIAC

Cows of her type, quality and producing capacity are bred to our herdsire

KING VALDESSA MCKINLEY PONDYKE whose three nearest dams, all tested as heifers, average 1,052.34 lb. butter in yearly work. His three direct descendant maternal dams, average 937.16 lb. butter in year test, and all were heifers when tested.

In addition, he is a show bull and our herd is ACCREDITED.

Can spare a Few Good Ones.

L. S. BROWN

R. D. No. 1

Saegertown, Pa.



A HERD OF PRODUCERS

Notice the Size and Type of our cows—their large, capacious udders. They are WORKERS.

They are bred to CREAMELLE KORN-DYKE KONIGEN or to KING ORMSBY ENDERCAMP, a son of King of the Ormsbys, from a 904-lb. year record daughter of Judge Segis.

HERD ACCREDITED Prices Right

A. L. BOWELL & SON

Susquehanna Co.

Thompson, Pa.

RO-AN HERD

Offers A TEN MONTH OLD BULL

Sire: MONARCH BEAUTY, a double grandson of King of the Pontiacs. His two granddams average over 600 lb. milk, 33 lb. butter in 7-day official work.

His first two daughters average 20.95 lb. butter, 434.2 lb. milk. Both tested as junior two-year-olds.

Dam: JOHANNA BETSY BERYL. Calving as a junior two-year-old heifer, she produced 19.03 lb. butter, 442.9 lb. milk in 7 days; in C. T. A. work she made 363.5 lb. fat, 9,892 lb. milk, so you can see her quality.

This bull is a fine individual with a long, straight back. He is evenly marked, well grown, and is now ready for light service.

Price only \$80

ROY W. CHAMBERLAIN

ALLEGANY COUNTY

CANEADEA, N. Y.

Keep in mind that RO-AN Herd is ACCREDITED and has never housed a Reactor.



Just a Snapshot

showing the type, size and producing capacity of the animals in this herd.

OUR SENIOR HERDSIRE IS

King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje

the best known bull in the entire state.

OUR JUNIOR HERD BULL IS

Idyllwilde Korndyke Dionagen

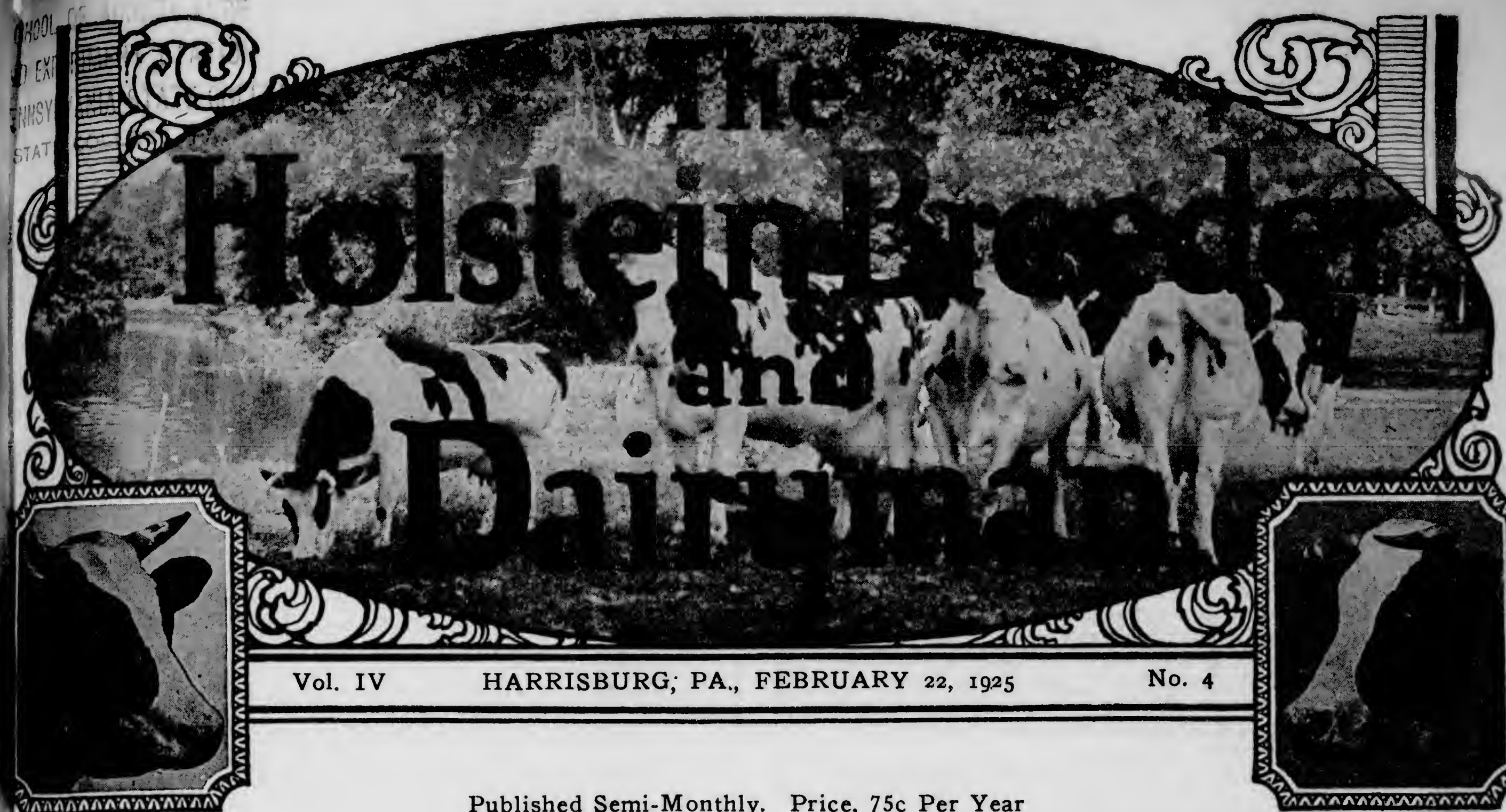
whose three direct descendant dams are all above the 30-lb. mark.

WE HAVE THE GOODS LOOK US OVER

A. E. ROBINSON

Susquehanna Co.

Montrose, Penna.



Vol. IV

HARRISBURG, PA., FEBRUARY 22, 1925

No. 4

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CALVES AND THEIR YOUNG OWNERS
A Scene at the 1924 Addison County, Vermont, Fair.



Entered as second-class matter April 8, 1922 at the post office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879.



NELLIE MECHTHILDE PONTIAC

Cows of her type, quality and producing capacity are bred to our herdsire

KING VALDESSA MCKINLEY PONDYKE whose three nearest dams, all tested as heifers, average 1,052.34 lb. butter in yearly work. His three direct descendant maternal dams, average 937.16 lb. butter in year test, and all were heifers when tested.

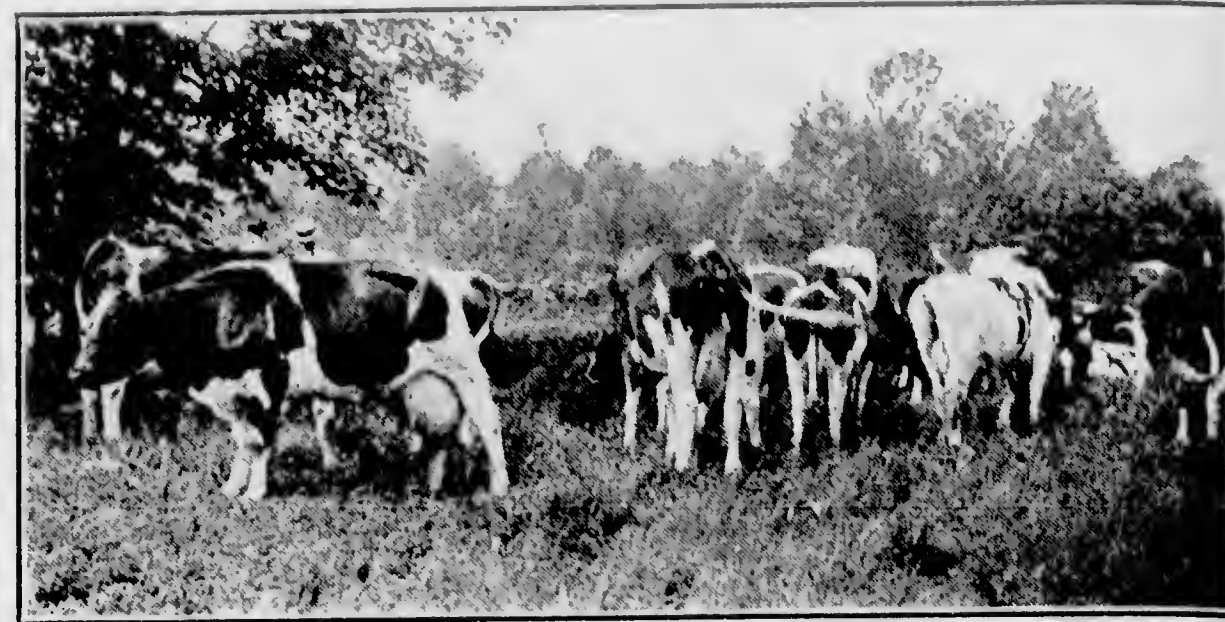
In addition, he is a show bull and our herd is ACCREDITED.

Can spare a Few Good Ones.

L. S. BROWN

R. D. No. 1

Saegertown, Pa.



A HERD OF PRODUCERS

Notice the Size and Type of our cows—their large, capacious udders. They are **WORKERS.**

They are bred to **CREAMELLE KORN-DYKE KONIGEN** or to **KING ORMSBY ENDERCAMP**, a son of King of the Ormsbys, from a 904-lb. year record daughter of Judge Segis.

HERD ACCREDITED Prices Right

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Susquehanna Co.

Thompson, Pa.

RO-AN HERD

Offers A TEN MONTH OLD BULL

Sire: **MONARCH BEAUTY**, a double grandson of King of the Pontiacs. His two granddams average over 600 lb. milk, 33 lb. butter in 7-day official work.

His first two daughters average 20.95 lb. butter, 434.2 lb. milk. Both tested as junior two-year-olds.

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This bull is a fine individual with a long, straight back. He is evenly marked, well grown, and is now ready for light service.

Price only \$80

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LOOK US OVER

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Susquehanna Co.

Montrose, Penna.



The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

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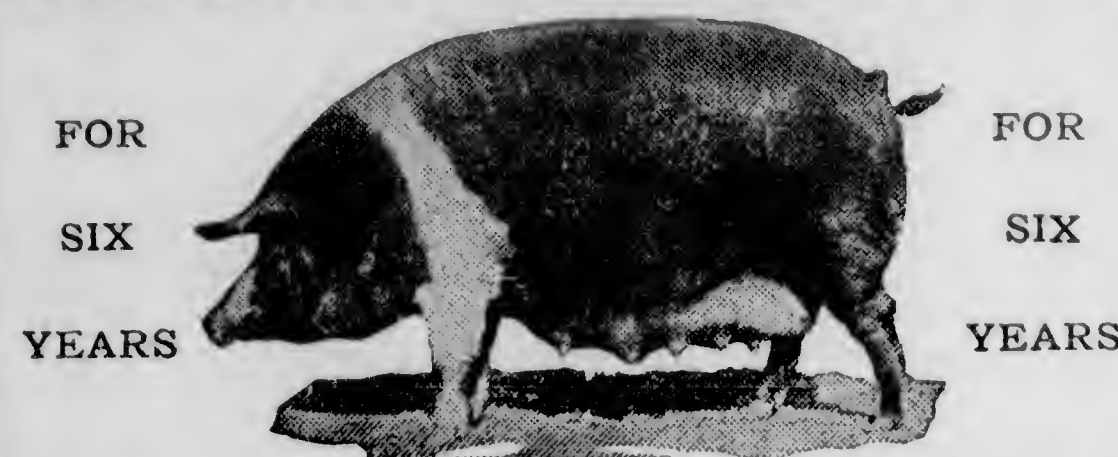


HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CALVES AND THEIR YOUNG OWNERS
A Scene at the 1924 Addison County, Vermont, Fair.



Entered as second-class matter April 8, 1922 at the post office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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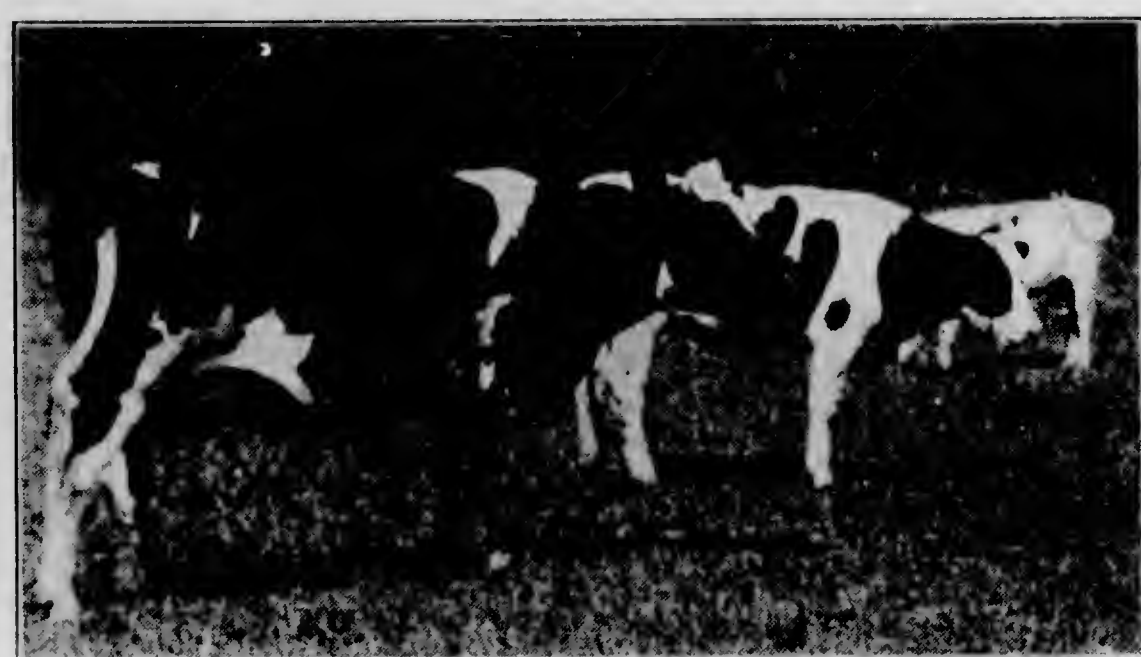
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TYPE, HEALTH AND PRODUCTION

Cows in this herd, enrolled in C. T. A. work, have produced over 12,000 lb. milk in a year with ordinary care and feed.

State and Federally approved veterinarians vouch for their health.

Their type you can see for yourselves.

This herd is headed by

KING ORMSBY ENDERCAMP

he by King of the Ormsbys from a 904 year record daughter of Judge Segis.

Let us sell you some choice calves.

E. R. GELATT & SON

R. D. 1, Susquehanna Co., Thompson, Pa.

Accredited Herd Dispersal MARCH 18

At Myerstown, Lebanon Co., Pa.

Having sold my farm I am compelled to dispose of my Accredited Holsteins including my herdsire

**BROOKSIDE WALDORF VICTORIA
DUKE**

His sire is Sir Pontiac Waldorf Pietje, son of the 36-lb. junior four-year-old, Lady Waldorf Pietje and full brother to Lady Waldorf Pietje 2d, 36.10 lb. butter in a week as a four-year-old.

His dam is a 27.33 lb. four-year-old daughter of the great King of the Pontiacs and was from a 30-lb. granddaughter of Colantha Johanna Lad.

He is a toppy, stylish animal of splendid type. Both he and his offspring will please you.

Just a Walking Milk Machine—a granddaughter of Dutchland Creamelle Korndyke Lad, her dam, 23.91 lb. A. R. O. She recently made 26.95 lb. butter, 616 lb. milk in 7 days and since then has twice produced 103 lb. milk in a day.

A granddaughter of Finderne Pride Johanna Korndyke.

A 24-lb. two-year-old, also her three daughters.

A 24.67-lb. junior three-year-old and her dam, a 20-lb. cow that produced 11,000 lb. milk in 6 months. Both splendid individuals.

A young bull ready for service. Also choice yearling heifers and heifer calves.

The size, type, condition and above all the producing capacity of Hayfield Herd are bound to please you.

Everything must go—also horses, farm machinery and implements, etc., etc.

JACOB M. BRUBAKER

MYERSTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA.

Hayfield Farm is only three-fourths of a mile from Myerstown.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

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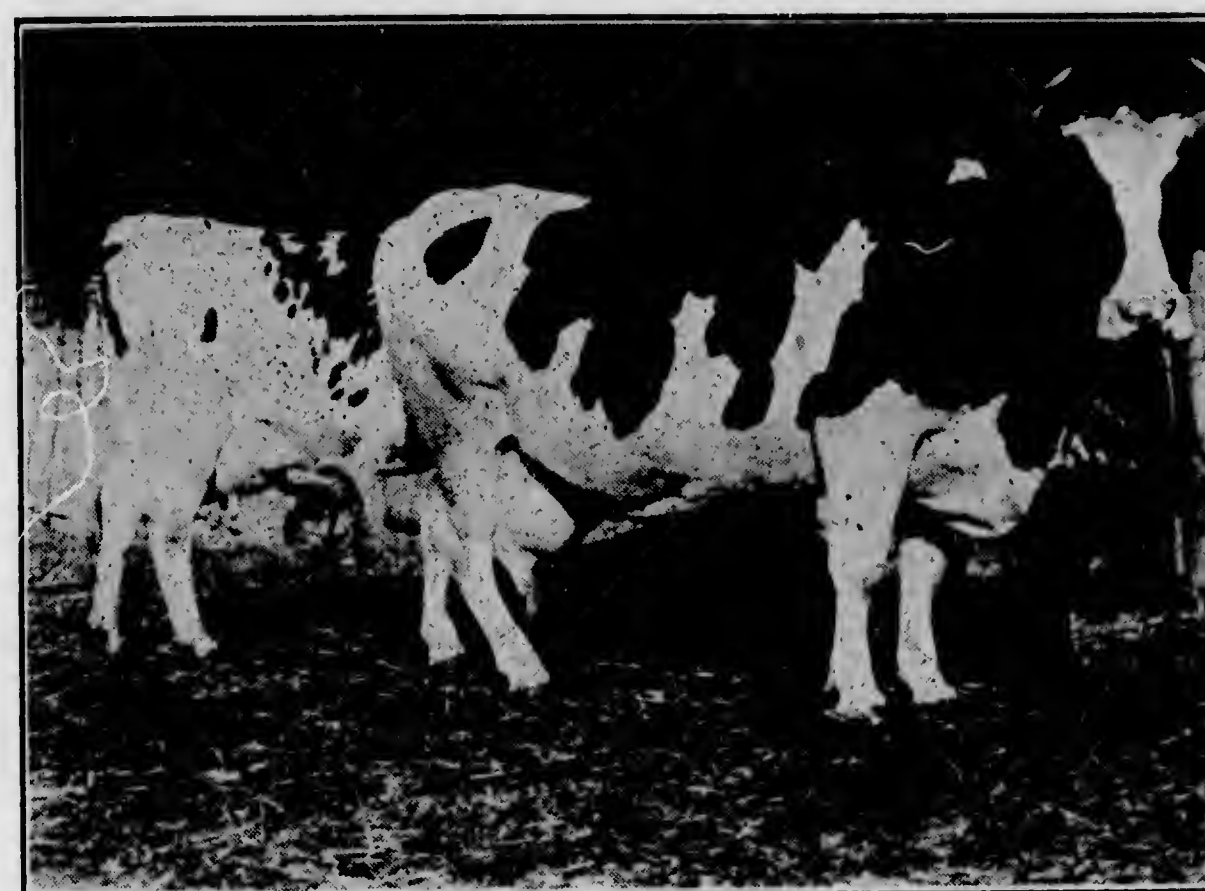
No. 4

Hayfield Herd

An Accredited Southern Pennsylvania Holstein Herd

THE first herd of purebred Holsteins in Lebanon County, to be placed on the accredited list because of passing successive clean tests, was owned by Jacob M. Brubaker, who lives about three-quarters of a mile south of Myerstown, Pa. This is a typical Pennsylvania breeders' herd for, like many other herds of which we know, it was started by the purchase of purebred calves. At that time Mr. Brubaker lived in Snyder County. At least one of the original animals is still in the herd and nearly all the others are descendants of the first ones.

Many owners of cattle make a practice of placing



BELLE DE KOL BURKE VEEMAN 2D
The Grand Old Matron of the Hayfield Herd.

cows of outstanding individuality or of great producing capacity at the end of the row so that she is the first animal a visitor sees when entering the door. Maybe the Brubakers had this thought in mind when they placed at the end of the row their grand old cow, Belle De Kol Burke Veeman 2d. Belle is very nicely marked, a little more white than black and is the darkest colored animal in the milking herd. She has a stylish head with up-turned horns, is straight, with wide hips and a very large udder. She is a producer and in six months was credited with the production of 11,000 lb. milk.

Tested as a five-year-old she has to her credit an official record of 20.22 lb. butter, 530.6 lb. milk. She has three daughters and a son in the herd. One of her daughters, Lady De Kol Burke Fayne Segis, tested as a junior three-year-old has a seven day record of 24.67 lb. butter, averaging over 80 lb. milk a day during her test.

Lady De Kol Burke Fayne is a granddaughter of Walker Pietertje Segis Fayne, a son of King Walker Fayne from Eirene Fayne, a 31-lb. daughter of King Fayne Segis. The size of this heifer, the shape of her udder, the width of her hips and her general quality would please a critical judge.

Standing between these two cows is Highland Percy Jane Denver, a cow that would attract attention in any herd on account of her evident quality and capacity to produce. On February 5, the day before the representatives of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN looked over her, she had milked 98.6 lb. butter in twenty-four hours and Ammon Brubaker, who has charge of the herd, was expecting her to reach the 100 lb. mark. She reached 103 lb. two different days the very next week. She was just out of official test. For the week closing February 1 she made an official record of 26.95 lb. butter, 616 lb. milk. This was made as a six-year-old for she attained that age on January 10 of this year. As a five-year-old, she is credited with 499.2 lb. milk, 25.82 lb. butter, and her freshening dates were less



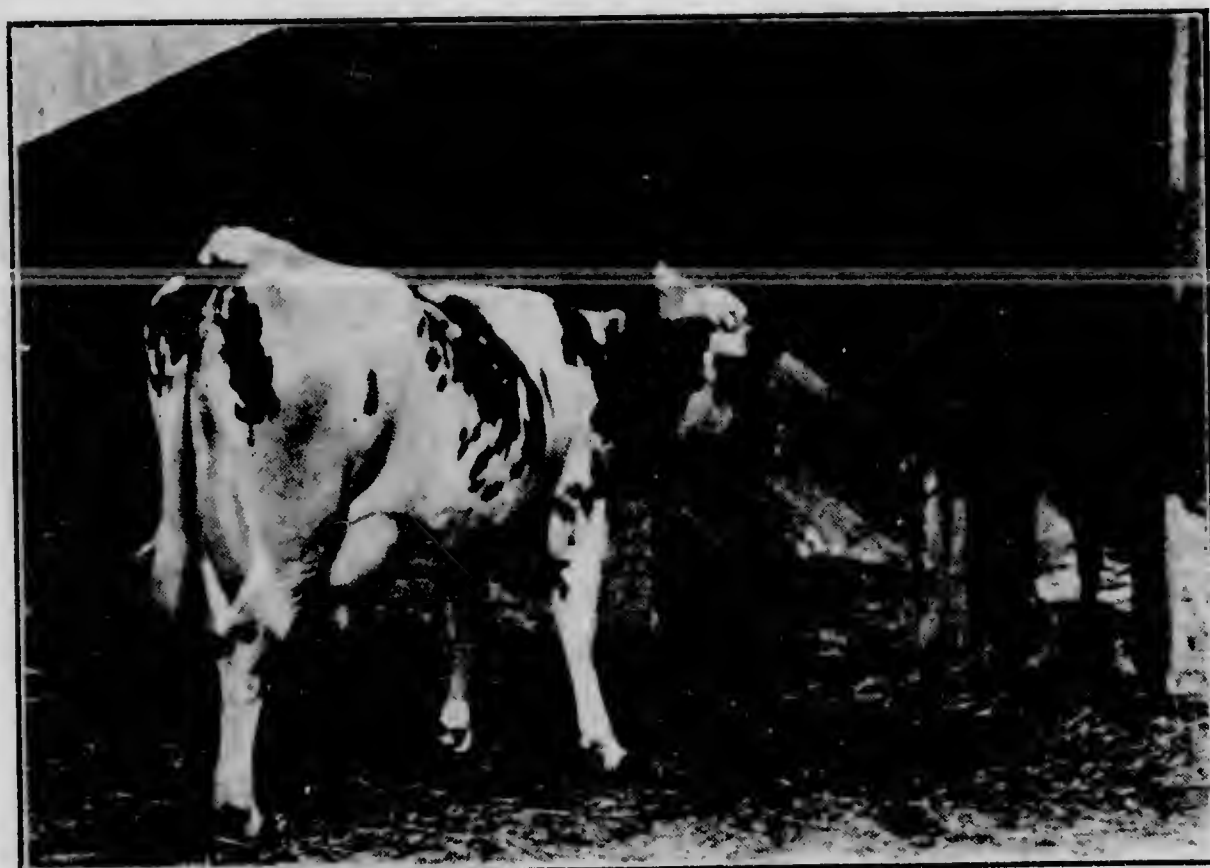
A PROMISING TRIO
Hayfield Herd Youngsters. Notice their toplines.

than a year apart. As a junior four-year-old she made an official seven-day record of 458.9 lb. milk, 22.04 lb. butter. She has freshened three times and has made these three records in less than two years. Despite this fact, she is a handsome individual, her udder although large, is well held up and at a glance her quality impresses the beholder. Her head with its small horns reminds one of Colantha 4th's Johanna. Her pedigree chart presents quite a contrast. The lower half of the pedigree shows old fashioned strains of breeding noted for large production as well as good individuality. Her own dam, as a four-year-old, has an official record of 23.91 lb. butter. She is a grand-

daughter as well as a double great-granddaughter of Aaggie Hopeful's Sir Henry, a famous old sire, many of whose descendants have made good in the show ring.

The upper half of her pedigree shows fashionable breeding. Her sire, Dutchland Creamelle Denver Lad is by Dutchland Creamelle Korndyke Lad formerly at the head of the Dutchland herd. Her granddam, Dutchland Pontiac Denver, has a 28-lb. seven-day record and a year record of 774.76 lb. butter and is a daughter of April Denver, a 26 lb. cow with three A. R. O. daughters two of them with 30 lb. seven-day records.

A nice family group is represented by Mutual Pride Sadie Vale, a cow just four years old that has three daughters in the herd. This heifer has been dehorned. She has a square udder, a wide rump, and is of good type. In color she is what the breeders call variegated, the white predominating. As a two-year-old heifer



MUTUAL PRIDE SADIE VALE

24.03 lb. butter in 7 days as a two-year-old. Just four years old, and has three daughters.

she made a seven-day record of 24.03 lb. butter, 405.3 lb. milk. Calving again in eleven months, she made another record of 23.47 lb. butter, 525.8 lb. milk, as a senior three-year-old. Her sire is a son of Finderne Pride Johanna Korndyke, a bull with three daughters that have each made over 30,000 lb. milk in a year. The sire's dam has a seven-day record of 29.33 lb. to her credit, has a number of other large records and has a 30-lb. daughter. The dam of Mutual Pride Sadie Vale, tested as a junior three-year-old, is credited with 20.55 lb. butter, 481.7 lb. milk in seven days. She is a granddaughter of King Korndyke Sadie Vale, traces to King Segis through her dam and in her pedigree occur the names of a large number of large record cows and noted transmitting sires.

Space forbids individual mention of other members of the herd. These four indicate its quality. We have seldom seen a more pleasing bunch of milk producers. The young stock are well grown and show promise of making just as good cows as are their dams.

At the head of the herd is Brookside Waldorf Victoria Duke No. 359,148, a bull just four years old. Handsome and light colored, he is straight on the back, square over the rump and a very stylish animal. Taught to pose he would make a hard bull to defeat in the show ring. His pedigree shows a combination of large producing strains. His dam K. P. Reina Victoria as a

senior four-year-old made 546.6 lb. milk, 27.33 lb. butter in seven days. She was by King of the Pontiacs from Reina Victoria De Kol 2d, 527.7 lb. milk, 30.71 lb. butter in seven days as a junior four-year-old, dam of four A. R. O. cows. She is by a son of Colantha Johanna Lad and from a 25-lb. daughter of Lord Netherland De Kol.

His sire, Sir Pontiac Waldorf Pietje, formerly headed one of the leading New York State herds. He was by King Pontiac Artis Canada from Lady Waldorf Pietje, a cow that three different years made over 32 lb. butter in a week and as a junior four-year-old is credited with 36.31 lb. butter in seven days, 150.86 lb. in thirty days. She is dam of Lady Waldorf Pietje 2d, 36.10 lb. butter in seven days as a four-year-old, who in turn is dam of Lady Waldorf Sylvia, 34.45 lb. butter, in seven days as a senior four-year-old; 19,946.9 lb. milk, 903.14 lb. butter in ten months as a senior two-year-old. Sir Pontiac Waldorf Pietje is full brother to Lady Waldorf Pietje 2d. That his son is a good sire is evidenced by the shape and quality of his offspring which seem to have inherited much of his own constitution and vitality.

The Brubaker establishment is known as Hayfield farm. It consists of 102 acres and has just been sold



BROOKSIDE WALDORF VICTORIA DUKE

A well bred show bull that sires fine stock.

to a man who will use it for tobacco growing, a sure indication of its fertility.

Mr. Brubaker intends to locate on a ten acre farm and there just raise enough for the support of his family and, as he says, to keep him out of mischief. His son Ammon, to whom most of the credit is due for the building of the herd and who is the cow man of the family talks of going west but has not made any definite plans at present. It is a matter of regret that this herd, which has a wonderful reputation for production in the vicinity of Myerstown, will not be kept together, but is to be dispersed at public auction on the 18th of next March.

"Unless there are maladjustments absolutely without excuse in the economic relations of industry, agriculture, and commerce, the furnishing of food to a population which is so rapidly expanding should be the soundest and most reliable of all business. The American farmer can look forward hopefully and even confidently to a time when his will again be regarded as the most independent and secure section of our population."—Calvin Coolidge.

Politics or Business

THERE is one outstanding difference between the successful administration of the affairs of an organization under a Business form of government and the successful administration of its affairs under a Delegate or Representative form of government that has not been brought to the attention of the members of the Holstein-Friesian Association.

In a business form of government, the member or stockholder is the controlling unit and is given the privilege of a direct vote in fixing the by-laws, electing officers and otherwise governing the affairs of the organization.

Should an officer or the officers fail to properly administer the affairs of the organization, the members or stockholders by a direct vote could correct the situation by choosing more capable, or more honest and trustworthy officers.

The machinery of a Business form of government is simple. At the annual election each member or stockholder is given the privilege of presenting his views in person or through another and at the small cost of a letter or a postcard can cast his vote for or against any and all measures as he may see fit.

In a Delegate or Representative form of government such as has been adopted by the Holstein-Friesian Association, the members are denied the right to a direct vote in fixing by-laws, electing officers and formulating the policies of the Association. The members must elect representatives to act for them, hence the term "Representative Government."

Every member of the Association is not given the privilege of nominating his own representative, but he and nine other members must agree on someone to represent them, and if he lived in one of the leading Holstein states, such as the state of New York, with 4,698 members, and all the members voted, it would be necessary for a member before he was assured that his representative would be elected, that he have the support of 2,350 other members. Therefore, for ten members to work together to nominate a delegate and for 2,350 to vote together to elect their delegate, it is necessary to successfully carry on this work, that they organize for this purpose and maintain the organization from year to year.

Political or Representative forms of government are administered by opposing political parties or factions which are essential and necessary factors in the proper administration of this form of government. In a Business form of government such as is in operation in banking institutions, business organizations, railroads and manufacturing corporations and under which the Holstein-Friesian Association grew and prospered for so many years when every member or stockholder had a direct voice in choosing officers, making by-laws and formulating the policies of the Association, the organization of opposing political parties was not necessary. It is just as unreasonable to assume that the affairs of the Holstein-Friesian Association can be administered by a Delegate or Representative form of government can be administered with one party or faction in control unopposed,

as it would be to expect to successfully operate our state or national government with one unopposed political party.

A Business form of government is the most simple and direct method of managing a business organization successfully and has withstood the test of time.

The Representative form of government works very well in the administration of civil government, the chief branches of which are legislative and law-enforcing. We have no record of a successful business organization that has been administered by a representative form of government. Many co-operative business organizations have sprung up most of which have been characterized by innumerable and high salaried officers. Because of expense and inefficiency, organizations so managed usually pass out of existence. Many such organizations have the appearance of having been created to serve the management rather than the members.

Many local organizations of a like or similar character unite to carry out national or international projects and are represented at national or international conferences by delegates selected from the local organizations. The Delegate or Representative form of government is unquestionably the best form that could be adopted whereby local organizations of a like or similar character could function under one head.

The Holstein-Friesian Association primarily is a national organization created to maintain a herd registry and preserve the purity of blood of the Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle in America. It has a single Board of Officers and Directors, can be and was for thirty-six years successfully governed by a business organization. It is not composed of local organizations. The attempt to dismember it by cutting it up into local organizations for the purpose of putting into operation a political form of government is proving to be destructive and disastrous.

For thirty-four years, until the year 1918, the differences that arose among the members as to how the Association should be managed, were satisfactorily adjusted by allowing the votes cast by the majority of the members to prevail. During these thirty-four years the best interests of the breed and the welfare of the members had been served and the Association prospered. Previous to the annual meeting in 1918, a group of breeders who had conceived definite ideas as to how they thought the affairs of the Association should be managed and wanted to put their ideas into practical application, indulged in a proxy campaign but were defeated.

The following year at the annual meeting, the control of the Association was taken over by increasing the Board of Directors and resorting to methods that have since been questioned in the courts.

The year previous to the increasing of the Board of Directors, the Association was operated at a profit of over \$60,000.00; its accumulated surplus was upwards of \$300,000.00, and the fee charged members for the issuing of a transfer certificate was 25 cents. There seemed to be no legitimate reason for increasing the

transfer fee, yet at the same meeting where the number of directors were increased, the transfer fee was increased to four times what it previously had been. Nothing was said at this meeting about voting the president an annual \$12,000.00 salary, but at the first meeting of the increased Board he was voted a salary of \$12,000.00 per year, and expenses.

The extravagance that prevailed in the Association's management during the two years following the annual meeting in June, 1919, resulted in the membership registering their disapproval by the largest vote ever cast at any annual convention. They refused to indorse the conduct of the administration, failed to reelect the \$12,000.00 president, and compelled the withdrawal of the resolution introduced by a Committee on By-Law Revision asking that the directors be granted the power of altering, amending or repealing the by-laws from time to time as they saw fit; and reduced the transfer fee to fifty cents.

At the end of the two years the conduct of the group of directors who gained control at the Philadelphia meeting, was met by a vote of disapproval on the part of the membership, and it was very plain to the officers in control that when their term of office expired at the next annual meeting that they would be defeated and cut off from access to the Association's resources unless they could devise some plan whereby the members could be deprived of their right to a direct vote in choosing officers and fixing by-laws, and put such a plan into operation before the next annual meeting when they would come up for reelection.

Milk Report Sheets

Those who have tried them claim that "Breeder and Dairyman" Milk Report Sheets are just a little the handiest and best they ever used.

Designed for use in either grade or purebred herds, each sheet has room for recording the production of 25 cows for the full month, breeding and calving data, etc., etc.

They are printed on light, strong manila board and are 17 inches long by 22 inches wide. Sample 5 cents. Year's supply, 12 sheets, 50 cents.

Give them a trial. You will like them.

The Holstein Breeder & Dairyman

BOX 110, HARRISBURG, PA.

Therefore, to deprive the members of a direct vote in the administration of the Association's affairs and to do it before the next annual election, a special meeting was called at St. Paul, Minnesota, October 11, 1921, where a Political or Representative form of government was adopted.

The element that was instrumental in bringing about the adoption of the political form of government, knew the value of a well oiled political machine, its necessary and essential parts, how to organize it and to provide the necessary funds to keep it in operation at the expense of the Association and it does not appear that any time was lost in perfecting such a machine.

In the administration of the affairs of a civil government, the elective and appointive officers with their influence extending to voters living in each ward or precinct or voting district, readily provides for the burying of an invisible party organization. The machinery necessary to properly administer the affairs of the Holstein-Friesian Association did not provide the means whereby an invisible political party machine could be buried and financed at the expense of the Association, but by enlarging the Extension Department it would easily permit the organizing of a complete political party machine.

The Chairman of the Extension Committee or the Director of Extension occupies an ideal position to act as party chairman and the duties of Travelling Delegates could be assigned to the legislative committee, calf club organizers, or other so-called Field Representatives to keep in touch with the State Paid Secretaries on which the success of the committee largely depends. The Press Agent and Publicity Bureau that is being maintained by the Extension Department equals in extent the similar organizations of the national political parties, and with this vast machine adequately financed out of the Association's Reserve Fund, or through a tax on the transfer fees, presents an ideal situation to maintain the politicians in control.

Few of the members of the Holstein Association realize that one of the political duties and a very important one, that the State Paid Secretary has to perform, is the compiling of a list of members who are known to be favorable to the present administration whose names are placed on the nominating ballot.

The form of government which an organization should adopt should depend on the character of the organization and the purpose for which it was intended. In the administration of banking institutions, business organizations, railroads and other corporations and in organizations controlled by single membership, operated by one group of officers and a single board of directors, the direct or business form of government has proven by experience to be the best. Each member or stockholder is granted a direct voice in the managing of the affairs of the organization, or is permitted to choose someone to represent him in the matter of electing officers, formulating by-laws and directing the policies of the organization.

When local organizations that are managed by a business form of government wish to unite with like or similar organizations in the same states or other states to carry on state, national or international projects, they administer the affairs of the state, national

or international projects through delegate representation.

In administering the affairs of government, the local government is conducted by a direct voting system similar in character to a business form of government, but in the state government which is an organization of local governments, and the national government, which is a federation of state governments, the delegate or representative form of government is practiced, the administrative affairs of the government has to do with law enforcement and every district must have its local government.

The Holstein-Friesian Association being a national organization with a single membership and one board of officers, the delegate form of government is not applicable. The business form of government is more efficient and less expensive.

Feeding Iodine to Dairy Cows

IODINE and cod liver oil have been fed to big producing cows in order to enable them to make tremendous records, says Professor Oscar Erf, head of the Dairy Department of the University of Ohio. Scientists at the University have been making experiments in order to determine the amount of iodine in milk and several Ohio dairymen have written to the Professor suggesting the advisability of testing milk for iodine; of feeding cattle so that their milk would contain more iodine; and of then advertising this fact so as to increase sales. In his reply Prof. Erf says:—

"The fact that milk contains iodine is not a recent discovery, but feeding iodine to cows so that milk will contain it in the proper form to benefit humanity is a comparatively new idea and was first put into practice by some of the breeders in Ohio.

"Since 1913, we have been feeding iodine in various forms to cows and are of the opinion that many high records have been due, partially, to iodine in the ration. For iodine is chiefly responsible for the secretion of thyroid, which makes possible the assimilation of lime and phosphates, so essential in building up the bone and nerve and brain tissues. Iodine, however, is not the only essential mineral but must be accompanied with phosphates, magnesium, potassium, sodium and other minerals in the correct proportions.

"Goiter is prevalent throughout the central portion of United States. This is especially true in the highly cultivated northern states of the lake region. Along the coasts goiter is not as prevalent, which is undoubtedly due to the iodine in the sea water and to the consumption of sea foods such as fish, lobster, etc.

"The Cleveland and Youngstown Boards of Health have become particularly solicitous in regard to the number of school children that are affected with goiter and efforts are now being made to have iodine put into the salt or into the water at certain times in the year. They have even gone so far as to suggest the addition of iodine to certain cooked foods.

"However, it must be borne in mind that as much injury can be done to health by too much iodine as by an insufficient amount. The promiscuous use of iodine in all kinds of food and water is dangerous. The

amount required in excess of that found in natural foods should be prescribed by a physician.

"Our problem is to feed cows so that the milk will contain iodine in the proper form to benefit humanity. When we first started work along this line we realized that mineral salts were essential as catalyzers of the protein and other nutrients in themselves. Years ago before much attention was paid to nutrition, it was a common thing for the old physician to administer potassium iodide, but it seemed to be effective in many cases where other drugs were of no avail. In reality the building up of the body was due to the supplying of minerals which were needed for the natural metabolism of the body, rather than to the medicine.

"In feeding iodide of potassium years ago, we learned that, while a certain amount was beneficial, too much interfered with the metabolism of the body, causing an eruption on the skin.

"The assimilation of calcium is greatly affected by the use of iodine as indicated by the marked improvement in the bones of calves when it is fed. In many cases we fed cows iodine to reduce the bony structure in lumpy jaw. This is now quite commonly done and while iodine is not a sure preventive for this form of lumpy jaw, it does prevent a predisposition toward it. Minerals must be properly balanced for each animal since the one having a predisposition toward the disease will require a greater amount than others that have not. The quantity of milk produced by the cow is another factor that must be also taken into consideration.

"A certain amount of magnesia is quite necessary as a catalizer for some feeds, and when the correct amount is fed its influence on the increased flow of milk is marked. However, if too much is fed it apparently tends to eliminate calcium from the body and is undoubtedly responsible to a considerable extent for the soft bones of some high producers that have not been properly fed. Iodine to a certain extent seems to counteract this effect and we might add further that manganese seems to have a tendency to counteract the effect of too much magnesium, as is proven by the feeding of large quantities of red beets. This again shows the necessity of obtaining a balance that conforms with the needs of the body.

"Fortunately, the body has selective power. For illustration, lime in an inorganic state is not assimilated,



MEMBERS OF SUNNY LAWN HERD

which is not only ACCREDITED but is also the oldest herd in Northumberland County. These cows, with the other members of our herd are big producers as our C. T. A. records show. Next time you travel the Susquehanna Trail, stop at our place.

R. D. 3,

Murray A. Miller

Milton, Pa.

but when combined with other elements so as to form part of an organic compound required by the digestive system, it becomes more assimilable.

"It is not always possible to know the exact mineral requirements. For this reason a number of inorganic minerals are placed in the feed and these become assimilable in various combinations. Therefore, the mineral ration forms a small reservoir from which the body may draw.

"It is our contention that iodine to be of the greatest benefit must be fed in connection with these other minerals. There is no doubt in my mind but what the feeding of iodine will be of great assistance in preventing many cases of goiter, but some other minerals are just as important in preventing other diseases.

"We first recommended the feeding of kelp meal in 1913 for in traveling through the country my observation had shown me that where liberal quantities of seaweed were fed, goiter in calves was very rare. Seaweed contains large quantities of iodine and it was for this reason that we adopted the use of kelp which is a form of seaweed. Fish meal has been tried out and while it contains considerable iodine, very few cows seem to like it and hence refuse to eat it.

"Cod liver oil, which contains iodine, has been fed to cows with considerable success.

"While the iodine may not be entirely responsible for the favorable results from feeding cod liver oil, it is undoubtedly the most important factor. Of course, cod liver oil is rather expensive except for extraordinary cows and it is difficult to obtain kelp meal since so many of the plants making potassium and iodine have closed. Potassium can be mined in Germany at less expense than it can be obtained from seaweed in this country, and there is not a sufficient amount of iodine used to make its manufacture from seaweed profitable. For this reason we have resorted to potassium and sodium iodide and ferric citrate in order to obtain iodine in milk.

"The fact that we could eliminate goiter in calves by the use of iodine was evidence that it could be found in veal but to obtain it in milk without feeding cod liver oil, kelp meal or iodine in combination with some organic compound has been a problem.

"The question might arise as to why the feeding of iodine has suddenly come into prominence. A cow in natural state produced 1,200 to 1,400 lb. of milk, or the amount necessary to supply her calf. She roamed about in the sunlight, had plenty of fresh air, and sunlight, and fed upon grasses, grains and herbs that had not been forced in growth; nature furnished all the elements that were required. But man has changed the habits of the cows. He is making her produce a much larger amount of milk. The production of grain has been increased so that the soil has become deficient in lime, and the grain does not contain a sufficient amount of the elements required by the cow. Many of the feeds are by-products, often containing a very small percentage of minerals, sometimes no iodine whatever. Perhaps the hay has been rained on and sun bleached. The cow may be stanchioned in a dark place with poor ventilation. Lack of sunlight, lack of air and lack of exercise, refined and sunbleached feeds are all contributing factors to the need of iodine.

"The changes in plant growth together with the changes in the natural habits of the cow bring about the production of an abnormal milk unless proper feeding and care can correct this tendency.

"In certain sections where the drain on the soil for food production has been heavy this has been reflected upon human beings with the result that goiter has become quite prevalent. This has suddenly brought about the use of a mineral iodine such as potassium iodide, sodium iodide, iodine in salt and iodine in water, and while not a "cure all" it seems to be of assistance in preventing and curing many cases of goiter when properly used in connection with plenty of good milk, vegetables, fruits, fish, etc.

"However, iodine in this form is an unnatural food and should be taken by infants and seldom by invalids. It is at this time especially if there is a tendency for goiter in infants, that the proper nutrients should be provided. As a preventive for goiter, there is no food that can take the place of milk from cows that have been properly fed. Butter made from cream from such milk would likewise possess this value.

"When cows were pastured and fed on natural feeds, nature provided a sufficient amount of iodine to care for the calf and supply the needs of the human family. But as economic conditions change and crops are forced, cows produce greater amounts of milk and butterfat, there will come to the man who feeds the cow a grave responsibility, for upon him to a considerable extent will depend the physical and mental development of man."

An Advertising Gem

ADVERTISING is an art as well as a business. This is universally admitted. But what do you think of a man who would be guilty of the following literary gem when describing a pig feed?

"Farmstock" Fish Meal is the purest fish meal manufactured. It contains the minimum quantity of oil consistent with a process of manufacture that ensures the retention of the essential vitamins, the amount of oil varying from 2 per cent to a maximum (rarely reached) of 4 per cent. The very purest of materials only—white fish that a bishop might eat without compunction—goes to its manufacture, and we say confidently that, fed to the maximum amount which is beneficial for body-building, it produces only lily-white delicious fat, and succulent lean that delight the heart of the curer, butcher, and consumer.

The advertisement quoted was taken from a recent issue of the *Agricultural Gazette*, a leading British agricultural weekly.

What could that ad. writer have produced if he had taken milk for his theme!

"It is an incalculable added pleasure to any one's sum of happiness if he or she grows to know, even slightly and imperfectly, how to read and enjoy the wonder-book of Nature. We who believe in the study of Nature feel that a real knowledge and appreciation of wild things, of trees, flowers, birds, and of the grim and crafty creatures of the wilderness, give an added beauty and health to life."—Theodore Roosevelt.

A Dairyman Lawmaker

ONE of the speakers at the business meeting of the Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs when that organization met recently at Harrisburg was Hon. Edwin P. Brown, Susquehanna County's representative in the State Legislature. Although Mr. Brown, in his speech, said he is not a purebred breeder, he is a dairyman for he is manager of one of the largest and best equipped certified milk farms in the state. This establishment known as the Loudon Hill Farm, is located near South Montrose. Approximately two hundred head of cattle are kept on the farm at all times.

Mr. Brown was born in Connecticut and is a graduate of the Connecticut State College. He became interested in producing certified milk in this state and about fifteen years ago came to Susquehanna County to operate the Loudon Hill Farm. He is president of the Metropolitan Certified Milk Producers' Association and vice-president of the National Certified Milk Producers' Association.

Naturally Mr. Brown is greatly interested in anything that would benefit farmers and the farming interests. He is an active advocate of tuberculosis eradication and adequate appropriations for indemnities and spoke on these subjects at the Pennsylvania breeders' meeting. He is a member of the Susquehanna County Fair Association, has been active in Farm Bureau Promotion, and is a member of the House Committee on Agriculture. Although Mr. Brown is a Republican, his popularity is shown by the fact that he captured all the nominations in last spring's primaries.

The first British cow to produce more than 30,000 lb. milk in 365 days two different years is the Scotch cow, Findlay Clara 2d. She is now in test and, according to the *Agricultural Gazette*, is credited with 31,220 lb. milk in 307 days and is still milking around 80 lb. a day. In her previous lactation, she produced 34,490 lb. milk in a year with an average test of 3.38% or 1,371 lb. butter.

Need More Holsteins

CAUTION to dairymen not to expand the dairy industry during 1925 has been sent out from the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The Bureau reports that domestic production appears adequate, and the foreign dairy situation is apt to keep world market prices low, and thus limit the height to which our own butter prices can rise without bringing in foreign butter. The price of milk of any description is largely regulated by the price for butter. Therefore, it is important that dairymen continue to cull their herds closely and raise only heifers from their best stock. It is more important to cut the cost of production than it is to produce more, and this holds true for many agricultural products besides milk. Cutting the cost of milk production means better cows and that of course, means more purebred Holsteins.

A Square Milk Bottle

A SQUARE milk bottle has been patented by a trio of Californians. It is expected to cut the cost of breakage, as it is not so likely to roll and fall. It is also claimed that more square bottles can be packed in a case than round ones.

The new bottle was designed by I. J. Blake, a Sacramento dairyman, and will be called the Blakehart Square Milk Bottle. The two men interested with him are W. S. Hart, and W. H. Hart, owners of a string of Pacific Coast restaurants.

Farming is not a business where men expect to get rich. The ideal is a prosperous, happy, contented, intelligent family in every farm home. To reach this ideal farming must be organized on a sound basis both practical and scientific.

Everybody is ready to sustain the law *he likes*. That is not in the proper sense respect for law or order. The test of respect for law is where the law is upheld even though it hurts.—Charles E. Hughes.

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

NATIONAL POLAND-CHINA JOURNAL, SHELBYVILLE, INDIANA



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cts. for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.00. National Record records your Poland-Chinas.

Life Membership \$10.00

No Dues. No Assessments. Saves half in recording fees.

A Profitable Business—

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

The Junior Breeder and Dairyman

Pennsylvania Junior Judges

At the time of the recent state Farm Products Show held in Harrisburg, Pa., January 19-23, a dairy judging contest was staged, the fifty-five contestants being boys from the various vocational schools of the state. This dairy judging contest was only one of the number of contests staged at that time to which the vocational boys were eligible. The competitors were chosen by a process of eliminative contests at their own schools and only a limited number from each school are eligible to compete at Harrisburg.

The prizes consisted of cups and ribbons. The one for dairy judging was given by the Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs which organization also gave ribbons to the first five contestants. The federation cup was won by Kenneth Bender, of Benton Vocational School with a score of 92.5; James Prudy, of Findley Township School was second with a credit of 92; Francis Crowell, of Spartansburg was third with 89.75; and there was a tie for fourth place between Clinton Shipman, of Lycoming County and Frank Steward, of Westmoreland County each being credited with 89.25. Messrs. Dennis and Fetterolf, who were in charge of the contest, ruled that the state



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Canadian Membership Meeting

NEARLY 150 attended the 42d annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada at Toronto, February 5th. President Walter M. Lea in his presidential address said that the registrations and transfers of the Canadian Association total more than double those of all other Canadian dairy breeds combined. We deplored the fact that the type of the early importations had been partly lost, probably due to the effect of breeding for record combinations. He commended the breeders for their splendid exhibits at leading Canadian fairs.

The report of secretary-treasurer Clemons showed a surplus of assets over liabilities of \$53,154.45. During the year 18,440 animals have been registered, 13,389 have been transferred and there were 347 additions to the membership. This is an increase of practically 40% in the number of registrations, fifteen per cent in transfers and nearly 40% gain in membership compared with 1923. During 1924 the certificates for Record of Merit work numbered 469 against 470 in 1923, while the number of Record of Performance certificates increased 94, there being 657 issued against 563 the previous year.

He reported that Holstein-Friesian cows had won almost all the dairy tests held during 1924, as well as those staged at the fall fairs.

The members adopted a plan for the advanced registration of sires, although the scheme is not at present entirely satisfactory to the Government Department of Agriculture which supervises long time tests.

As the Association published a year book during the past year which listed the largest records made by animals under their sires and under their dams, it was felt that it would not be necessary to print another such book this year.

The appropriation for fairs and dairy tests will be approximately the same as last year. The salary of the secretary and the auditors for the ensuing year was set as in 1924, Secretary Clemons receiving \$3,500 and each auditor \$25. The sum of \$10,000 was appropriated for extension work.

The members of the Canadian Association living in the province of Ontario elect eight directors at the time of the annual meeting. The men chosen are W. J. Elgie, Sault Ste. Marie; Ellsworth Plant, Brantford; George Aborgast, Sebringville; A. H. Hulet, Norwich; W. H. Cherry, Hagersville; Fred Lee, Springfield; J. S. Honey, Unionville and C. T. Houck, Chippawa. The members living in provinces other than Ontario elected their directors by mail vote, previous to the meeting. The following men were chosen: Maritime Provinces; Hon. Walter M. Lea, Victoria, P. E. I.; Quebec, P. J. Salley, Lachine Rapids, and N. Sangster, Ormstown, Manitoba, George Rice, Stonewall; Saskatchewan, C. W. Thurston, Regina; Alberta, J. H. Laycock, Okotoks; British Columbia, P. H. Moore, Essondale.

Secretary Clemons was unanimously re-elected secretary and treasurer. Mrs. Lottie Brown Hicks who has been Mr. Clemons' assistant for years and was married during the past year, was given the title Honorary Secretary. B. Mallory and George Curry were chosen as auditors. President Lea presented

Mr. Mallory with a gold headed cane in recognition of his long and valuable service to the Association.

The call for the meeting carried an amendment by R. M. Holtby providing for a reduction of registry fees. When he attempted to withdraw this motion a number of members objected, and also objected to a ruling of the chair that no one else could sponsor this motion without giving thirty days' notice of such intention. Members pointed out that their local clubs had indorsed the change and had they known Mr. Holtby would not press the amendment some one else would have done so. No vote however was taken, although members for and against the proposed change thought that those present should be given an opportunity to express their views.

The new board of directors met right after the members' meeting and elected officers as follows: President, P. J. Salley, Lachine Rapids, Quebec; 1st vice-president, C. T. Houck, Chippawa, Ont.; 2d vice-president, W. H. Cherry, Hagersville, Ont.; 3d vice-president, George V. Abrogast, Sebringville, Ont.; 4th vice-president, Joseph H. Laycock, Okotoks, Alberta.

A banquet was held at the Prince George Hotel the evening after the meeting with Hon. Walter M. Lea as toastmaster. It was well attended and a good speaking and musical program was presented.

Kansas Radio Service

RADIO service for 9,000 Kansas rural country schools and a rural Sunday service for thousands of communities without pastors was introduced by the extension service of the Kansas State Agricultural College on February 1st.

The program includes opening exercises for the schools, a housewives program at 11:00 A. M., each week day except Saturday, and a special musical program on Thursday evening. Music for morning songs, inspirational talks and five minutes of cales-thenic directions will be given to schools. Agricultural extension lectures are already sent out from the college through the powerful K. S. A. C. station.

T. B. Testing Required

THE 1923 Nebraska State Legislature passed a bill which contains the following:

"No person shall sell, offer or expose for sale, exchange or deliver any milk or cream to be used as such for human consumption, which has been obtained from any animal not examined and tuberculin tested, within one year immediately prior thereto by a duly licensed and authorized veterinarian and certified by him to be free from disease."

In case of emergency, the Department of Agriculture may grant permission to sell milk from untested cows, when it is properly pasteurized.

The oldest building in the world still standing above ground is said to be a small square temple, built by the Sumerian king, Aannipadda, of Ur, about 4500 B. C. It is nearly twice the age of the relics found in the tomb of King Tutankhamen.

NOT ABOUT COWS

Novelties in the Garden

IT is monotony that makes work seem drudgery. Very often greater muscular effort is put forth in athletics than is ever called upon in the course of every day work. Inconveniences are endured on pleasure trips that would call forth all sorts of expostulations if inflicted at home. It is not the toil, nor the long hours of labor that cause the every day tasks of life to become burdensome—it is the lack of novelty, the dreary monotony. Work becomes interesting enough when done with a new piece of farm machinery, or with a new labor saving device, or under any new conditions. And no work of any kind is so successful as that done by one who enjoys doing it. And so, what might seem drudgery to some—the cultivation of the family garden—may become a most interesting experiment if novelties are added to the list of vegetables usually grown, and many toothsome additions may be made to the family menu.

So, having plenty of garden room, and being of a somewhat experimental turn of mind, we have planted pretty nearly everything that grows except peanuts. Somehow, we never got around to trying peanuts, mainly because they need to be planted early in order to mature, and like most farmers' gardens, ours was seldom plowed until the rush of spring farm work was over. So the peanuts still remain one of the "might have beens." Nor have all our attempts been successful, for various reasons. The artichokes, which are perennials, were planted in one corner where they should have been safe, but when the hired man went out to plough the garden the next spring up they came. The mushroom experiment was also far from a success. They were planted in a box in the cellar, according to directions, and some came up, but good taste forbids telling what they tasted like. In fact, it took quite some time to live down the jokes made by the family because of the mushroom experiment.

Nevertheless, undaunted by these failures we have continued planting such things as took the fancy, sometimes just curious to see what they would turn out to be. And like many others, when ordering seeds in the early spring, our ideas were often very much bigger than our ability to care for so much garden stuff, which would bid fair to swamp us along in the hot days of August, so that we had to call for help. Year after year we have grown more than was needed for our own family use, but it has always been a great pride and pleasure to share with less fortunate friends, with their tiny town gardens.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

One of the first "unusuals" has always been a row of Brussels sprouts. These little bud-like cabbages grow on a stem about two feet high, being produced abundantly from the top to the bottom, and have a delicious flavor. They are harder than any sort of cabbage, be-

ing available long after other vegetables are gone, for frost improves rather than hurts them. Pulled up by the roots, they may be stored in a cold cellar and kept well on into winter. They are cooked much like cauliflower, served with plenty of butter, or with cream sauce. They are about the only member of the cabbage family that can break into Society with a capital S, being often found on the menus of first-class hotels.

POP CORN

While this can hardly be classed as an unusual vegetable, yet it is surprising how few people include it among the seeds ordered when the garden is planned. Our first planting was from seed given us by a friend, and we have always saved our own from year to year, and cannot call it by name. However, it is the black variety, is tender and crisp when popped and it so large that little or none of the black shows. It may be "Black Beauty" as the description of that particular kind tallies pretty well with our usual crop. Anyhow, a generous supply of this pop-ular vegetable, or confection as it may later become, should be a part of every winter's supply of good things. Arthur Guiterman says in a very recent number of that well known weekly, *The Saturday Evening Post*—

Oh, popular is popcorn when it hops!
Unpopular is popcorn when it flops!
But there isn't any ration
For the pop-eyed population
More popular than popcorn when it pops!

There are still a number of vegetables that are seldom found in the average garden, but, lest the subject grow tiresome, they must wait until another day.

How to Cook a Husband

A GOOD many husbands are entirely spoiled by mismanagement in cooking, and so are not tender and good. It is far better to have none, unless you patiently learn how to cook him. See that the linen in which you wrap him is nicely washed and mended, with the requisite number of buttons and strings sewed on. Tie him in the kettle with a strong silken cord called comfort; duty is apt to be weak. Make a clear, steady fire out of neatness, love and cheerfulness. Set your husband as near this as seems to agree with him. If he sputters and fizzes do not be anxious. Some do this until they are quite done. Add a little sugar in the form of what confectioners call "kisses," but no vinegar or pepper. A little spice may be used—with judgment. If thus carefully treated he will keep as long as you want unless you become careless and set him in too cold a place.

"It is the duty of a citizen not only to observe the law, but to let it be known that he is opposed to its violation."—President Coolidge.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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FEBRUARY 22, 1925

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

Washington on Learning

THERE is nothing which can better deserve your patronage than the promotion of science and literature. Knowledge is in every country the surest basis of public happiness. In one in which the measures of government receive their impressions so immediately from the sense of the community as in ours it is proportionably essential. To the security of a free constitution it contributes in various ways—by convincing those who are intrusted with the public administration that every valuable end of government is best answered by the enlightened confidence of the people, and by teaching the people themselves to know and to value their own rights; to discern and provide against invasions of them; to distinguish between oppression and the necessary exercise of lawful authority; between burdens proceeding from a disregard to their convenience and those resulting from the inevitable exigencies of society to discriminate the spirit of liberty from that of licentiousness—cherishing the first, avoiding the last—and uniting a speedy but temperate vigilance against encroachments, with an inviolable respect to the laws.

No Reflection on the Holstein Cow

THE present situation that has developed in the Holstein-Friesian Association is no reflection on the Holstein cow. We have every reason to believe that she is forging ahead, producing and reproducing in the same old way in the hands of the breeders and dairymen.

The Association that represents her has the appearances of being on a "FINANCIAL JAG." After the surplus money in its treasury becomes exhausted and no more funds are available possibly it will sober up. Whether it will recover its previous good reputation and regain the confidence of the dairy public or whether the breeders and dairymen will band themselves to-

gether to organize an Association for the special purpose of maintaining a Herd Register to preserve the purity of the blood of the breed and issuing registration and transfer certificates; an Association managed in a business way by the breeders, for the breeders, free from the Taint of Speculation, Sale Promotion and Political Manipulation, time alone will tell.

Meanwhile the hundred thousand purebred Holstein cattle born each year, that are not registered or transferred, will have to pass as grades and the breeders stand the loss. Any good which they do towards improving the dairy herds of America will not be a matter of breed record.

Delegate System Is Not Representative

IF a breeder living in the state of New York should want to send a delegate to the annual convention of the Holstein-Friesian Association to represent him and vote to decrease fees and check extravagance, it would be necessary for him to find nine other members to join with him in nominating a delegate to represent him. In case he could not find nine other men to agree with him, it would be impossible for him to be represented. In case he and nine other members would join together in nominating their delegate and every member in the state of New York voted to elect delegates, it would be necessary that 2,350 other breeders living in the state agree with him and vote for the delegate whom he had selected to represent him. Otherwise, he would be deprived of the voice of a representative of his own selection at the annual convention.

The Delegate Form of Government as it is being carried out in the Holstein-Friesian Association does not permit a majority rule. The voting power in the Association is divided according to areas and districts, making it possible for a few breeders living in certain districts to control delegates of the Annual Convention.

The area in which live the 25,040 members of the Association is divided into 51 districts. The 15,481 members residing in six of these districts have been allotted 84 delegates out of the possible 173 delegates that may attend the Convention. The other 45 districts that contain 9,559 members have been allotted 87 delegates. If 51% of the members living in these 45 districts would vote in opposition to the wishes of the members living in the six districts that comprised the majority of membership they would be able to control the Convention or 4,824 members living in 45 districts would be able to send representatives to the Annual Convention and defeat the wishes of the remainder of the membership or the wishes of 20,216 members.

If all of the 4,137 members living in the State of Wisconsin would vote in favor of decreasing the fees and adopting a Business Form of Government and send their 22 delegates instructed to vote their wishes and the 4,698 members living in the State of New York, the 2,110 members living in Pennsylvania, the 1,184 members living in Illinois and the 1,990 members living in Ohio would all follow the example set by Wisconsin and send their delegates to the Annual Convention instructed to vote for a reduced fee and the adoption of a Business Form of Government, the total

number of delegates to which they would be entitled would be 84.

If to these 15,481 breeders represented in these six leading Holstein districts we add the 4,735 breeders living in the remaining 45 districts who are in favor of reducing fees and the adoption of a Business Form of Government by the Association, 20,216 members who were in favor of reduced fees and a Business Form of Government would be defeated because they are only entitled to 84 delegates and the 4,824 members who were in favor of continuing the increased fee and the Political Form of Government would be in control.

The above shows how unfair a Political Form of Government might be when applied to managing a Business organization such as the Holstein-Friesian Association should be. Justice can not prevail in a business organization under such management.

On Taxing Newspapers

I CANNOT forbear to recommend a repeal of the tax on the transportation of public prints. There is no resource so firm for the Government of the United States as the affections of the people, guided by an enlightened policy; and to this primary good nothing can conduce more than a faithful representation of public proceedings, diffused without restraint throughout the United States.—George Washington.

We Suffer By Comparison

IN direct contrast with conditions in the Holstein-Friesian Association of America are the conditions in the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, as revealed at the annual meeting of that association held in Toronto, February 5th. Both registrations and transfers in our association fell off last year, but in the Canadian association there was an increase of practically 40% in registrations, a gain of 1,685, or nearly 15% in transfers, and an increase of nearly 40% in new members over the number of the previous year.

Even better was the financial report. The Canadian Association started the year 1924 with a deficit of \$123.48. It finished the year with the substantial balance of \$16,654.45. Contrast this with our own association, which despite the fact that it charges higher fees, ran \$30,000 behind last year.

What is the reason for the difference? Canadian agricultural conditions are no better than they are in the United States. If there is any difference, they're not as good. Nature seems to have favored this country during the past year, and in nearly every crop the harvest was better south of the border than it was north. The cows are the same breed and in many cases the families are common to herds each side of the border. Considering the breed herd by herd and animal by animal, we believe we have just as good stock in the United States as they have in Canada, and do not see where they could be any difference. Then the reason must lie in the management of the two associations, and in the amount of confidence the members have in the officers in the head of the respective organizations.

The official statement of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America shows that during 1924 there was a falling off in the number of animals registered, in the number of transfer certificates issued, and in the number of breeders becoming members of the National Association. During 1924, 5,217 less animals were recorded than were recorded during the twelve months of 1923. During the past year 4,312 less transfers were issued than were during the year 1923. And while we do not believe the number of members gained reflects so fully the state of the industry, yet 301 less breeders joined the association during the recently elapsed year as became members during 1923.

It is apparent that the Canadian Association and its managers have very closely confined themselves to the legitimate work of a purebred cattle recording organization. A conservative amount of extension work has been done. The inquiries for cattle have been furnished with literature descriptive of the breed, but there has been little, if any, attempt to play politics, to provide salaries for political workers disguised as extension workers or paid state secretaries. There has been no attempt to exploit half baked schemes formulated by men who have had little or no experience whatever in the dairy or purebred cattle business. Considering these things, it is very easy to see why the Canadian Association during 1924 made a profit, and the American Association during the past two years, under conditions no less favorable, so managed its business that its income ran \$90,000.00 behind its expenditures.

47,365 Less Transfers in Two Years

DURING the past two years there has been a falling off in the amount of business that has been transacted by the Holstein-Friesian Association. Instead of the Association recording an increased number of registrations and transfers each year as it did in former years and as it would have to do in order to keep up with the natural growth and development of the breed, it is recording less.

During the year ending April 30, 1920, the Secretary's report shows that 114,503 animals were registered and 131,823 transfer certificates were issued. Thus the breeders were able to dispose of all of their increase and 17,320 additional animals.

The Secretary's report for the year ending December 31, 1923 shows that 116,127 registration certificates were issued and only 91,992 transfer certificates or during that year the breeders were left with 24,135 surplus animals on their hands. The past year ending December 31, 1924 the Association issued 110,910 registration and 87,680 transfer certificates or during this time the breeders have accumulated, according to the Association's report, a surplus of 23,230. For the past two years the Association has issued 47,365 more registration than transfer certificates.

The falling off in the number of transfer certificates issued for the year 1924 of 44,143 less than were issued during the year ending April 30, 1920, represents only partly the true picture of the relations that exist between the breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle and the Association that represents the breed.

The average increase in the number of transfers for the five years ending 1920 was 13,009. The estimated number of transfer certificates that the Association should have issued for the year 1924 in order to keep abreast with the natural increase of the breed would be 192,531. Not half of the natural increase of the breed is apparently being registered or transferred.

Thus, as a Registry Association, the Holstein-Friesian Association is drifting backwards. Under the present management, it seems that the Association has become a collector of money and a disseminator of propaganda rather than a renderer of service.

The transfer fee to members is now six times what it formerly was. The managing expenses of the Association have more than doubled. Its operating expenses during the past two years has exceeded its income in fees collected by over \$90,000.00. At the same time the Association is registering fewer animals and is issuing a decreasing number of transfer certificates, 44,143 less transfer certificates being issued this past year than the year ending April 30, 1920.

The Trend of the Times

MILK is one of our most important foods. It is essential to the life of the infant, health and normal development of children and to the well being of the nation as a whole. A good milk supply is one of the most important assets of any community, and in recent years marked advance has been made in the quality of milk in the cities and towns of this state.

Originally, milk was consumed close to the source of production; the cow supplied the needs of her owner's family, with perhaps a small surplus for neighbors. Gradually, civilization became more complex and people clustered in cities. As cities grew, dairying was pushed further away from markets, so that a system had to be evolved to transport and distribute milk from the dairy farm to the consumer.

The increased complexities in handling the milk necessitates a rather elaborate system of control which

calls into play all the resources of the sanitarian and the bacteriologist. These factors, in connection with the magnitude of the business, make the market milk industry one of the most highly specialized in agriculture.

The proper production and handling of market milk requires the highest type of scientific skill. Boards of Health in the large cities are constantly calling for better quality, quality being understood as freedom from dirt or any contamination and for increased keeping qualities which, as a general rule, means very nearly the same thing. The market milk producer of the near future is going to be considerable of a milk specialist.

Milk for Paralytics

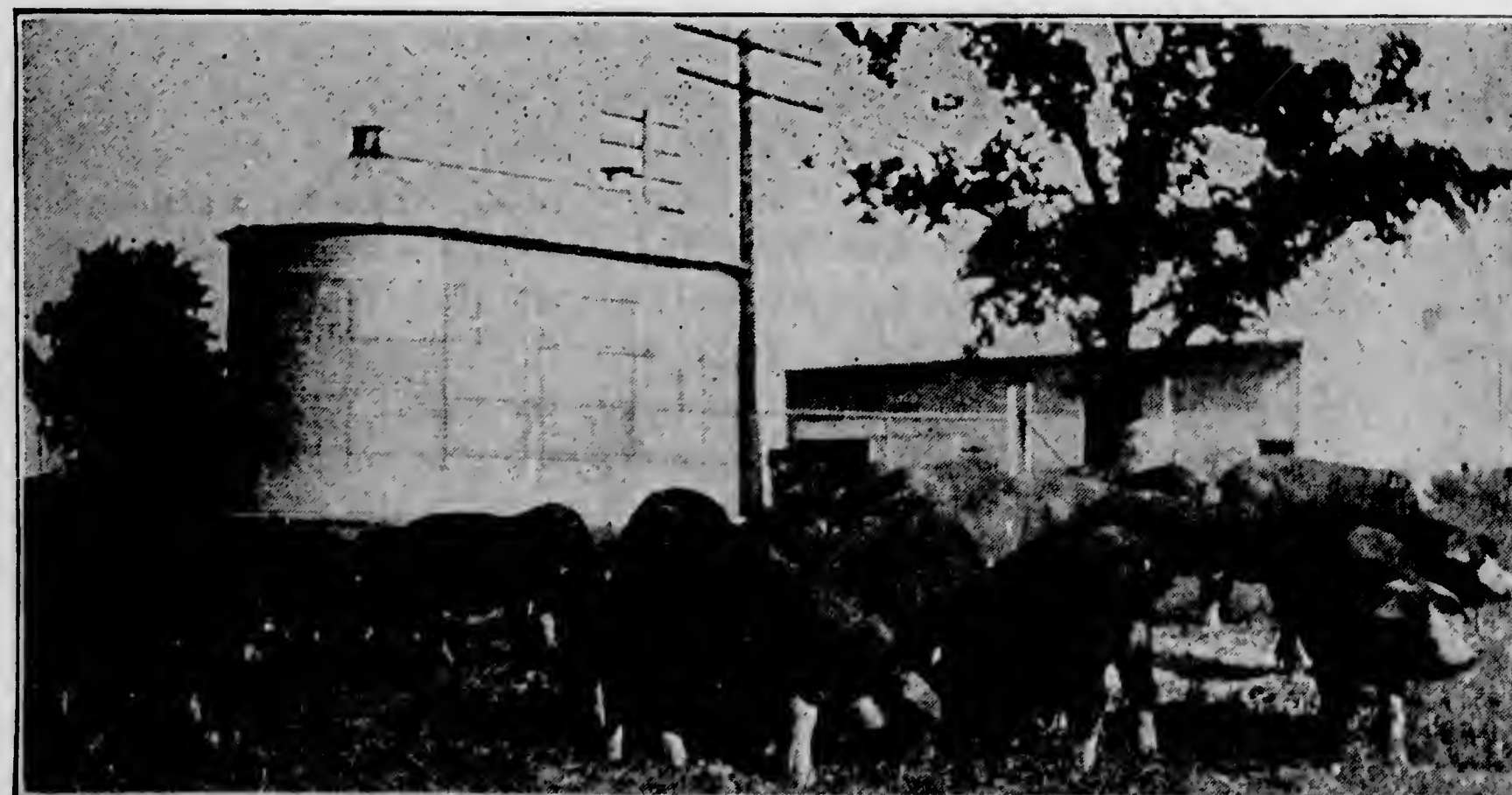
FAVORABLE results following the use of milk injections in the treatment of general paralysis of the insane are reported by the Budapest correspondent of the Lancet on the authority of a lecturer in the Budapest Royal University who is also director of a large psychiatric institute. Some forty cases of general paralysis, chorea and epilepsy were treated with sterilized milk given in 10 c.c. doses injected under the skin of the abdomen.

Talk about appropriate names. The head of the British Government Veterinary Department is Sir Stewart Stockman. In his 1923 report he says that were 1,929 outbreaks of foot and mouth disease in Great Britain during 1923 and 1,140 in 1922. From the beginning of 1923 to the end of May, 1924 there were 3,132. In the county of Cheshire one-third of the cow population of the county was killed either because of infection or to prevent spreading.

It cost the country 3,325,286 pounds sterling as compensation for slaughtered stock in the outbreaks occurring between the end of August 1923 and May 1924.

More farmers fail because of poor farm management than because of poor production.

A Co-operative Poland China Swine Journal, Owned by the Breeders; Upward of 400 Poland China Breeders now own this Swine and Farm Journal devoted to the interest of pure bred stock. Every Breeder of Poland China Hogs Should become a member of this Co-operative Journal.



THE POLAND CHINA ADVERTISER, : : : : Bluffton, Ohio

Full Information Free--Write Today for Sample Copy.

This Journal keeps you posted on the care and feeding of the hog. Much valuable information, worth many times your investment.

COMBINE THE COW and SOW as the real MORTGAGE lifter.

Advertising rates on economy basis. Don't miss a single copy of this interesting Journal.

Subscription 1 year, 50c; 3 years, \$1.

THE PRACTICAL DAIRYMAN

THE IMPORTANCE OF WATER

Milk is 87 per cent water, and the body contains 56 per cent water. It is obvious, then, that plenty of clean fresh water should be provided at all times. Too many farmers depend upon creeks and ponds for the drinking water of their dairy herds. These supplies often become contaminated and stagnant during dry periods, and the dairy cows suffer from lack of good clean wholesome water, which is reflected in the amount of milk produced. Also, these stagnant water supplies often cause bad odors and flavors in the milk through the introduction of undesirable types of bacteria. Whenever it is not possible for the cow to have access to fresh water at all times during the day, she should at least be watered twice a day. The average cow will drink from ten to twelve gallons of water per day and the heavy producers more in proportion.

J. P. LAMASTER.

COWS AND MINERALS

Dairy cows must have plenty of salt in order to thrive. Allow them to have free access to salt or feed it to them in their feed. Many dairymen mix 0.5 to 1 pound of salt with each 100 pounds of concentrated mixture or grain mixture, and then supply salt in addition so the cows can take what they wish.

If trouble has been experienced from goiter or "big neck" in calves this may be prevented in the future by giving potassium or sodium iodide to the cows during their gestation period. Where there is no trouble from goiter, this treatment is not needed.

Milk is very rich in both calcium (lime) and phosphorus. Therefore, dairy cows must receive liberal supplies of both these minerals to secure continual high production and to have a thrifty offspring. In the usual dairy rations there is more danger of a lack of calcium than there is of phosphorus. This is because the protein-rich feeds most common in Wisconsin are also rich in phosphorus. This includes wheat bran in particular and also wheat middlings, cottonseed meal, and linseed meal. Gluten feed, germ oil meal (corn germ meal) or brewers grains and distillers grains are not especially high in phosphorus.

When 20 per cent or more of the concentrate mixture or grain mixture consists of wheat bran, wheat middlings, linseed meal, or cottonseed meal, the cows will get plenty of phosphorus. If less of these high-phosphorus feeds are fed, it is best to supply additional phosphorus by adding bone meal, ground rock phosphate, or acid phosphate.

A large production of milk and thrifty calves are an impossibility if there is a lack of calcium in the ration. The best way of furnishing plenty of lime is to grow and feed an abundance of alfalfa, clover, or soy bean hay whenever it is possible. All legume hays are rich in lime. Furthermore, well-cured, green colored legume hay contains a vitamin which animals need to enable them to assimilate and use the calcium in their feed.

If poor roughage must be used, such as hay from the grasses (not legumes), corn stover grown on acid soil, or straw, add 3 to 4 pounds of ground lime-stone, wood ashes, or dried marl to each 100 lbs. of concentrate or grain mixture.

If there is not 20 per cent of high phosphorus feeds in the concentrate mixture (wheat bran, wheat middlings, linseed meal, and cottonseed meal), it is best to use 3 to 4 pounds of steamed bone meal, ground rock phosphate, or acid phosphate with each 100 pounds of the concentrate mixture, instead of using the limestone, wood ashes, or marl. Bone meal and the phosphates supply both calcium and phosphorus, while limestone, wood ashes, and marl furnish lime but practically no phosphorus.

If plenty of alfalfa, clover, soy bean, or other legume hay is fed, then there may possibly be no advantage in adding a calcium-rich mineral supplement to the ration. However,

even with legume hay available for winter feeding, it can do no harm and may do considerable good to add one of these lime carriers to the ration.

Fresh, green crops contain an especially large amount of vitamin needed to enable animals to assimilate calcium. Therefore, the best way of replenishing the calcium in the cow's body, which may have been seriously depleted by high milk production during the winter feeding period, is to feed a calcium supplement when she is on pasture. Therefore, it is especially important to mix one of the calcium-rich supplements with the concentrate mixture fed to cows on pasture. It is probably best to use more of the calcium-supplement than for winter feeding. As much as 8 to 10 pounds of one of the calcium supplements may be mixed with each 100 pounds of concentrate mixture. If this mixture should not be very palatable to the cows, the allowance of the mineral supplement may be reduced somewhat.

When the cows are not fed any concentrates during a part of the pasture season, the calcium supplement may be mixed with salt and the cows allowed free access to it. A mixture of one-half salt by weight with one-half limestone, wood ashes, marl, steamed bone meal, or ground rock phosphate may be used for this purpose. In recent experiments at the Wisconsin Experiment Station as much as 1/2 to 1 pound of steamed bone meal per head daily has been fed to dairy cows under pasture conditions with good results.

DAIRY BARN FLOORS

Dairy barn floors are usually made of clay, wood, concrete or cork brick. While the latter two are more expensive, when the first cost is considered, floors constructed of either material are certainly most satisfactory, permanent and cheaper over a period of years. Very satisfactory floors have been made using wood and clay, and floors of these materials are fairly easy to keep clean if properly constructed. At best, however, clay or wooden floors can only be recommended when the necessary capital for concrete or cork brick is not available or future plans are not definitely formed.

If clay is to be used, it is advisable to mix it with lime, the mixture being wet thoroughly and firmly packed. This type of floor is much superior to the common dirt floor. However, it will need constant repair, as it will continually wear in places especially at the location of the front and hind feet of the animals. A very good idea, when either dirt or clay floor is used, is to construct a wooden gutter behind the cow platform and place a 2x12 inch board on either side to prevent wearing by the constant wear due to the feet of the animals.

The wood floor is more satisfactory than the clay, in that it will last longer and is more easily kept clean. However, it will be more expensive than clay and will need replacing every few years. If wood is used, the boards should be placed tightly together to prevent any of the droppings and urine from seeping through the cracks, and thus cause an accumulation of filth and bad odor in the barn.

The concrete floor once installed is permanent. Floors of this material are easily kept clean, especially where there is running water; and much labor is saved in keeping a floor of this sort in a sanitary condition at all times. The first cost is expensive of course, but is practically the only cost.

To be satisfactory, a concrete floor should have a wood trowel finish on the cow alleys. This leaves a rough surface to prevent the cows from slipping which often causes serious injury, such as enlarged knees and the premature birth of calves.

The thickness of the concrete floors throughout the barn should be five inches, four inches of grout, (1 part cement, 3 parts sand and 5 parts gravel or stone), with a finish dressing of 1 inch, (2 parts sand and 2 parts cement).—Clemson College Dairyman.

CLUB ACTIVITIES

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA BREEDERS

The annual meeting of Central Pennsylvania Holstein Breeders Association was held in the Fern Hall at Halls Station, on the afternoon of February 7th. Twenty-two members were present. A banquet was served to the members and their friends in the evening.

At the business session the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: President, H. H. Blair, of Williamsport; vice-president, H. R. Paulhamus, of Hepburnville; secretary-treasurer, T. L. J. Reese, of Montoursville. The executive committee includes: O. A. Shirey and Philip Antes, of Williamsport, and Lawrence Losh, of Montoursville.

The meeting was addressed by Allen N. Crissey, the district field man. The members discussed the formation of a Cow Testing Association in Lycoming County, and preliminary steps have already been taken to organize such an association.

LOUDERBACK NOW PRESIDENT

The members of the Colorado Holstein-Friesian Association at their recent annual meeting elected C. F. Louderback, business manager of the Modern Woodmen of America sanatorium, as president. Dr. George E. Carr of Brighton was elected vice-president, and Mrs. Storrs Hall, of Denver, was re-elected treasurer. The new members of the board of directors are: George T. Stinton of Colorado Springs, W. S. Patridge of Lamar, Arthur Ponsford, Ben F. Simpson and Casper Hofman, all of Denver.

PLAN GOOD PROGRAM

The Sanilac County Holstein-Friesian Association held its annual meeting at Sandusky, Michigan late in January and elected for officers the following:

President, George Black, Sandusky; vice-president, Ralph Wood, Melvin; secretary, Oscar Buschlem, Snover; members of executive committee, M. W. Frey, Brown City; Oscar Merriman, Deckerville; Ed. Van Camp, Croswell; William Malloy, Palms.

It was decided at this meeting to carry on three lines of work for the coming year—eradication of T. B. among cattle with Horace McElhinney, of Peck, as deputy to head this work; an exhibit at the local fairs, Ralph Wood to have charge of this work; while George Black will look after the advancement of the C. T. A. Work. Another meeting will be held some time in June.

MINNESOTA BREEDERS' MEETINGS

The annual meeting of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association was held at the University Farm, January 2 during Farmers' and Home Makers' Week.

During 1924 the association handled \$16,231.89, which included a \$5,000 state appropriation and contribution from the business interests of Minneapolis and St. Paul in support of Junior Livestock Club work and the Northwest Dairy Show, which was held in connection with the state fair. The largest amount went to pay the premiums and expenses of the competitors at the Junior Livestock Show. Other activities to which the association contributed sums, ranging from a small amount up to nearly \$1,000 included county colt shows, the state ton litter project, beef cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry judging contests, a dairy judging contest, the dairy calf show at the state fair, and financial assistance to the Holstein, Jersey horse and swine associations of the state and to the Block and Brindle Club of the agricultural college. An appropriation of \$10,000 will be asked from the next legislature for the work of the association.

F. E. Miller, of Canby was elected president. Charles Crandall, Randolph, first vice-president; James O'Connell, Le

Sueur, second vice-president; J. S. Montgomery, South St. Paul, secretary; C. W. Glatfelter, Waterville, treasurer.

The affiliated breed associations held their special meetings. The state Holstein Breeders Association at its meeting discussed the purebred sire campaign in which they coöperated.

Forty-seven purebred sire campaign meetings were held with an attendance of 4,050. Thirteen counties have been covered with an average of sixty-four sires placed in each county.

Blue Earth County led with total number of bulls purchased, 106; Wantonwan was second with 80; Waseca third with 80. The total number of bulls of all breeds sold was 852 divided as follows: Holstein, 382; Shorthorn, 219; Guernsey, 211. Brown Swiss, 12; Jersey, 9; Angus, 7; Hereford, 7; Red Poll, 4; and Ayrshire, 1.

A resolution was proposed to have a bill presented to the legislature exempting from taxation one purebred sire on each farm. Discussion brought out that this thing had been attempted in Wisconsin several years ago and found to be unconstitutional. A committee was appointed to investigate the assessment of registered cattle. This committee will meet with committees from the other breed associations and of the State Livestock Breeders' Association.

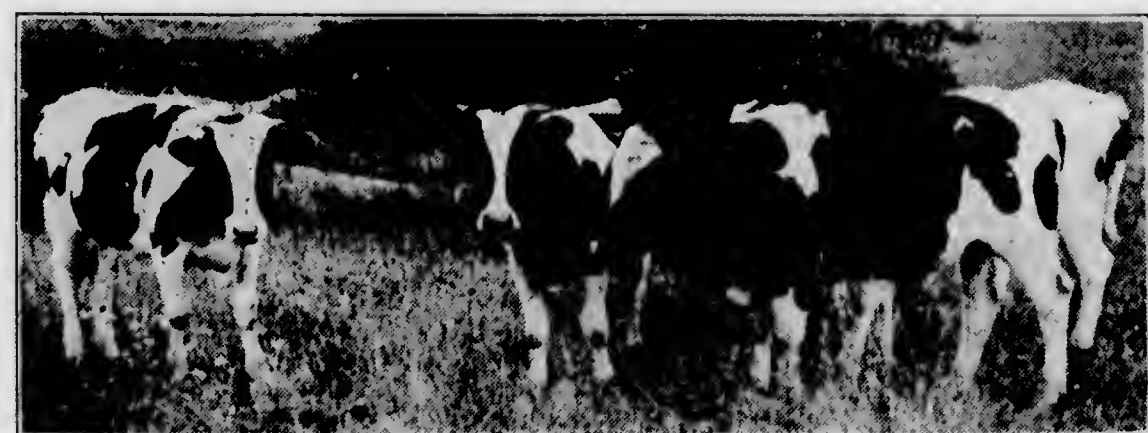
A resolution was passed that the state association was at all times willing to give at least moral support to the efforts of Farm Bureau Agents to promote calf club and establish cow testing associations.

Another resolution was that it was the sense of the association that standards of production and conformation should be established for all animals sold through or by the association.

A third resolution recommended to breeders not already doing official test work that they place their cows on test in subdivision C which provides for milking twice a day. (Our report does not bring out whether this resolution is intended to favor official testing as against cow testing association work but it certainly seems strange that no mention whatever was made in this resolution of cow testing association work.)

Officers elected were: President, E. T. Winship; Vice-president, J. C. Marlow; Secretary-Treasurer, Robert Geiger. The directors elected were E. T. Winship, Axel Hansen, P. O. Holland, J. C. Marlow and Ben Glantz.

Many thinking farmers are changing over to the manufacturing business with butter, bacon, and eggs as products.



Home Raised Heifers

Daughters of KING MADALINE BUTTER BOY, a champion show bull whose four nearest dams have seven-day official records averaging 27.42 lb. butter, including his dam as a junior two-year-old.

Herd Accredited. What can I do for you?

Glenn C. German

Allegany County

Cuba, New York

RE-ELECT ALL OFFICERS

All officers of the Skagit County Holstein Breeders' club were unanimously re-elected at a meeting held at Mt. Vernon, Washington, January 20th.

Thomas Lockhart will still remain the head of the organization. Other officers are George Lawson of Blanchard, vice-president; Peder Lee, Mount Vernon, secretary; Peder Omdal, Burlington, treasurer, and Ben Otterstad, Mount Vernon and R. A. Waugh, Burlington, directors.

IN GREEN COUNTY

Fred C. Coldren of Juda, Wisconsin, was re-elected president at the annual meeting of the Green County Holstein Breeders Association. Conrad Oilz succeeds Albert Babler, Jr., as first vice-president, and I. C. Marty is second vice-president. John W. Keating was again named secretary, and Henry W. Habernab, treasurer.

The directors of the association named were, Iver Ellingson, J. H. Roderick, C. W. Chambers, Theodore Payrhofer, Henry C. Elmer and Roscoe Smith.

NATIONAL T. B. ERADICATION WORK

Progress in tuberculosis eradication work was reported during December, 1924, by United States Department of Agriculture.

The number of herds of cattle officially accredited as free from tuberculosis, reached the total of 60,639, containing well over a million head of cattle. Tuberculin testing was particularly active during the month in Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois and New York. Each of these States had more than 35,000 head of cattle tested.

The number of counties accredited as being virtually free from bovine tuberculosis increased from 48 to 53 during December, the gains occurring in North Carolina, North Dakota and Kansas. The remarkable popularity of tuberculosis eradication work, which is conducted coöperatively by the Department of Agriculture and the various States is seen in the consistently large waiting list of herds to be tested. On the first of January, this year, the waiting list included 223,192 herds containing nearly 2½ million cattle.

KAVANAUGH CONTRASTS CONDITIONS

The annual meeting of the Shawano Holstein Breeders Association was held January 24th at Shawano, Wisconsin, county agent A. C. Murphy, acting as chairman.

The principal speaker was J. N. Kavanaugh, Brown County agricultural agent. Mr. Kavanaugh said in part:

"The permanency of the dairy industry in Wisconsin has been established and become closely allied with the lives of people from the health standpoint as well as from a commercial and financial basis, involving many millions of dollars annually.

"Cow testing associations should be established, the 'boarder cow' disposed of and butterfat produced as cheaply as possible. In the little country of Denmark, one of our greatest competitors in the dairy world, there are more than 800 cow testing associations, while Wisconsin has only 157 such organizations in operation. Thus Wisconsin farmers are feeding hays and grains to their dairy cattle and keeping no records to see which cow is paying for her feed. Such methods may be compared to the farmer who sells his oats at 30 cents a bushel when he had been offered 75 cents a bushel for the same oats."

Mr. Kavanaugh as well as M. J. Wallrich spoke on business morals in livestock sales. R. H. Fischer, secretary of Shawano County Agricultural Association urged the breeders to show livestock at the fairs for advertising purposes. The Association went on record as favoring the establishment of Cow Testing Associations in various parts of the county.

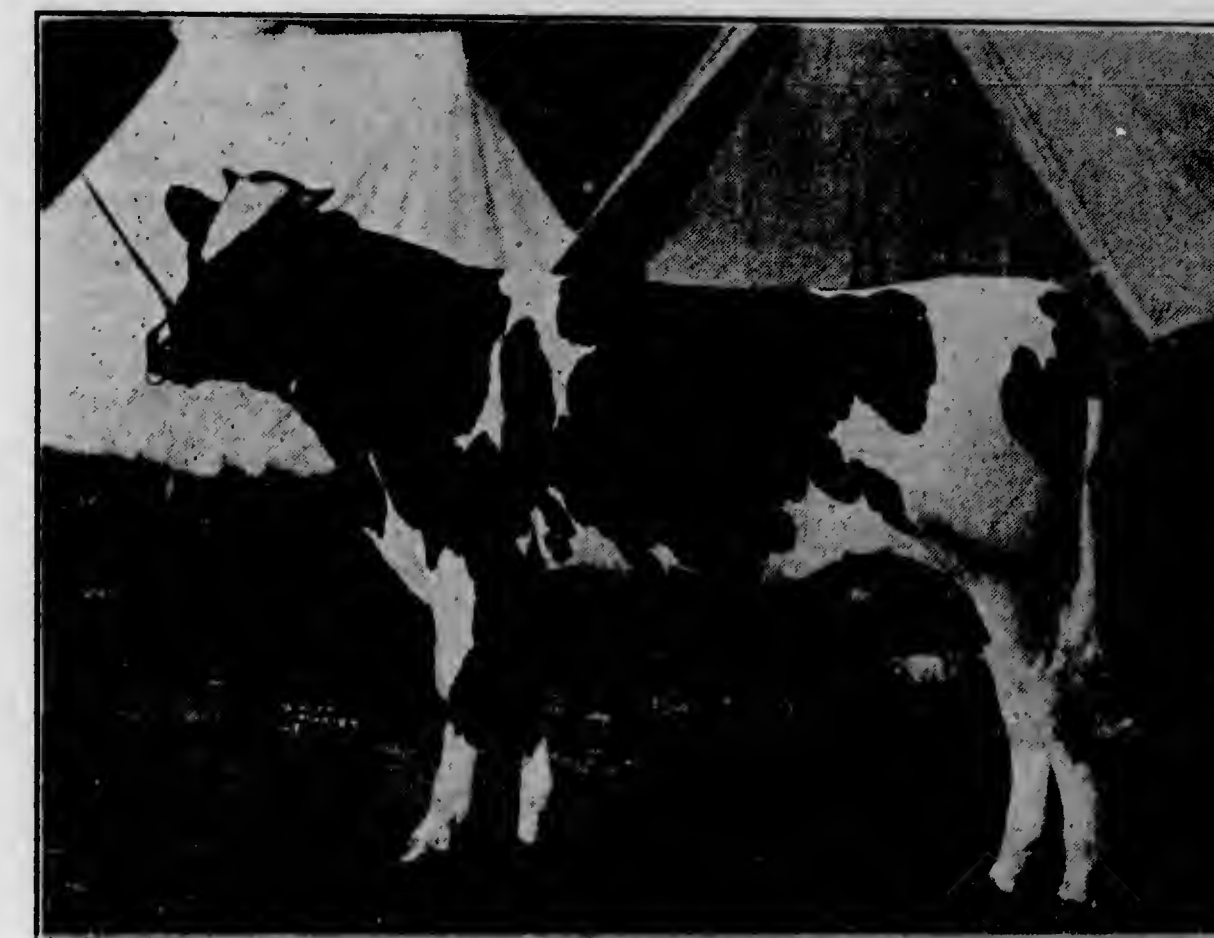
At the election of officers Richard Gehnke, Bonduel, was chosen president; Ferdinand Stegge, Embarrass, vice-president; A. C. Murphy, Shawano, secretary-treasurer and Otto Wagner, Bonduel and Norbert Brunner, Leopold, directors.

Burglar (after turning dial of radio and arousing household): "Hell, I thought that was a safe!"

NEW HOME FOR SHOW BULL

Woodcraft Pontiac Champion Star, the young bull which won the male junior and grand championship at the recent National Western Livestock Show, held at Denver, Colorado has been sold by the Modern Woodmen Sanatorium to Paul V. Patridge, manager of the Willow Springs Farm, Mt. Morrison, Colo.

Woodcraft Pontiac Champion Star won many honors for the Woodmen herd last fall. Shown as a senior yearling he



WOODCRAFT PONTIAC CHAMPION STAR

Grand Champion Holstein Bull at the Western Livestock National, Denver, Colo. Just sold by the Modern Woodmen Sanatorium to Willow Springs Farm, Mt. Morrison, Colo., Paul V. Patridge, Mgr.

was junior champion at the Iowa Nebraska and Illinois State Fairs; was junior and grand champion at the Missouri State Fair and the Kansas Free Fair. He was second in his class at the Waterloo Dairy Cattle Congress and fourth at the National Dairy Show. He is a son of King Pontiac Parthena, himself a noted show bull and a former grand champion at the National Western Livestock Show. His dam has a record of 816 lb. butter, 21,747 lb. milk in ten months.



HEADQUARTERS FOR YOUNG STOCK

Every animal in this herd with the exception of the sire at its head, was raised here.

EARLY RISE HERD is under State and Federal Supervision.

MENZO A. BROOKER

R. D. 2,

South New Berlin, N. Y.



YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED to this Accredited Herd in which there has never been a case of Abortion.

REASONABLE PRICES ON YOUNG STOCK

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

SCRANTON

PENNSYLVANIA



SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your pure-bred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER,
Chambersburg, Penna.

A Breeder's Herd

In fifteen years I have bought just four females. The result is that while my herd consists of real producers their uniformity and type will please you.

SUNNY LAWN HERD
is on the
ACCREDITED LIST

You pass our farm when you travel the Susquehanna Trail. Stop and look us over.

Murray A. Miller
R. D. 3 Milton, Pa.
The oldest herd in Northumberland County.

PEDIGREES

Twelve years' experience compiling up-to-date, neat and accurate pedigrees.
4-gen., 8 1/2 by 11—3 copies \$0.75
4-gen., 13 by 16—3 copies 1.25
5-gen., 3 copies 2.00
Sends us your order to-day—immediate attention.

BACKUS PEDIGREE CO.,
Box E, Mexico, N. Y.



"GENUINE ASPIRIN TABLETS"—
100 GOSNEY'S GENUINE ASPIRIN TABLETS, 45c, MAILED PREPAID. GUARANTEED. Sample Free. Agents Wanted. GOSNEY, New Dorp, New York.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

Feb. 24—Owatonna, Minn., Dairy Center Sale.
Feb. 25—Minden, Neb., Midwest Holstein-Friesian Association Sale.
Feb. 25—Aurora, Ill., Roberts Holstein Company Dispersal.
Feb. 28—Clear Spring, Md., W. H. Price Sale.
March 5—South Lyon, Mich., Musolf Bros., Dispersal.
March 5—West Union, Iowa, Fayette County Consignment Sale.
March 6—Louisville, Ohio, Grand View Dairy Farm Sale.
March 7—Watsonstown, Pa., H. R. Remley Dispersal Sale, R. Austin Backus, Mexico, N. Y., Manager.
March 10—Long Valley, N. J., L. F. Castle Sale.
March 10—Mt. Holly Springs, Pa., W. W. Yeingst Sale.
March 10—Waterloo, Ia., Iowana Spring Guaranty Sale.
March 11—Brantford, Ont., Brant District Holstein Breeders' Sale.
March 12—Stratford, Ont., Perth Holstein Breeders' 14th Consignment Sale.
March 12—Huntsdale, Pa., W. A. Woods' Sale.
March 17—Horseheads, N. Y., Westlake and Dunn Dispersal, R. A. Backus Mexico, N. Y., Mgr.
March 17—Norwich, Ont., H. I. Neill Dispersal.
March 18—Myerstown, Pa., Jacob W. Brubaker Sale.
March 18—Woodstock Ont., Oxford Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale.
March 18—South Branch, N. J., James L. Haver Sale.
March 19—Salford, Ont., Timothy Dunham Sale.
March 19—Wymore, Neb., J. E. Mitchell Dispersal.
March 19—Norwich, Ont., Glen Otter Farm Sale.
March 25—Harrisburg, Pa., Bonnymead Herd Dispersal.
March 25—Durand, Mich., W. J. Sexton & Son Dispersal Sale.
March 25—Copake, N. Y., Langdonhurst Stock Farm Dispersal.
March 25—Bowmanville, Ont., Durham County Holstein Club Sale.
March 26—Tyrone, Pa., Geo. C. Wilson Herd Dispersal.
March 31—Topeka, Kansas, Kansas State Sale.
April 29-30—Munroe, Wis., Green County Holstein Breeders' Ass'n.
April 29-30, May 1—Abington, Pa., Fourth Brentwood Show and Sale.
May 6-7—Cuba, N. Y., New York Breeders' Spring Sale.
May 8—Lake Mills, Wis., Lake Mills Breeders' Sale.

LAST CALL

H. R. Remley dispersal sale to be held at Watsonstown, Pa., March 7, 1925.

COMING SALE OF HIGH CLASS ANIMALS

Animals from the herd of W. A. Woods, Carlisle, Pa., have sold for big prices at public sales. At the first Brentwood Sale, Princess Nell Ormsby after winning first prize in the two-year-old class in the show connected with that event, was struck off at public auction for \$3,000. The next year another two-year-old heifer, sired by the Woods herd bull, King Ormsby Abbekerk Helena, brought \$900. Therefore the news that Mr. Woods intends to sell his animals, retaining only one cow for his own use, naturally attracts the attention of eastern breeders.

The Woods herd will be sold at public auction March 12 on the farm which lies between Carlisle and Huntsdale, Cumberland County, Pa. It contains a number of well bred animals, stock of fashionable blood lines. The six three-year-old daughters of King Ormsby Abbekerk Helena are an attractive bunch, possessing much of the individuality of their sire who is regarded by many as the handsomest son of King of the Ormsbys. King Ormsby Abbekerk Helena is from a daughter of Korndyke Abbekerk and thus has the same combination of blood lines as is found in many of the animals making up the noted Winterthur Herd. There is also a yearling son of King Ormsby Abbekerk Helena from an A. R. O. daughter of King of the Ormsbys with a record of 736 lb. butter, 15,968 lb. milk in strictly official test as a two-year-old.

As the Woods herd is small Mr. Ivo V. Otto of the Boiling Springs Herd is consigning half a dozen good animals. One of his cows, Westover Madaline Burke in C. T. A. work produced in four years 54,890 lb. milk, 2,263.2 lb. butter and she made a profit over cost of her feed of \$685.76. There are two daughters of this cow in the Otto consignment, as well as two granddaughters. Both of the daughters and one of the granddaughters are by Lothian De Kol Korndyke, the splendidly bred sire that has stood at the head of the Boiling Springs Herd. The work of this bull's daughters is so impressive that the authorities in charge of the herd at Pennsylvania State College have secured his services.

One of the granddaughters is by Bonair Colantha Ormsby Champion, whose dam produced 21,022.4 lb. milk, 828.17 lb. butter in ten months in the Dairyman's Division making world's records in that division for both milk and butter at that time.

Mr. Otto consigns a bull calf by Lothian De Kol Korndyke from Boiling Springs Segis Pontiac, 26 lb. butter, 656 lb. milk in a week. This cow in five years of C. T. A. work is credited with 69,087 lb. milk, 2,907.6 lb. butter and she made above the cost of her feed a profit of \$905.01. Her full sister made the world's record in the Dairyman's Division and the entire family are noted for production as well as individuality.

From the Otto herd also comes a bull calf by Lothian De Kol Korndyke from

Boiling Springs Hartog, a 25 lb. senior three-year-old. Tested as a junior two-year-old this heifer produced in the Dairyman's Division 14,697 lb. milk, 623 lb. butter in a year, making a world's record for milk in that division at the time of making and within one-half pound of the world's butter record. Both the Woods herd and the Otto herd are fully accredited.

The herd of H. E. Robertson was exhibited with signal success at a number of great fairs last fall and from this herd there are consigned two yearling heifers from tested dams together with a yearling sister whose dam produced over 13,000 lb. milk in a year as a two-year-old; one three-year-old heifer making up a quartet of daughters of Mr. Robertson's well-known herdsire, King Piebe of York.

King Piebe of York 3d, the junior herdsire at the Robertson Farm has won many prizes in the show ring and will be represented in this sale by two yearling heifers one of which is capable of holding her own in almost any company. A good five-year-old cow, sired by a son of King of the Pontiacs and heavy in calf by King Piebe of York is also consigned.

This herd also sends King Piebe of York 28th, a son of the senior herdsire from a cow with a year record of 21,517.6 lb. milk, 852.65 lb. butter.

Mr. Woods has almost as good a reputation as a breeder of big type Poland China hogs as he has as a breeder of Holsteins. Forty registered hogs will be offered also a pair of mare mules. Mr. Woods says they are sound and quiet and as good a pair as ever grew. They weigh around 2,300 lb.

THE H. R. REMLEY DISPERSAL

On March 7th, at Watsonstown, Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, on the H. R. Remley farm, the Remley herd of registered Holsteins will be sold at public auction.

The Remley herd has won many prizes in the show ring and there is not a single blemished animal among them. Several of the females have creditable official records, and a number are of strains of breeding noted for large record making. There is a granddaughter of Colantha Johanna Lad with practically 24 lb. of butter in a week while another, a yearling heifer, is from a cow with a 33.9 lb. official seven day record made as a four-year-old.

The herdsire is from an 18 lb. two-year-old daughter of a 30 lb. cow and was sired by Cornucopia Ormsby Lad, by many believed to be the best transmitting son of that great sire, Ormsby Korndyke Lad. At this time we may mention that O. K. L. Katie Paul, a daughter of Ormsby Korndyke Lad, recently broke all Southern records by making 36.95 lb. butter during an official test week and this as a junior four-year-old. This is by far the largest record ever made in any southern state by an animal of any age.

The catalog will be prepared by the Backus Pedigree Company and the manager of that company, R. Austin Backus, will be in the box on sale day. The herd has been regularly tuberculin tested, and the animals will be sold with a 60 day retest guarantee.

The H. R. Remley farm is two miles from Watsonstown but is only one and a half miles from Dewart, a station on the Pennsylvania Railroad at which all forenoon trains stop. When writing Mr. Remley at Watsonstown for a catalog, don't forget to mention that you read of his sale in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. But plan to attend, whether or not you write for catalog as there will be plenty on hand to the time of the sale.

THE BONNYMEADS HERD SALE

When the Bonnymeads herd is dispersed at public auction March 25th, there will pass out of the Holstein breeding business an establishment that has been engaged in that business for over thirty years. Bonnymeads Farms are owned by an estate and changes in the personnel of the owners throw the herd on the market. At the present time there are one hundred females besides the two herdsires. In an early issue we will attempt to give a partial history of the herd but will content ourselves at this time by saying that all the cattle on the farm to the number of 102 head will be absolutely sold on the 25th of March.

Col. Glenn R. Mead of East Aurora, N. Y., will sell this great bunch of purebreds and will be assisted by Col. J. C. Hess of Hershey, Pa., a local auctioneer held in great esteem in his section of the country, a man whose services are in great request. The pedigrees will be explained by S. R. Miller, of Chambersburg, Pa., who has known the herd for many years and knows pedigrees and Holsteins away back to the day of early importation. Manager Hiram Billett plans to have everything in good order for the convenience of visitors on sale day.

Bonnymeads Farms are within a mile of Harrisburg city line and trolley cars pass the door. This will be the greatest one day sale of Holsteins ever held in central or southern Pennsylvania. Do not miss it.

HOLSTEIN BULL. Three of his dams averaged 108 pounds milk 1 day. 40.48 lb. butter 7 days. \$125.00.
WISCONSIN LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATION, Appleton, Wis.

Will exchange few finely bred Registered Holstein heifer and bull calves for Dairyman's League certificates.
MAPLE LAWN FARMS, Cortland, N. Y.

To Avoid Inbreeding WE WILL SELL



KING RAG APPLE PLUM COPIA

five years old, showy and attractive, very kind and easy to handle.
His sire carried 68 3/4% of Pontiac Korndyke blood, his dam is the great De Kol Plum Copia, 33.26 lb. butter in 7 days as a six-year-old, 30.47 lb. butter in 7 days 120.63 lb. butter in 30 days with a daily milk average of 92.3 lb.
Come and see him and his offspring in our
ACCREDITED HERD
MAPLE RIDGE FARM
J. S. & F. R. HOWARD, Proprietors
Susquehanna County Springville, Pa.



OUR KIND

This heifer was bred in our herd as was her dam and granddam.

Such heifers grow into producing cows that make good wherever they go.

L. N. MACK & SON and
FLOYD E. MACK
Montrose, Pennsylvania

Herd under State and Federal Supervision. We have 120 head to select from.



KING SYLVIA PONTIAC PIETJE

combines individuality of a high order with remarkable breeding.
His sire is Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac and his dam, who made 659.8 lb. milk, 26.23 lb. butter in 7 days as a junior four-year-old, is a granddaughter of May Echo Sylvia and the 33-lb. cow Alma Clyde.
The only reason I would sell him is that my herd of 60 purebreds contains many of his daughters.
Come and see him and my herd which is now on the ACCREDITED list.

MRS. MAUD DWIGHT,
South Otselec Chenango Co., N. Y.

Cow Testing Association Reports

BOTH GRADES AND PUREBREDS

From December 16, 1924 to January 16, 1925, no less than 300 cows were tested in the Spring Green-Wyoming C. T. A. The three leading places were taken by black and white cows, a grade Holstein being first with 58.8 lb. fat, another second with 55.1 lb. fat, while the third cow was a purebred Holstein with 1,353 lb. milk, 52.8 lb. fat to her credit. She was owned by Fred Meudt, who also owned the grade that won first position.

GOOD COWS IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY

In his report of the January production in the Cumberland County Testing Association, Tester A. A. Raudabaugh says that during the month 26 herds, containing 248 cows in milk were under his supervision. Of this number 71 exceeded 40 lb. fat, 21 produced over 50 lb., while 58 cows made 1,200 or more lb. milk.

The leading producer was Martha, a registered Holstein, owned by Abram M. Lehman. She is credited with 2,424 lb. milk, 77.6 lb. fat. Second is Flossie, a purebred owned by Jacob H. Lear, of Carlisle, Pa., with 75.9 lb. fat, 1,947 lb. milk. Third on the list is the registered Holstein, Veeman, owned by Paul Gible, of Hogestown, with 71.2 lb. fat, 2,093 lb. milk. The highest milk producer is a grade Holstein, owned by Samuel E. Raudabaugh, of New Kingston, with 2,458 lb. Raymond Shugart, G. W. Strock, Ivo V. Otto, and C. G. Niesley, also had cows in the leading ten, which by the way, were all black and white. Their average was 1,974 lb. milk, 69 lb. fat, and their average test was 3.5%.

Paul C. Gipple had the high average for both milk and butterfat, the figures

being 1,411 lb. milk, 47.5 lb. fat. Jacob Lear's 12 registered Holsteins averaged 1,230 lb. milk, 40.5 lb. fat. The herd of C. G. Niesley, of Churchtown, produced 11,587 lb. milk during January, with an average test of 3.92%. Despite the fact that nearly all of the animals owned by L. D. Weary, of Carlisle, had been in milk since August, his ten animals produced 11,254 lb. milk, 387 lb. fat during January.

IOWA COW TESTING

Edward Hansel of Manchester, Ia., has a Holstein cow which produced 2,858 lb. milk, 102.9 lb. butterfat in one month. This brought an income of nearly \$50.

The Hudson Coöperative Creamery Co. stood fifth among the coöperative creameries of Iowa for amount of fat handled during November—42,008 lb. In October, the Hudson Creamery was seventh having taken in 45,441 lb. in that month. The rate paid in November to 550 patrons was 54 cents a pound for butterfat, compared with 46 cents in October. The largest amount for both months was taken by Thomas Hansen of Cedar Falls, whose purebred Holstein herd earned him \$212.24 in October and \$304.45 in November. A polled Shorthorn herd was second each month. M. E. Walters' Holstein herd was third in November earning their owner \$194.34.

First place in the Tama County, Iowa, Testing Association for the month of November was taken by a purebred Holstein owned by J. E. Raudabaugh, his cow being credited with 1,655 lb. milk, 61.2 lb. butterfat. The Raudabaugh herd averaged 1,012 lb. milk, 31 lb. butterfat, but first place was taken by Robert Mit-

chell whose six grade Holsteins averaged 1,217 lb. milk, 43.7 lb. fat. The five highest herds consisted of black and whites.

Two dozen Holstein breeders living around Fort Dodge, Ia., planned to organize a cow testing association in Webster County. They have formed an organization and have elected officers as follows: R. A. Chantland, Badger, president; H. F. Steiner, Fort Dodge, vice president; H. F. Bothe, Fort Dodge, secretary-treasurer; O. E. Anderson, Harcourt, state director.

President Chantland appointed a committee of five members to formulate plans for work. They are: G. R. Peterson, A. F. Youngdale, H. F. Steiner, Robert Peterson and Merle Anderson.

The Peterson family is considered the champion calf club family of America. Several members of this family have distinguished themselves during the past two or three years and Miss Verna Peterson was acclaimed the 1923 champion show girl of America.

Roy N. Finster of Eldora, Iowa, had the leading cow for December in the Hardin County Testing Association. She was a purebred Holstein and she gave 1,950 lb. milk, 81.9 lb. butterfat, the second time in the history of the association that a cow has exceeded 80 lb. butterfat in a month.

The Finster herd had the highest average with 49.7 lb. fat. The 332 cows tested averaged 30 lb. butterfat and 750 lb. milk. It is 3.1 lb. fat and 74 lb. milk more than the average in December, 1923.

E. C. Forrest of Mt. Vernon, Ia., owned both high cow and high herd in the Linn No. 3, Testing Association dur-

ing December. His herd averaged 46.95 lb. fat and his best cow is credited with 1,624.24 lb. milk, 62 lb. butterfat.

There are now sixteen herds in the circuit. The average of the 142 cows tested was 31.04 lb. butterfat. Thirty-three cows exceeded 40 lb. and fifteen produced at least 50 lb. butterfat. Two purebred bulls were bought by association members during December reports the tester, W. L. Miller.

HOLSTEINS HEAD CLASSES

Cows milked in the Sanilac County, Mich., Testing Association are ranked monthly in order of production, the classes being for animals under three years old, for three-year-olds, for four-year-olds, for mature cows, and then there is a general milk class for all ages. The leader in each class for the month of December was a purebred Holstein.

George Black owned the leader under three-years-old with 55.5 lb. fat and the leading four-year-old with 37.2 lb. fat. W. W. Gleason owned all three of the leading three-year-olds, the place of honor being held by a heifer with 49.9 lb. fat. E. Elston's cow was first in the mature class with 68.8 lb. fat and led the entire association for milk with 2,139 lb. George Black had high herd for average production of both milk and butterfat.

YODER COW AGAIN FIRST

During January 28 herds containing 311 cows were tested in the Mifflin County Cow Testing Association by S. Rupert Harshberger. Of this number 260 cows were in milk. Thirty-one cows each produced over 40 lb. fat, nine over 50 lb., while 20 exceeded 1,200 lb. milk.

The high cow was a registered Holstein, owned by A. C. Yoder, and is credited with 2,486 lb. milk, 72.1 lb. fat. The fourth cow was a member of the same herd and has to her credit 1,931 lb. milk, 61.8 lb. fat. Grade Holsteins

owned by J. W. Kearns occupy second and third places, one having 1,708 lb. milk and 70 lb. fat, and the other 1,742 lb. milk, 67.9 lb. fat. The high herd averaged 37.9 lb. fat, 1,049 lb. milk, and is owned by Solomon Poechey.

This ends the sixth month of the Mifflin County Association, and shows a larger number of cows exceeding 40 lb. fat or 100 lb. milk than any previous month. During January eleven cows were sold because of unprofitableness.

Members of the Mifflin County Association are gratified by the fact that the third highest milk producer in Pennsylvania for December was owned by A. C. Yoder. Her total was 2,508 lb., while 8,030 cows were tested in the State.

GOOD HOLSTEINS AROUND HOWELL

The herd of purebred Holsteins owned by James G. Hayes of Howell, Mich., stands highest in the Livingston County Testing Association No. 1 for the thirty day period ending December 31. This average was 1,256.7 lb. milk, 52.4 lb. butterfat. The association leader was furnished by the State Sanatorium herd of purebred Holsteins. This cow made 2,393.3 lb. milk, 93.9 lb. fat.

August Ruttman of Fowlerville had the leader in Association No. 2, his purebred Holstein producing 1,869 lb. milk, 74.76 lb. butterfat.

N. H. Chestnut of Fenton had the high herd as well as high cow in Association No. 3, the average production being 1,108.9 lb. milk, 41.56 lb. fat, his best cow being credited with 1,972 lb. milk, 98.6 lb. fat.

J. F. Martin of Delavan, Kansas, has a Holstein cow which netted \$187 above cost of feed and is the high producing cow for the year among all those on which the Morris County Testing Association kept records. This cow produced 1,804 lb. milk containing 541.4 lb. fat during the year. The butterfat brought \$196.19 and the milk \$59. The feed cost for the year was \$76.

ILLINOIS TESTING

Purebred Holsteins made a good showing during December in the Illinois Cow Testing Associations as the three highest producers were all purebred members of the black and white breed. The leader, owned by the Rock River Farm at Byron, produced 109.6 lb. fat and 3,171 lb. milk. The cow in third place was also owned by Rock River Farms and had 86.7 lb. fat to her credit. L. M. Knox, of Morrison, had a purebred in second place with 94.2 lb. fat and 2,297 lb. milk.

The highest producing herd containing ten or more cows was owned by Frank Flack, of Jo Daviess County. His twelve purebred and grade Holsteins averaged 48.3 lb. fat and 1,421 lb. milk. L. E. Overcash, of Sterling, had twelve purebreds that averaged 48.2 lb. fat and 1,360 lb. milk. L. A. Goodenough, of Morrison, had 17 that averaged 47.7 lb. fat and 1,423 lb. milk and Wade King of the De Kalb Association had 13 that averaged 46.5 lb. fat and 1,342 lb. milk. The Rock River Dairy consisting of 82 purebred Holsteins averaged 44.5 lb. fat and 1,203 lb. milk.

Twenty associations reported their leading cow and high average herd. In four associations purebred Holsteins were the high producers and in seven others grades were in first position. In four associations the high producing herds consisted entirely of purebred Holsteins, in three associations the leading herds were grade and purebred Holsteins and in six associations the high producers were entirely grade Holsteins.

VERMONT HOLSTEIN LEADS

Pietje Pontiac Hartog 2d, owned by C. B. Dodge, of Royalton, Vt., leads the Randolph Association for the month ending January 20, with a production of 2,043 lb. milk, 59.1 lb. fat. Forty-nine cows are in the honor list and ten herds average 30 lb. or more of fat. The Dodge herd consisting of ten animals averaged exactly 32 lbs.

WE BREED HOLSTEINS

for size, type, health and economical production. If you want fresh cows, springers, heifers or young bulls, the following breeders and dairymen, located within a half hour's drive from Wyalusing, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, have them.

You are invited to inspect our herds and do your own picking.

L. L. AllisRummerfield
A. L. Burlington...Wyalusing
James EastmanOrwell
John H. Howard...Wyalusing
F. B. KeeneyLaceyville
W. B. Kennedy & Son
.....Wyalusing



Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago

is siring splendid youngsters.

He is by California's best bred herdsire and greatest show bull.

The dams are producers and backed by many records.

Let me sell you a nice young bull. Herd ACCREDITED.

L. L. ALLIS
Rummerfield, Pennsylvania.

The Champion of the South

O. K. L. KATIE PAUL

36.95 lb. butter in 7 days as a junior four-year-old, the Champion of the Southern States, is a sister to our herdsire.

ORMSBY KORNDYKE HOCKSTER LAD

Let us sell you a young bull by him and from a big producing dam. Can also spare a few heifers.

CHENEY BROTHERS & JONES

Randolph, Va.
Herd Federally Accredited for Years.

Silverwood Stock Farm

Home of Good Individuals and Big Producers.

Senior Sire: **KING PONTIAC** ALCAITRA PIETJE, famous sire and show bull and sire of producers and show animals.

Junior Sire: **DUTCHLAND** KONIGEN CREAMELLE BOY, a son of King Segis Pontiac Konigen and Dutchland Creamelle Colantha Vale, 881.21 lb. butter, 21,701.5 lb. milk in a year; her dam 27,625 lb. milk in a year; her dam 29,591.4 lb. milk.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

H. S. BROWN & SONS
Susquehanna Co., Thompson, Pa.

SYLVDAL HERD

is strong in the blood of



MAY ECHO SYLVIA

1,005.8 lb. milk, 41 lb. butter in a week.

Animals from this herd not only make great records but also win prizes at leading shows and State Fairs.

Buy your stock from an ACCREDITED Herd.

GLENN L. WARNER,
R. D. 5, Cuba, New York

FOR ONLY \$50

Choice Bull Calf

Born December 1, 1924

Evenly marked, good every way

Sire: **GRAND CHAMPION** SEGIS 2d. His dam made over 37 lb. butter in 7 days as a four-year-old; his seven nearest tested dams average 32.8 lb.

Dam: **SEGIS SUNNYMEDE** ALBINA, 8,820 lb. milk, 309.4 lb. butterfat in 190 days of C. T. A. work as a three-year-old. A cow of good size and conformation, a nice milker with an exceptionally well shaped udder.

This herd is ACCREDITED

DE WITT GRIFFING
Heart Lake Pennsylvania
Susquehanna Co.



Cows in this Herd have produced more than 12,000 lb. milk in a year in C. T. A. work and make a good profit above feed cost.

We can show you a whole lot of first prize and championship ribbons won at local fairs.

This Herd is Accredited—has never housed a reactor.

Will price anything in the herd.

A. R. BUSH
Montrose, Pennsylvania.

When the Whole Herd

cows and heifers included, average 9,124.2 lb. milk, 315.6 lb. fat in a year of C.T.A. work—You know the stock is good.

When the State and Federal accredited veterinarians give a herd a clean bill of health you have a right to expect it to be healthy.

The individuality you judge for yourself.

This herd will please you in all three points.

And we have stock for sale.
RAY J. SABIN
Spencer, R. D. 2 New York



PIETJE ALCARTRA FAYNE

30.03 lb. butter, 707.7 lb. milk in 7 days, 104 lb. milk in a day.

On the 10th day of January, she dropped a big, strong, handsome calf, a full brother to our herdsire.

KING IDEAL

(The bull with an ideal dam.)
Mother and son are doing well.

CECIL L. A. RESSEGUIE
Ideal Farm Kingsley, Pa.

Three Clean Tests without a Reactor.

THE FIRST YEAR OF THE WHITEWATER C. T. A.

By J. H. LEWIS

The Cow Testing Association of Whitewater, Wisconsin, is composed of twenty-six members, of which the president is H. R. Warner, vice president W. T. Hunt, secretary and treasurer C. W. Tratt. The tester is Charles H. Hocking. During the year 1924 no less than 411 cows were tested of which 296 were Holsteins, 106 Guernseys, 8 Jerseys and one Ayrshire. Therefore the Whitewater Association is nearly three-fourths black and white. Some of the activities in the Association during its first year may be summed up briefly; twenty members have their herds tested for tuberculosis; eight herds are on the accredited list. There were 33 cows sold for dairy purposes while 45 went to the butcher's block as unprofitable. Forty-five cows produced more than 365 lb. butterfat and sixteen two-year-olds exceeded 250 lb. All the members used purebred sires and there are thirty-five silos in use among the 26 members. Soil tests were made on 15 farms. Seven grade cows were shown at the National Dairy Show and came home with two seconds, a fourth, a seventh, a tenth and three firsts in group classes. Two mixers, two picnics and one ice cream social contributed to the enjoyment of the members and their families in their moments of lighter recreation.

To Mrs. Adeline Tessene of Whitewater, belongs the honor of owning the top cow of the Whitewater Dairy Circuit. Betsy, a grade Holstein, seven years of age, produced 11,776 lb. milk, testing 4.29% fat or 505.9 lb. butterfat. She was milked twice daily, she was fed no grain until she freshened August 14, 1923. Betsy averaged 50 lb. butterfat for eight consecutive months, going dry August 15, 1924. After one month's rest she freshened again September 14, 1924, making her record of 505 lb. fat in 335 milking days.

Betsy was put on test at the age of five years. Since that time she has produced 35,337 lb. milk, the value of which was \$752.75. Her feed amounted to \$236.51, so she returned a net profit above feed cost of \$516.24.

Of the forty-five cows making over 365 lb. butterfat in the year thirty-one were registered or grade Holsteins. The highest feed bill in connection with the top producers was \$103.

Of the two-year-olds producing more than 250 lb. fat, Nora, a grade Holstein owned by Will Kienbaum led the list with the production of 11,093 lb. milk, 377.4 lb. butterfat on a feed bill of \$73.12. Next to her was Tiny, also a grade Holstein, with 8,090 lb. milk, 363.2 lb. fat on a feed bill of \$94. Nine of the leading sixteen two-year-olds were Holsteins.

The high herd average was made by Mr. Kienbaum's herd of grades, Holsteins and Guernseys, they being credited with an average production of 9,538 lb. milk, 366.6 lb. butterfat.

The average of the Whitewater Association was 7,310 lb. milk, 281.3 lb. but-

terfat, with an average test of 3.85%. This compares with an average for the Wisconsin testing associations of 7,106 lb. milk, 273 lb. fat and the United States testing association average of 6,274 lb. milk, 257 lb. fat; the average Wisconsin cow production is 4,975 lb. milk, 190.1 lb. fat and the United States cow production, 3,716 lb. milk, 160 lb. fat.

Greater improvement can be made and farmers in the Whitewater circuit, like farmers of other districts in the Badger state, are waking up to the necessity of more homegrown feed, especially alfalfa.

A pleasing feature of the association is that every member has a name for his farm. A few of them here, may indicate what, in the estimation of these dairy folks, is applicable to their places. Spreading Oak is owned by Lea Cartier, Forest View is owned by Fred Teehorn, Rolling Prairie is owned by Henry Friske while other farms are named Lone Oak, Lane View, Grand View, Shady Maples, Corner Grove, Maple Bend, and Cedar.

When one stops to consider that there are but four out and out Guernsey herds in the Whitewater Testing Association, it may be claimed with justice to the breed that this association is indeed as well in word a Holstein Association for there are several mixed herds, and in these mixed herds, Holsteins predominate.

HOLSTEINS FORM HIGHEST SIX

The five highest cows in the Montgomery County Cow Testing Association for the month of January were owned by Wm. H. Landis, East Greenville, Pa., and were registered Holsteins. The cow in first place is credited with 2,886 lb. milk, 118.32 lb. butter fat, leading for both milk and butterfat. The second cow produced 102.45 lb. fat from 2,049 lb. milk; the third had 102.13 lb. fat, 1,857 lb. milk to her credit; the fourth, 98.2 lb. fat while the fifth produced 71.41 lb. A registered Holstein in the Ursinus College herd was next with 1,776 lb. milk, 67.49 lb. fat.

As might be expected, the Landis herd leads for both high average milk and butterfat, the one dozen milkers averaging 1,528 lb. milk, 71.62 lb. fat, their average test was 4.7%. The Warren Schultz herd, which also consists of black and whites, was second for both milk and fat production, the fifteen cows averaging 1,032 lb. milk, 36.52 lb. fat.

Carl A. Sager, the tester, reports that twenty-six herds containing 312 cows in milk were under his supervision. Of this number forty-six exceeded 40 lb. fat, twenty-four produced over 50 lb. while 41 cows exceeded 1,200 lb. milk during the month. Eleven unprofitable cows were disposed of.

In a recent issue the *Railway Age* editorially says that payments made by the railways for loss and damage of freight have declined from almost \$120,000,000 in 1920 to about \$36,000,000 in 1924 and cites this as "One of the most conclusive evidences of the increase in efficiency of railway operation which has occurred within the last four years."

CRAIG'S COW AGAIN IN FRONT

A registered Holstein senior four-year-old called Echo, owned by A. B. Craig of Sewickley, Penna., lead the Montour Valley Cow Testing Association for the month of December with a production of 66.96 lb. fat, her milk averaging 4%. She produced 1,674 lb. milk. Second was a seven-year-old purebred owned by Scott Brothers with 65.10 lb. fat and 2,170 lb. milk. W. C. Chamberlain owned a purebred in third place with 65.08 lb. fat so the three highest cows were registered Holsteins. The first and third each averaged 4% fat. The Allegheny County Home owned a purebred three-year-old in seventh place with 54.54 lb. fat and A. M. McClinton had the one in ninth place with 51.12 lb. fat. Scott Brothers had a grade in fifth place with 61.94 lb. fat. The Scott Brothers' herd led for average production. It consists of ten Holsteins, four registered and six grade and they averaged 939 lb. milk and 33.97 lb. fat. The McClinton herd which consists of 12 grade and 2 registered Holsteins stood third for both milk and fat with 707 lb. and 28.20 lb. respectively.

L. M. Stark, tester of this association, reports that during December he supervised 24 herds containing 315 cows in milk and 97 cows not in milk. There were 41 cows that exceeded 40 lb. fat and 24 that averaged over 1,200 lb. milk. Members of this association killed four cows for beef and sold five others to the butcher.

TESTING IN SOUTH DAKOTA

A purebred Holstein owned by Tom Maher of Brookings, made the greatest return for her feed in the state of South Dakota for the month of December. Her product was worth \$35.51, and she produced it at a feed cost of \$7.36, leaving a net income of \$28.15. She is credited with the production of 1,922 lb. milk and 84.56 lb. fat, the highest milk and fat totals shown in the official report. Her average test was 4.4%.

Purebred Holsteins made a good showing for, besides the leader, the second, fifth and seventh cows were purebred black and whites. In second place is a cow owned by Frank Johnson of Hetland, with 1,861.2 lb. milk and 70.72 lb. fat. Fifth on the list is a cow owned by E. H. Baldwin of Clark, with 1,800.3 lb. milk and 63.10 lb. fat. Guy McKibben of Webster had the cow in seventh position with 1,553.1 lb. milk and 62.12 lb. fat.

Although defeated for first position the Holstein herds made a splendid showing. In second place comes 12 purebreds owned by Frank Johnson with an average of 1,323.3 lb. milk and 47.05 lb. fat being exceeded only by a grade Ayrshire herd of seven animals with an average of 47.47 lb. fat. Mr. Baldwin's animals averaged 46.15 lb. fat. A 20 cow dairy of purebreds owned by Thad Oviatt of Huron is fourth with an average of 43.17 lb. and eleven purebreds owned by O. E. Howell of Florence is next with an average of 43.99

lb. The Maher herd is in eighth position with an average of 35.70 lb.

Of the 1,945 cows tested 211 produced more than 40 lb. butterfat, 208 exceeded 1,000 lb. milk and 72 herds averaged more than 25 lb. butterfat per cow. Nineteen cows were slaughtered because of their failure to return the cost of their feed. Thirty cows were sold for dairy purposes largely on the strength of the records they had made. The price paid for butterfat averaged 40 cents per pound, an increase of 5 cents per pound over November. This resulted in a considerable increase in the number of profitable cows.

The Brookings association began its second year of testing on January 1. The Sioux Falls association is reorganizing as the Lake county association and expects to make a testing report for the month of January. The South Dakota testing association reports are arranged by H. M. Jones, Dairy Specialist at the State College of Agriculture.

TESTING IN VIRGINIA

By L. P. EMMERICK

During the month of December there were 15 active Cow Testing Associations. The reports from 14 of these Associations showed 234 herds and 6,426 cows on test. Of this total 524 cows produced over 40 lb. butterfat, and 164 over 50 lb. butterfat.

The high herd for the month was the herd of 21 grade Holstein cows owned by Mr. Marvin Perkins of Herndon, Va., a member of the Fairfax No. 1 Cow Testing Association. The average of this herd including dry cows was 1,122 lb. milk and 41.2 lb. butterfat.

The high cow for the month was owned by E. M. Corner of Staunton, Va., and a member of the Augusta Cow Testing Association. Her record for the month was 1,580 lb. milk and 68.0 lb. butterfat. Of the ten high cows for the month, 4 were grade or purebred Guernseys, 4 were grade or purebred Holsteins, and two were grade or purebred Jerseys.

The average production of all cows including 1,044 dry animals, was 515 lb. milk and 21.5 lb. butterfat. The highest producing Association in both milk and butterfat production was the Prince William Cow Testing Association whose 556 cows including 88 dry cows averaged 766 lb. milk, and 25.5 lb. butterfat.

During the month 128 cows were sold as unprofitable. The Fairfax No. 1 Cow Testing Association, which just finished its years work shipped 30 cows to the butcher. Twenty-six purebred cows and five purebred bulls were purchased during the month.

FOR SALE.—Yearling bull mostly black. Price reasonable for quality. Two heifers, Sixty Dollars each. Accredited Herd.

MRS. I. T. SHADE,
Harris Station, Ohio.

HAY AND STRAW—direct to consumer. Write wants. **GREEN BROS.,** Continental, Ohio.

HANDSOME YOUNG BULL

born March 14, 1924

The dam is a 20-lb. granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs.

The sire, Maple Corner Supreme is from a 32.6-lb. cow that averaged 83.6 lb. milk for thirty days. His six nearest dams average 35.11 lb. butter in official work.

This Herd is Accredited.

C. F. GRIDLEY

Tioga County, Candor, N. Y.

Polled Holsteins



For
Beauty
Production
Prolificacy
Profitableness

Safety of Self and Stock

Place a Polled Holstein Bull at the head of your herd. Prices and Quality are both right.

GEORGE E. STEVENSON
727 Connell Building, Scranton, Pa.

Log Cabin Herd

is ACCREDITED and is headed by

King Hengerveld Lefa Joh

His sire is KING JOH. His daughters and granddaughters are noted for production. His backing is of the best.

His dam is YANKEE LEFA 32.09 lb. butter in 7 days averaging 81.2 lb. milk per day. As a junior three-year-old she produced 675.11 lb. butter, 14,938.2 lb. butter in a year. She is by Duteland Colantha Sir Inka—97 A. R. O. daughters, the most noted son of Colantha Johanna Lad.

RALPH C. JACKSON
Conneaut Lake, Pennsylvania.



KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE

my senior herd bull, is admitted by everyone to be the greatest sire ever in Northern Pennsylvania.

His sons and daughters win in great show rings—his daughters and granddaughters are wonderful producers as well as choice individuals.

His dam, sire's dam and sire's sire's dam were World's Champions. Buy his sons and daughters HERE.

A. E. ROBINSON,
Susquehanna Co., Montrose, Pa.



SIZE AND TYPE COMBINED

Just another member of our herd. She and 23 others all ages, averaged 11,402 lb. milk in a year of C. T. A. work.

Owing to lack of room we wish to sell our coming calf crop.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

JAY B. HARBECK & SONS
Black Creek, New York

MICHIGAN HOLSTEINS

are Healthy.

MICHIGAN HOLSTEINS

are persistent producers

From this herd you can obtain Heifers sired by a 34-lb. bull from daughters of a 30-lb. bull and bred to a bull whose dam produced 35 lb. butter in 7 days.

Can sell one female or a carload, and a few real good bulls.

DAVID FALCONER

Scottville, - - Michigan.

ADVOCATES MILKING THREE TIMES DAILY

Ben J. Schumacher of Sigel, Illinois began milking his dairy three times a day January 1924 and continued through April. He states in three days his 18 cows gained 109 pounds of milk per day, or 6 pounds per cow per day. When he discontinued the three times milking the first of May, the cows dropped 80 pounds in two days and 110 pounds in two weeks. He continued to feed grain three times a day after the milking was discontinued, but it did not keep the cows from going down. Mr. Schumacher keeps daily milk and feed records on his cows and comparing the production with the corresponding period the year before there was a gain of 200 pounds of milk per cow per month, with a saving in feed cost of 20 cents per 100 pounds of milk. This increase would amount to 14,400 pounds of milk in the four months, with milk at \$2.40 per 100 pounds the value of this increase would be \$346.00.

Fred Kasserman, tester of the DuPage cow testing association claims that it pays to milk three times a day and quotes the above as well as the two following instances. In making this statement Mr. Kasserman has made no allowance for labor but simply figures the feed cost and the production earnings.

A purebred Holstein cow owned by Hyde Park Farm of DuPage County just finished a years lactation period record of 17,143 lb. milk and 639 lb. butterfat, or 799 lb. butter, with a profit above the cost of feed of \$324.08. Duchess was milked three times a day for the first seven months after freshening.

Six of the 23 cows milked at the Warwood Farm were milked three times a day and produced 394 lb. milk daily, with a profit above cost of feed of \$154.83 per month. The remaining 17 cows produced 331 lb. per day with a profit above the cost of feed per month of \$95.15.

FARM SUPERINTENDENT: Life experience in general farm and Advanced Registry work, seven years as farm manager. Experienced in showing, marketing, crops, farm and dairy machinery. Capable handling men, improving soil, buildings, developing, efficient, economical system of management. Married, no children, age 32, graduate of two years' Animal Husbandry and four years' Agricultural college courses. Box H. B., care Holstein Breeder and Dairyman, Harrisburg, Pa.

MAKING NICE RECORD

Ida Mercedes, a purebred Holstein owned by Claude Wylam, of Waverly, Iowa, produced 733 lb. butterfat from 21,200 lb. milk during the period from February 23 to December 31, 1924, inclusive. It is believed that at the close of twelve months she will have to her credit 825 lb. butterfat, 24,000 lb. milk. This is the highest record ever made in Bremer County.



King Valdessa McKinley Pondyke

A Bull of Royal Breeding

His three nearest dams all tested as heifers average 1,052.34 lb. butter in year test.

We place reasonable prices on his sons and daughters. Herd Accredited. What are your needs?

L. S. BROWN
R. D. No. 1 Saegertown, Pa.

A Dairyman's Herd

Accredited

Established 18 years

Daughters of Creamelle Korn-dyke Konigen

Bred to King Ormsby Endercamp—by King of the Ormsbys from a 29 37—904.32 lb. record cow.

Will sell anything. Prices right.

A. L. BOWELL & SON
Thompson, Pa.



ERA BUTTER BOY PONTIAC

28.03 lb. butter, 642 lb. milk in 7 days.

Bred, Raised and Developed in this ACCREDITED herd.

Come and see her—her daughters and sisters.

Mrs. Mary F. Witter & Son
Allegheny Co., Cuba, N. Y.



THE KIND WE RAISE

They are bred to

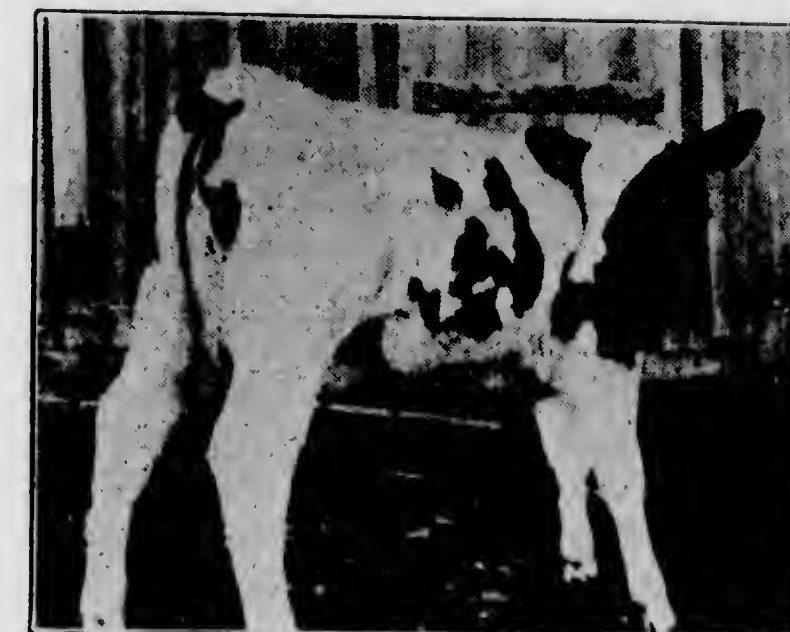
MODEL DARIUS KING SEGIS

son of the famous Clara Clothilde Lyons, 639.8 lb. milk in 7 days, 20,771.2 lb. milk, 723.4 lb. butter in 10 months as a senior two-year-old.

FRED B. KEENEY
Wyoming Co. Laceyville, Pa.

WILL HEAD ACCREDITED HERD

E. R. Gridley of Candor, N. Y., purchased from L. A. Fisher of Spencer, N. Y., the young bull Mr. Fisher offered in the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN in his initial advertisement. This young fellow is the son of Colantha Emily Hartog, 25.70 lb. butter, 464 lb. milk in seven days as a four-year-old, a daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka Prince, a bull that formerly headed the Catatonk Herd as Mr. Fisher's es-



HE WILL HEAD AN ACCREDITED HERD Young bull sold by L. A. Fisher to E. R. Gridley, Candor, N. Y.

tablishment is called. Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka Prince was a full brother to Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka and many believe that if his daughters had had the opportunities given the daughters of his famous brother, they would have made just as great records and he would have occupied fully as high a position in the A. R. O. lists.

Catatonk herd is at present headed by Maple Corner Supreme a very handsome bull, whose six nearest dams have official records that average 35.11 lb. butter in seven days. He is a son of King Sadie Vale Supreme who was by King Korn-dyke Sadie Vale from K. K. S. V. Topsy, 40.38 lb. butter in seven days as a senior three-year-old.

The dam of Maple Corner Supreme is Albina Butter Girl Pontiac and was by Spring Farm King Pontiac 6th, whose dam, Tweede De Kol Lass, 34.39 lb. butter, was the dam of K. P. Pontiac Lass, the first cow that ever made 44 lb. butter in seven days.

Mr. Gridley, or Bert, as he is usually called, has 125 acres on which he has twenty head of accredited Holsteins. In this herd there are ten daughters of Maple Corner Supreme. This is an old established herd although Mr. Gridley has only owned it five or six years. It was started nearly fifteen years ago by W. K. Hart. In fact this locality has for many years been a Holstein community and a number of small but high class herds have made their home in this valley.

Twenty Head of Registered Holsteins

soon due to freshen. Heavy Milkers. Heifer and bull calves from 2 to 12 months old. Priced for Quick Sale.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

J. R. FROST
Munnsville, New York

For Real Cows

with Straight Backs,
Square Rumps and
Perfect Udders

— VISIT OR WRITE —

Spring Brook Farm

SAM T. WITMER
Dauphin County Union Deposit, Pa.

Choice Young Cows

Good Size, Type and Producing Capacity

YEARLING HEIFERS AND HEIFER CALVES

King Reliance Lockhart Veeman heads this herd. His dam held the world's record in the Dairyman's Division with her record of 882.10 lb. butter, 15,837.7 lb. milk made as a senior four-year-old. She is also a New York State Fair prize winner.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision—Last test clean

DAN E. ANDERSON
R. D. 3. Norwich, N. Y.

CATATONK HERD

Under State and Federal Supervision. Established 20 years.



Thrifty, Growthy Heifers. Granddaughters of the great sire, **DUTCHLAND COLANTHA SIR INKA PRINCE**

At the head of this herd is **MAPLE CORNER SUPREME**. His sire is from a 40-lb. three-year-old. His dam is a 32.6-lb. daughter of a 29-lb. four-year-old.

L. A. FISHER
R. D. 1, Tioga Co., Spencer, New York

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FANCY POULTRY. 30 varieties; catalog free. HERMAN BLUMER, BERGER, Mo.

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BIG HUSKY CHICKS that will live and grow, the kind that will start to lay EGGS early. *Purebred.* 100% live delivery guaranteed. Send for free catalogue and low price list. MODEL HATCHERY & SUPPLY Co., Box 60, MONROE, IND.

50,000 S. C. W. Leghorn Day-old chicks from **HEAVY TYPE** two-year-old hens. Laying strain. Also Barred, White & Buff Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpington, Light Brahmas, Mammoth W. Pekin Ducklings. Write for Prices. VALLEY HATCHERY, Maugansville, Md.

BABY CHICKS—Hatched by the best system of incubation from high class bred to lay stock. Barred and Buff Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Black Minorcas, 18c each; White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, 15c each Broiler chicks, 12c each. Safe delivery guaranteed by prepaid parcel post. NUNDA POULTRY FARM, NUNDA, N. Y.

"BIG INDIANS." Pedigreed, that lay and pay, trapnested, Madison Square Garden, Chicago Ancestry, Richmond Fair winners; fifteen years experience behind this breeding of R. I. Reds. Mating list free. Eggs, \$2 to \$15 per sitting. 100 cheaper. No better Reds bred. MOHAWK FARM, BUCKINGHAM, VIRGINIA.

JONES' BARRED ROCK CHICKS—Owing to the great demand for chicks, we started incubator Nov. 17. Breeders strictly culled by State Board of Agriculture. This, combined with New Incubator, 150,000 eggs and 10 years' experience in baby chick business, puts me in a position to sell you Good, Strong, Purebred Chicks at reasonable prices. Pedigreed, Certified Stock. Contest Records: 313, 288, 268, 251. Catalog. A. C. JONES, Georgetown, Del.

POULTRY

RHODE ISLAND RED CHICKS. Absolutely best grade. Order now. Circular. BENJ. MCKUNE, PARAMOUNT POULTRY FARM, R. 4, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS. Selected Stock guaranteed to be right. Shipped on approval. Address F. M. REYNOLDS, FACTORYVILLE, Pa.

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INTELLIGENT PUREBRED AIREDALE PUPPIES, \$10 and \$15 each. DELL GOODWIN, R. 3, Reading, Mich.

YOU NEED PROTECTION—Dogs vaccinated are protected against distemper. Healthy strong pups and workers. Natural heelers. English or Welsh Shepherds. GEORGE BOORMAN, MARATHON, NEW YORK.

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WELL ROOTED BOXWOOD PLANTS—10 cents and up. FUR TANNERY, Mineral, Va.

RABBITS, CAVIES, PIGEONS—(1,000 animals). Circular for stamp. SUMMIT RABBITRY, Bernharts, Pa.

PURE extracted clover honey, 1/2 gallon, \$1.50; gallon, \$2.75, delivered. HARRY J. BOREMAN, KATOAH, N. Y.

FURS Tanned and Made up to order. Remodeling, Dyeing and Repairing. FUR TANNERY, Mineral, Va.

ALFALFA SEED FOR SALE. Triangle. Pure Grimm and Cossack Alfalfa Seed. Home grown, hardy, tested. Postcard brings samples, folder, full information. TRIANGLE RANCH, Cottonwood, South Dakota.

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ALFALFA SEED—90% pure \$8.00 per bushel. Hulled white sweet clover 90% pure, \$7.00 per bushel. Track here, sacks free. GEO. BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

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CHESTER WHITE HOGS. Write your wants. R. L. MUNCE, CANONSBURG, Pa.

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FOR SALE—Hay, Alfalfa, Clover and Dairy Feeds. Write or wire. J. A. BENSON Co., 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

HAY—Alfalfa, Clover, and Timothy. Get our prices before you buy. Wholesale carloads only. THE HARRY D. GATES COMPANY, JACKSON, MICH.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, state inspected. Catalog describing best varieties. WILL MARTIN & SON, DEPT. 80, HUNTINGDON, VERMONT.

\$25.00 WEEKLY—At home, making cloth working gloves; instruction and pattern 25 cents. HOME SUPPLIES, Box 1583, PITTSBURGH, Pa.

CHOICE HONEY—Clover, 5 lb., \$1.15; 10 lb., \$2.20; dark, 1.00 and \$1.90. Postpaid 3d Zone. Satisfaction guaranteed. SAMUEL NILEWSKI, AMSBRY, Pa.

HONEY—Now, when colds are prevalent is the time to eat honey and keep well, 5 lb. pail choice buckwheat, delivered, \$1.00. SWEET CLOVER APIARY, OUAQUAGA, N. Y.

DELICIOUS FLORIDA ORANGES AND GRAPEFRUIT direct from grove to your table at \$2 per full bushel box, Tampa, Fla. Send check or money order to FLORIDA COOPERATIVE MARKETING ASSOCIATION, THONOTOSASSA, Fla.

NO MORE HARD MILKERS. If you use "Eureka Teat Reamers." Simple, painless, effective. Money back guarantee. \$3.00 per set. Cash with order. COW BARN SUPPLY CO., OMAHA, NEB.

UNLEACHED HARDWOOD ASHES improves meadows, pastures, orchards, wheat, oats, corn, lawns, flower gardens. Free Circular. Agents wanted. GEORGE STEVENS, PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO, CANADA.

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ABORTION. Dr. George Hollabush's remedy, general tonic for cows and mares will prevent abortion and make prompt breeders and correct failure to clean. Guaranteed and money refunded if not satisfactory. Write for circular. DR. GEORGE HOLLABUSH MEDICINE CO., INC., DEPT. A. FT. ATKINSON, WIS.

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of Tioga County have been raised some of the best Holsteins that ever came from New York State—big healthy cows that yield large quantities of rich testing milk.

The following breeders of healthy Holsteins whose establishments are located near Owego and within easy driving distance of Elmira, Ithaca, Binghamton or Waverly can supply you with good cattle and invite inspection of their herds.

Roy J. Sabin.....Spencer
L. A. Fisher.....Spencer
C. F. Gridley.....Candor
C. F. Giles.....Apalachin



AMSDALE COLANTHA QUEEN

This handsome cow, a granddaughter of Colantha Johanna Lad, was bred and raised in this herd as was her dam and granddam. Study her outlines, her apparent capacity and constitution. Then remember this herd is ACCREDITED.

Can We Do Something for You?

AMSDEN BROTHERS,
Allegheny Co., Cuba, New York.

All the Cattle in Crawford County, Pa.

have been tuberculin tested under the Accredited Area Plan.

When you think of buying Holsteins, purebred or grade, why not come to Crawford County for the producing capacity and individuality of our cattle equal their health record.

Any of the men listed below would be pleased to supply your needs or put you in touch with responsible breeders who can.

L. S. Brown.....Saegertown
Ralph C. Jackson.....
.....Conneaut Lake
Maple Grove Stock Farm, E.
Jones, Mgr.Centerville
O. I. Martin.....
.....Cambridge Springs
Merle W. Ongley...Centerville

HOW A C. T. A. HELPS

About four years ago a group of progressive dairymen living near the county line between Beaver and Lawrence Counties, Pennsylvania, felt that it would be to their advantage to know which of the cows in their herds were the most profitable and to know exactly the percentage of butterfat in the milk given by these animals. As a result twenty-six herd owners organized the Westfield Cow Testing Association.

The average milk production for the entire association for the first year was 6,218 lb. with an average butterfat production of 251 lb. A steady increase has been obtained during the four years this association has operated. During the past year the average milk production was 6,827 lb. and the butterfat production was 303.2 lb. or an increase during the four years of 609 lb. milk, 52.2 lb. butterfat per cow. In addition to the immediate gain derived from increased production, the owners found more prospective buyers visited their herds, and they found that the production records of their animals were good sales argument.

During the past year 326 cows were tested in this association of which 23 produced over 400 lb. butterfat. The highest cow was a registered Holstein, Jewel, owned by H. A. Freed of Racine. She is credited with 16,339 lb. milk, 604 lb. butterfat. Fifteen herds averaged over 300 lb. fat. Among these were the Holstein herds of H. A. Freed and H. F. Freed.

HOLSTEIN MAN HONORED

During Farmers Week the University of Wisconsin gave honorary recognition to five men for signal service to agriculture. Four of the men were residents of Wisconsin, while the other, Nicholas H. Gentry, lives at Sedalia, Missouri, and is a noted breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Berkshire hogs.

One of the men was Richard M. Smith, who has had charge of the Marinette County Farm since 1906, and has cared for the institution and that farm that it is both productive and profitable. In announcing the recognition, Professor Andrew W. Hopkins of the College of Agriculture, said that Mr. Smith had built up a splendid herd of Holsteins and an equally good herd of Poland-China hogs. He is a leader in agricultural activities, is a member of several breeder organizations, and of the Milk Producers Association.

BULL WANTED

of good breeding, light in color, from an accredited herd—Must be ready for light service. State price in first letter.

A. S. HECKLER
Creamery, Montgomery Co., Pa.

FOR SALE.—Registered Holstein bull 2 years old—Stebbins Ideal Colantha. RUSH PLUMLEY, R. D. 2, Meadon, Mass.

Back of our Herdsire

King Pietje Aaggie Pontiac

are four direct descendant dams

	lb. milk	lb. butter
First	564.2	31.79
Second	542.4	25.31
Third	679.4	31.05
Fourth	659.2	34.32
Average	611.3	30.61

He is a real show bull. His offspring look good and ARE good. Let us supply YOUR NEEDS.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

ROBERT I. SPRINGER,
R. D. 1, Susquehanna Co., Factoryville, Pa.

The Old Home Farm



offers PUREBRED HEIFER CALVES of QUALITY and BREEDING

from a Tuberculin Tested Herd

Eugene B. Bennett

Allamuchy New Jersey

READY FOR SERVICE

A well grown show bull evenly and nicely marked

Born January 23, 1924

Sire: MAPLE GROVE CLEVER KONINGEN GLISTA, whose A R. O. dam, as a two-year old, made over 10,000 lb. milk in a year of C.T.A. work.

Dam: PAULINE WETZEL, 19.76 lb. butter, 457.3 lb. milk in a week as a junior three-year-old. This granddaughter of Funderne Pride Johanna Korndyke is finishing a C.T.A. record of 450 lb. fat.

West View Herd has just passed its second successive clean test.

MERLE W. ONGLEY
R. D. 4, Centerville, Pa.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

The Youngest 30-lb. Cow

in the whole State of Pennsylvania is offered you.

HILLSIDE ELIZABETH ORMSBY

Now has 30.73 lb. to her credit—at 3 years, 0 months, 11 days. Still in test.

She is a daughter of our noted senior herdsire,

KING PONTIAC MAPLE KNOLL ORMSBY

he by King of the Pontiacs from a 33 lb. sister of O. K. L.

Come and see her, her sire and sisters.

HILLSIDE AND SPRINGBROOK FARMS

Trucksville, near Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Herd recently passed another CLEAN Test.



My Herdsire

He is by King Segis Pontiac Konigen, and his dam is an A. R. O. granddaughter of Dutchland Sir Pietertje Hengerveld and Beauty Pietertje Butter King.

His first twenty-two sisters tested for a year average over 20,000 lb. milk and more than 900 lb. butter.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision and passed clean at last test.

RAYMOND D. STRICKLAND

Susquehanna Co., R. D., Nicholson, Pa.

Spring Brook Herd

is composed of animals that win prize ribbons. At its head is the great bull

CORNUCOPIA FINDERNE PRIDE

His sire was by Pontiac Korn-dyke from a 33-lb. cow.

His dam made 31.11 lb. butter 685.5 lb. milk in a week and was from the same dam as Finderne Pride Johanna Rue, 1,470.59 lb. butter in a year.

The average test of this herd runs from 3.5% to 4.2%.

C. F. Giles

Apalachin New York

SOLD FROM RO-AN FARM

Roy W. Chamberlain, of Caneadea, N. Y., owner of RO-AN Farm reports he has sold the young bull recently advertised in the Breeder and Dairyman, to S. W. Cole, of Cuba, N. Y.

Mr. Cole certainly got a nice young bull, a good individual and of high class breeding. His sire was Monarch Beauty. Only three daughters of this bull have as yet freshened in RO-AN herd. Two of them were tested, one made 20.4 lb. butter, 444 lb. milk in seven days as a junior two-year-old and the other produced 21.49 lb. butter, 449 lb. milk. Monarch Beauty was by the Mighty Monarch, a son of King of the Pontiacs from Segis Hengerveld Fayne Johanna, 34.33 lb. butter in a week, 20,216 lb. milk, 1,129.37 lb. butter in 365 days, one of the handsomest individuals ever developed in the breed, a daughter of Segis Fayne Johanna, a cow that four different years produced over 30 lb. butter in a week in official test.

The dam of Monarch Beauty was by King of the Pontiacs from Tidy Abbecker Princess Jewel, 31.70 lb. butter, 607.6 lb. milk in seven days, one of the very best daughters of the great Tidy Abbecker Prince.

The dam of Mr. Cole's bull is Johanna Betsy Beryl. Freshening as a junior two-year-old, tested officially for seven days, she produced 19.03 lb. butter, 442.9 lb. milk. She also has a cow testing association record of 363.5 lb. butterfat, 9,862 lb. milk which is certainly a splendid showing for a two year old heifer. She was sired by King Segis Pontiac Lad Johanna and was from Betsy Beryl Artis, a 19 lb. junior three-year-old daughter of Sir Korn-dyke Pontiac Artis Prince. As RO-AN herd is accredited, it can easily be seen that Mr. Cole has secured a very desirable young bull to head his herd.

AWARDED MEDAL FOR JUDGING

At the Annual Stockman's Banquet held during Farmers' Week at the University of Wisconsin, Chas. Craig, breeder of purebred Holstein cattle was awarded a gold medal given by the National Dairy Exposition. Mr. Craig was high man in judging the dairy cattle classes at the National Dairy Show last fall, competing with 113 men from seven different states. Mr. Craig graduated from the Milwaukee County Agricultural School several years ago and the officers of that institution feel that he obtained the first fundamentals of dairy cattle judging at that institution.

KING'S BIG BARN BARN BURNT

Holstein breeders everywhere will regret to learn that the great barn on the A. J. King farm near Grandview, Mo., was burned on February 4. The total loss is estimated at \$50,000. Nine head of show cattle were destroyed including the well known prize winner Triune Ormsby Piebe 27th. Mr. King's many friends hope that the major part of the loss is covered by insurance.

RO-AN FARM OFFERS YOU CHOICE YOUNG SONS OF



ROYAL JOHANNA KORNDYKE

whose daughters are making splendid records in C. T. A. work. He was by Colantha Johanna Lad 8th and from a 24-lb. two-year-old that made 602.8 lb. milk in 7 days; her dam a 30-lb. cow.

Our cows are producers and choice individuals. Our herd is Accredited and has never housed a re-actor.

ROY W. CHAMBERLAIN
Allegany Co., Caneadea, N. Y.

For only \$125

A Choice Bull Calf born

December 4, 1924

Sire:—BERYLWOOD PRINCE
AAGGIE CHICAGO, he by a great show bull and from a cow that produced 2,273.85 lb. butter, 53,669.4 lb. milk in two years.

Dam of calf made 29.73 lb. butter 559.7 lb. milk in 7 days as a four-year-old, her dam—24 lb. A. R. O.

Can show you the daily production of all our cows.

JAMES E. EASTMAN

Herd Accredited

R. D. 2 Rome, Pa.

SYLVAN LAWN FARM



HARTJE LASS

A granddaughter of KING HENGerveld HARTJE, whose daughters and granddaughters are noted for size, type and production.

Notice her topline and tremendous depth of body. Others like her in SYLVAN HERD, which is under State and Federal Supervision.

Tell me your needs.

E. C. COBB

Chenango Co., Greene, N. Y.

WEST VIEW HERD NOW ACCREDITED

In sending in change of advertisement Merle W. Ongley, owner of the West View Herd announces that his cattle have just passed their second successive clean test so that his herd is now entitled to be placed on the accredited list. Mr. Ongley is located in Centerville, Crawford County, Pa., and it is well known that this county is a pioneer in tuberculosis eradication work. The West



MAPLE GROVE CLEVER KONINGEN GLISTA
the head of West View Herd.

View Herd has already had two tests and passed both clean.

Mr. Ongley advertises a young bull just passed a year old. The dam of this bull is Pauline Wetzel, a granddaughter of Finderne Pride Johanna Korn-dyke, a bull with three daughters that have each made over 30,000 lb. milk in a week. These powers of production are also inherited by his granddaughters and they have a right to this inheritance as his own dam, Finderne Pride Johanna Rue, was for a long time the world champion cow for yearly butter production with a year record of 28,403, 7 lb. milk, 1,470.58 lb. butter.

Pauline Wetzel, tested as a junior three-year-old in Mr. Ongley's herd, produced 19.76 lb. butter, 457.3 lb. milk in seven days and it must be remembered that in this small herd she did not have the care and attention given cows in large herds nor did she have any preliminary fitting. In the local cow testing association, as a three-year-old, she will be credited with about 450 lb. fat



PAULINE WETZEL

2,068 lb. milk, 70.3 lb. butterfat during January. Owned by Merle W. Ongley, Centerville, Pa.

for her lactation period. During January 1925, she produced 2,068 lb. milk, 70.3 lb. fat so that it is evident that she is again starting on another big year's work.

West View herd is headed by Maple Grove Clever Koningens Glista, a son of Clever Model Glista and Maple Grove Lady Fairview Spofford. As a two-year-old this heifer produced over 10,000 lb. milk in a year of cow testing association work and, given an official test as a

Bonnymead Herd!

102 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN
CATTLE WILL BE SOLD AT 102
PUBLIC AUCTION

Wednesday, March 25, 1925

Starting promptly at 10 o'clock A. M.

60 Cows and Heifers in milk; 40 Heifers up
to two-year-old; 2 Herdsires, both
splendid individuals.

The average production of the milking herd last year was over 10,000 lb. despite the fact that one-third were in their first lactation period. THREE Cows have each exceeded 14,000 lb.

All records made on twice-a-day milking and with the care given the general dairy.

Some of the best blood of the breed flows in the veins of our animals.

Bonnymead Herd is under State and Federal Supervision and the animals are sold subject to the Standard 60-day retest.

Auctioneers: Glenn R. Mead, J. C. Hess

Pedigree Director: S. R. Miller

Send for catalog, address Hiram Billett, Mgr.

Bonnymead Farms

R. D. 1

Harrisburg, Pa.

junior four-year-old, she made 461.5 lb. milk, 20.60 lb. butter in a week, twenty-six days after freshening. Clever Model Glista is by a noted show bull and was from Glista Coreva, one of the greatest cows ever in the Cornell University herd. Two different years she has exceeded 30 lb. butter in a week; has an official record of 593.5 lb. milk 34.08 lb. butter in seven days and has a number of tested daughters, one of which made over 31 lb. butter in a week as an eleven-year-old cow.

Mr. Ongley reports that he is having good luck getting heifer calves this year. At the present time his is milking eleven head of which three are two-year-olds, two three-year-olds, and the rest are four-year-olds or over. Despite the fact that some of his animals have been milking five months or more, the herd is

averaging over 40 lb. milk per cow daily on twice a day milking. The herd average for January was over 1,400 lb. milk and 50 lb. butterfat, a showing that few can equal and one that reflects great credit upon the young owner who cares for his own cattle and is greatly interested in building up a profitable herd of choice individuals.

Young Son—Father, what is the difference between a taxidermist and a taxicab?

Father—No difference, my son; they both skin you.

Giff—"I hear that Mrs. Sweeting lost control of her car."

Gaff—"Yes, her husband couldn't keep up the installments."

Sale of the W. A. Woods' Herd

with consignments from the I. V. Otto and H. E. Robertson herds.

March 12, on the Woods Farm

From Woods Herd, which is fully accredited. One daughter of The Potentate—a daughter of a 37-lb. bull. A granddaughter of King of the Ormsbys. A daughter of King of the Johanna Lads from a 21-lb. two-year-old. Six daughters of King Ormsby Abbecker Helena, the handsomest son of King of the Ormsbys. A yearling son of King Ormsby Abbecker Helena from a daughter of King of the Ormsbys with 736 lb. butter, 15,968 lb. milk in strictly official test as a two-year-old.

Mr. Otto consigns from his accredited herd two daughters and two granddaughters of Westover Madaline Burke. She has C. T. A. records that total for four years 54,890 lb. milk, 2,263.2 lb. butter, \$685.76 profit above feed cost. The daughters are by Lothian De Kol Korndyke, as is one of the granddaughters. The other is by Mr. Otto's junior sire Bonair Colantha Ormsby Champion. A November bull calf by Lothian De Kol Korndyke from Boiling Springs Segis Pontiac, 26 lb. butter, 656 lb. milk, full sister to a former world's champion.

A young bull, born April 19, 1924, sired by Lothian De Kol Korndyke, dam Boiling Springs Hartog, 14,697 lb. milk, 623 lb. butter in a year as a junior two-year-old, world's record for milk in Dairymen's Division when made and within one-half pound of world's butter record.

From the great Robertson show herd comes four daughters of King Piebe of York and two daughters of King Piebe of York 3d, also a good five-year-old granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs, heavy in calf by King Piebe of York. Also King Piebe of York 28th, a son of King Piebe of York from a dam with 21,517.6 lb. milk, 852.65 lb. butter in a year.

The best lot of cattle ever sold in this part of the country. A pair of three-year-old mare mules weighing 2,300 lb., sound and quiet, also 40 head of Big Type Poland China Hogs.

W. A. WOODS,

R. D. No. 8,

Carlisle, Pa.

MERRYALL HERD



is headed by Traverse Echo Sylvia King

His dam produced 33.27 lb. butter, 736.4 lb. milk in 7 days, averaged 102 lb. daily for 30 days, has made over 30 lb. butter in a week two different years. She has 6 tested daughters, one above 35 lb., two above 32 lb., five above 24 lb.

The dams back of this bull have made wonderful records in official work.

His 3 nearest dams average 33.03 lb.

His 7 nearest dams average 32.72 lb.

His 10 nearest dams average 33.67 lb.

His 14 nearest dams average 30.18 lb.

He is being mated with cows and heifers that combine exquisite type and symmetry with great productive powers. One member of this herd had twice produced more than 20,000 lb. milk in 10 months, once in C. T. A. work and then in long time test in which she is credited with 20,447.5 lb. milk, 858.47 lb. butter.

In addition MERRYALL HERD is ACCREDITED

A. L. BURLINGTON

Bradford County

WYALUSING, PA.

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HOLSTEIN SALE!

Saturday, March 7, 1925

25 Registered Holstein-25
Friesian Cattle

H. R. Remley's Dispersal Sale, at his farm 1½ miles from Dewart Station, and 2 miles from Watstown, Penna. All forenoon trains met at Dewart Station.

HERD TUBERCULIN TESTED—sold subject to 60-day retest.

This is a very high-class herd—not a blemished animal, in fact it is a GENUINE SHOW HERD.

Herd sire—a son of Cornucopia Ormsby Lad, from an 18-lb. two-year-old daughter of a 30-lb. cow; his four daughters, and two sons. Several with good A. R. O. records, including a nearly 24-lb. granddaughter of Colantha Johanna Lad, also a yearling daughter of a 33.90-lb. four-year-old.

Auctioneer—Col. Geo. W. Baxter
In the box—R. Austin Backus

Write now for a catalog—and ATTEND.

H. R. Remley, Owner, Watstown, Pa.

I am Consigning

TO THE W. A. WOODS' SALE

to be held March 12, on his farm two daughters and two granddaughters of

WESTOVER MADALINE BURKE

13,000 lb. milk in a year in the Dairyman's Division. During four years in C. T. A. work she made 54,890 lb. milk, 2,263.2 lb. butter, \$685.76 profit above feed cost.

Also April and November bull calves by my great herdsire

LOTHIAN DE KOL KORNDYKE

whose daughters make world's records in dairy work. Both these fine young bulls are from world's record stock.

IVO V. OTTO

R. D. 6

Carlisle, Pa.

Herd Fully Accredited

Vol. IV HARRISBURG, PA., MARCH 8, 1925 No. 5

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



THE MAIN COW BARN AT BONNYMEADS.



Entered as second-class matter April 8, 1922 at the post office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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with consignments from the I. V. Otto and H. E. Robertson herds.

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W. A. WOODS,
R. D. No. 8, Carlisle, Pa.



BESS JOHANNA ORMSBY

LB. MILK	LB. BUTTER	LENGTH OF TEST
835.4	44.18	7 days
30,143.3	1,497.61	365 days

She is a full sister to "Creator," the sire of my 35 lb. bull. Four of his bull calves for sale.

No. 1. Born 1-15-24. His dam is a 21 lb. two-year-old daughter of a 30-1,226 lb. bull and his 10 nearest dams average 30 lb. Price \$300.

No. 2. Born 2-19-24. His dam is a 21 lb. three-year-old and his 5 nearest dams average 1,000 lb. yearly. Price \$250.

No. 3. Born 1-27-25. Dam a two-year-old full sister to dam of No. 2. Now on yearly test. Price \$100.

No. 4. Born 2-16-25. Dam weighs 1,700 lb. Butter 22 lb. Now on yearly test. Price \$50.

Never had T. B. or Abortion.

DAVID FALCONER

Scottville,

Michigan

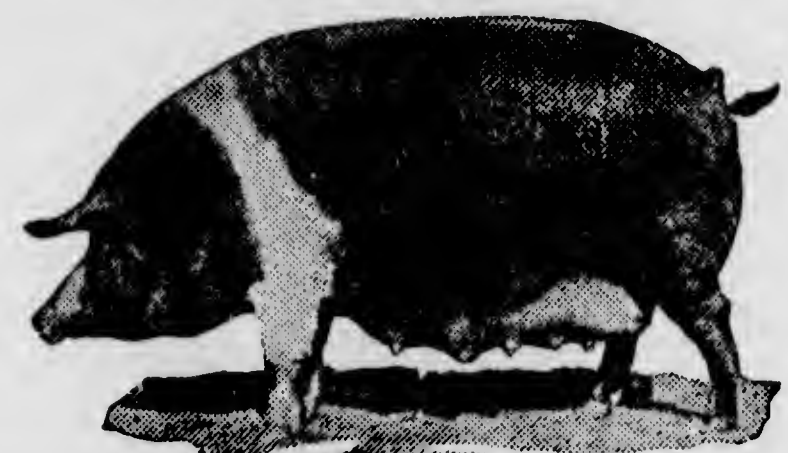
HAMPSHIRE

PROFITABLE IN THE HANDS OF ANY
PRACTICAL FARMER

1918

1919

1920



1921

1922

1923

WORLD'S GRAND CHAMPIONS FOR 6 YEARS

The Hampshires have won over all breeds in the carload classes at the International at Chicago, the greatest livestock show in the world.

As usual the Hampshires not only won the grand championship, but had the heaviest carload for their age of the entire show.

Not only at the International, but at practically all of the large shows during the past few years, Hampshires have carried off the highest honors in the carload classes. These honors have been won by average farmers. The Hampshire hog and good home-grown feed have achieved the desired results.

A copy of the HAMPSHIRE ADVOCATE, the official breed paper, will be sent to you free upon request. The Hampshire Advocate Company can put you in touch with breeders who have these profitable money-making brood sows.

WRITE TO

The Hampshire Advocate Company

409 WISCONSIN AVENUE

PEORIA

ILLINOIS

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No. 5

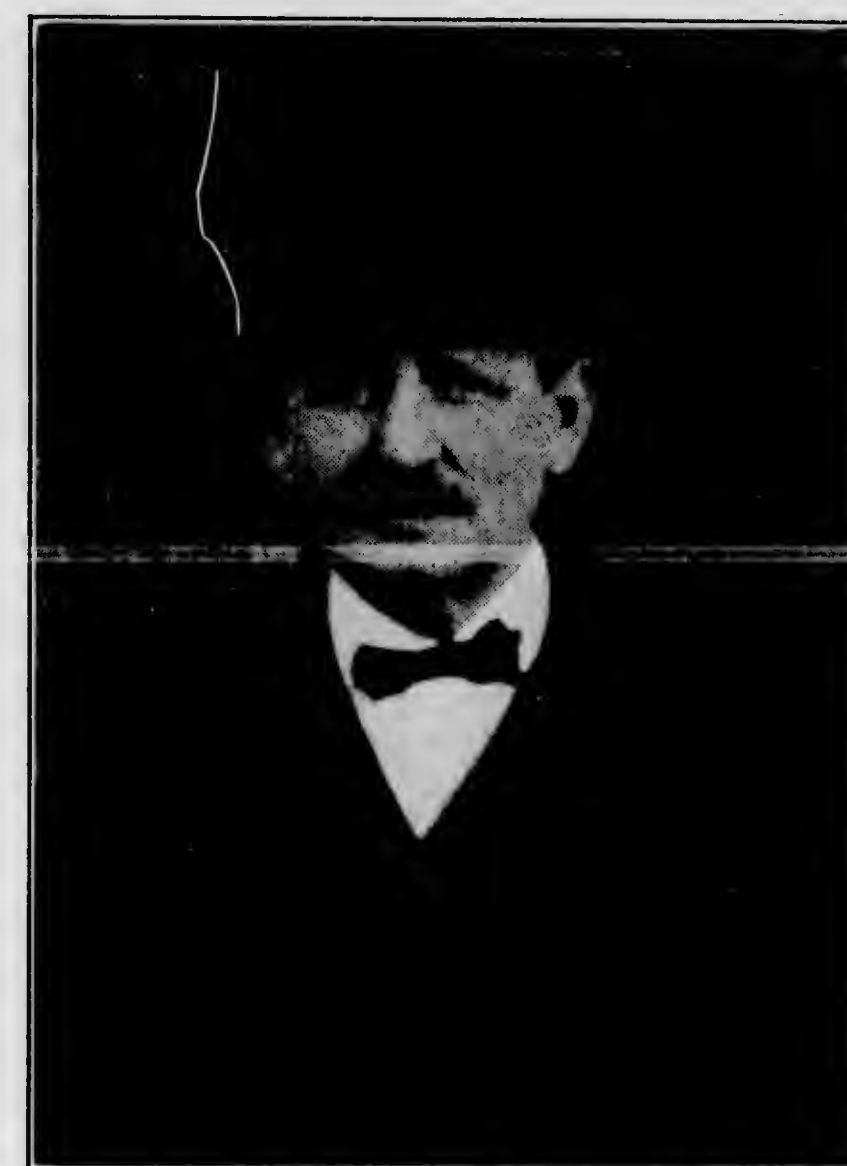
The Herd at Bonnymeads

Thirty Years of Dairying With Purebred Holsteins

At one time the Bonnymeads Herd, owned by the Boyd Estate, and located just a mile from the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, was the largest herd of purebred Holstein-Friesians in the Keystone State. At the time it was started few of the herds existing today had been founded. Now that it is soon to be dispersed it is surely time all breeders learned something of its history.

Although "What Might Have Been" has been the theme of many stories, there are few men or women who at some time or other have not had day dreams of what might have happened if things had turned out a little differently or if some particular turning point had never been reached during their lifetime.

Late in the fall of 1914, there was an outbreak of foot and mouth disease in the United States which materially affected the livestock industry. At that time there were a number of Holstein cows and heifers in official test at Bonnymeads Farm; in fact there were two supervisors, and each had a string of cows under his charge. Superintendent Hiram Billett knew what was likely to happen, so immediately called off the test, and from that day to this no official records have been made at Bonnymeads, despite the fact that the previous year no less than thirty animals were placed in the Advanced Register by this establishment. Previous to this outbreak of foot and mouth disease it had been decided that only animals with A. R. O. records should be used at Bonny-



HIRAM BILLETT

Manager of Bonnymeads herd for the past thirty years.

she was eliminated.

Just how many animals there were in the herd at the time testing was stopped, the writer does not know, but it was one of the largest Holstein herds then in existence. In looking up the pedigree of one of the herd-sires we noticed that in volume 43, no less than seventy-calves, 31 males and 42 females, were registered. In one place in this herd book you will find that 37 heifers were registered at one time with less than ten months between the birthdates of the oldest and the youngest. This is some indication of the size of the Bonnymeads Herd at that time.

Just when the first Holsteins were taken to Bonny-



BONNYMEADS HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS ON ONE OF THE BRANCH FARMS.

meads we do not know. Superintendent Hiram Billett has been at the head of affairs for over thirty years, and when he came to this establishment they had about thirty head of purebred cattle. The men in charge had no knowledge of the purebred business and cared nothing for registration papers, so that when Mr. Billett investigated he found that only about a dozen animals were registered; breeding data was available for a few others but for the majority of the herd all records had been lost. From the animals of unquestioned purity of blood the present herd has descended. For many years only herdsires have been purchased, and every one of the hundred or more females at present in the Bonnymeads Herd was bred and born at this establishment as were their dams and granddams before them.

In the course of thirty years a herd is headed by a number of bulls which vary in their value as sires. The first really great sire that headed the Bonnymeads Herd was Lilith Paul De Kol Paul, No. 50835. He was a son of Lilith Pauline De Kol's Count and Coriander Paul, a daughter of Pauline Paul's De Kol. These two sires have a number of good tested daughters and the "Count" is justly regarded as one of the really great sires of the Holstein-Friesian breed. He was a son of Lilith Pauline De Kol, whose records of 28.24 lb. butter, 653.4 lb. milk, although made as a junior four-year-old, were world's records at the time of making and stood at the head of the junior four-year-old class for several years. She is said to be the first cow under full age to produce 100 lb. of milk in a day in official test. She was the first cow of any age or breed to officially average four pounds of butter a day for an entire week, and she was by the same sire as the famous Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline, also world's champion for a number of years. Through at least three of his grandparents Lilith Paul De Kol Paul traced to the famous old cow Pauline Paul, whose unofficial record of 1,153 lb. milk, 15.8 lb. butter in a year was the world's record at the time of making.

Lilith Paul De Kol Paul has twenty daughters in the Advanced Register. We believe all of them were tested in the Bonnymeads Herd. A glance at volume 26 of the Blue Book will show the records of these daughters. Nine were tested as four-year-olds, six as three-year-olds, four as two-year-olds, and one as a yearling. None were tested at full age. Four of the four-year-

olds exceeded 21 lb. of butter in seven days, the highest record being 23.56 lb. for Lilith Koningen, credited with producing 509 lb. of milk. Eleven daughters of this bull are each credited with producing over 400 lb. of milk in a week, the largest record being 517.8 lb. by Mildred De Kol Pietertje. When official testing was stopped at Bonnymeads Farm, owing to the presence of foot and mouth disease in this country, the two test strings were largely made up of daughters of this sire who, had it not been for this unforeseen happening would undoubtedly have occupied a very prominent position in the A. R. O. history. At that time there were nearly fifty cows and heifers by him on the farms, and practically every member of the present herd traces to him.

Sir Colantha Ultra De Kol headed this herd for several years. His pedigree shows a combination of noted strains. His dam, Ohio Ultra De Kol, was a granddaughter of Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol. She has an official record of 537.9 lb. milk, 20.31 lb. butter. Her dam as a ten-year-old made 21.48 lb. butter in a week, and the year previous produced 16,202.8 lb. milk, 660.57 lb. butter.

The sire of "Sir Colantha" was Johanna De Colantha 5th Champion, a son of Colantha Johanna Champion from Johanna De Colantha 5th, 30.50 lb. butter in a week. She was by a full brother to Grace Fayne 2d's Homestead, 35.55 lb. butter in seven days, world's record when made. As Colantha Johanna Champion was a son of Colantha 4th's Johanna, 35.22 lb. butter in a week, 1,248.82 lb. butter in a year, it can be readily seen that Sir Colantha Ultra De Kol was regarded as a bull of fashionable breeding. He had considerable influence upon the herd.

There are two bulls in service at the present time. Count Beauty Lothian De Kol is a handsome fellow, largely white in color, with a straight top line, and is a real show bull. His dam, Beauty Lothian De Kol, was regarded as an animal of splendid type. She was from a 24.14 lb. cow and was sired by Lothian De Kol Korndyke, a bull whose daughters, although tested in a small herd have made remarkable records, records that stand at the head of the list in the Dairyman's Division. Daughters of this bull have made a splendid showing in cow testing association work and he is regarded so highly that the authorities in charge of the herd at the



PART OF THE BONNYMEADS HERD AT PASTURE.

Pennsylvania State College secured his services and he is now a member of the college herd.

Count Beauty Lothian De Kol is by a grandson of King Hengerveld Segis and traces to a number of well-known sires whose descendants are considered the elite of the breed.

The younger herdsire is Bonnymeads Alcartra Nevada. His dam is of Colantha, Pontiac and Alcartra breeding. His sire is a grandson of Sir Prilly Segis, the well-known son of King Segis and Prilly Princess Julia De Kol. Thus it can be seen that his pedigree combines the blood of a number of strains noted for both production and individuality.

Manager Hiram Billett came to the farm when he was comparatively a young man and has been at the head of things ever since. Besides the duties connected with the management of 2,500 acres, and the marketing of heavy crops of alfalfa, he also has supervision of a limestone quarry and a feed store. Farmers come from long distances to buy feed, lime, fertilizer, and coal. To his help, however, Mr. Billett generously ascribes the reason for much of his success.

E. E. Bowman has been in charge of the feed warehouse for twenty-eight years. Mike Wilt, who is in charge of the cow barn, has been at Bonnymeads over thirty years and has been in the cow barn for seventeen years. A number of other men have been there nearly as long. There is very little labor trouble at Bonnymeads, despite the fact that Harrisburg is a great railroad city and hundreds of men are employed in the railroad yards. The fact that the men have worked so steadily speaks volumes for the treatment they have received, as well as for the character of the help employed.

In the main cow stables there is room for 137 head. The stable itself is concrete throughout, and part of the barnyard is concreted also. Louden equipment is used and everything is done to insure sanitary conditions. The milk room, while part of the building, is semi-detached from the stable. There is a passageway between where the cows are housed and the milk room itself. After the milk is drawn from the cows it is carried through this passageway and dumped into a small vat which communicates with the milk room by a spout. Between the milk room and the stable is a concrete walled and floored room which is unoccupied most of the day but in which cars or milk carts could stand. The object of this designing is to eliminate any stable smell in the milk room, while at the same time the workers carrying milk from the stable to the dairy are sheltered from inclement weather and the milk protected from weather-blown particles of dust and other small objects.

The bulls are kept in roomy box stalls with yards attached. The stalls are so constructed that there are open spaces through which a man can easily pass but which are too small to allow a bull to pass through. The object is to insure the safety as well as the convenience of the attendants.

For several years the milk produced at Bonnymeads was sold at retail in the city of Harrisburg, but for the past few years the milk has been shipped to the plant of the Hershey Chocolate Company, which uses the daily

production of 70,000 cows in the manufacture of milk chocolate and similar dainties.

Bonnymeads Farms forms part of an estate which is locally known as the Boyd Estate. Under this name a limited membership has been maintained in the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, and the latest published volume shows four heirs, Mrs. Helen Boyd Dull, Mrs. Mary Boyd McCormick, Jas. Boyd, and Jackson Herr Boyd. The death of one of the heirs necessitates a change in the plans of the management and so this old established herd will be sold at public auction March 25th. Pennsylvania Holstein breeders will regret its passing.

Another for Deysher

RED Cross Heroine of Grayfields, owned by Abner S. Deysher, Reading, Pa., has qualified in the 305-day class by dropping a live calf within the required fourteen months. During the 305 days she is credited with a record of 22,067.3 lb. milk, 1,118.87 lb. butter. This is the highest record made in the ten months' division by any cow in the state of Pennsylvania; is the second highest in the United States and, we believe, the third highest in the world.

Red Cross Heroine of Grayfields is a daughter of Sir Fairview Pontiac Korndyke, a number of whose



RED CROSS HEROINE OF GRAYFIELDS
1,118.87 lb. butter, 22,067.3 lb. milk in 305 days. Owned by
Abner S. Deysher, Reading, Pa.

daughters have made large records. Daughters of this bull evidently inherit the individuality of their dam, Fairview Jessie Korndyke, 585.4 lb. milk, 30.90 lb. butter in seven days. She was long known as the handsomest daughter of Pontiac Korndyke and she had several sons which rank high as sires of producers.

Sir Fairview Pontiac Korndyke was an inbred bull as his sire, Pontiac Korndyke, was also the sire of Fairview Jessie Korndyke. He was a three-fourths brother to Pontiac Lady Korndyke, the first cow to make a 38 lb. seven-day butter record.

The size of a farmer's loss account can be measured by the amount of machinery he leaves scattered about the premises to be rotted and rusted.

Dairying will always occupy a prominent and strategic place in any successful plan for balancing agriculture.

Light On Breeding Problems

By W. Hugh Jones

I HAVE read the interesting article by Frank Resseguie on page 53 of the January 22d issue of the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

Well may those engaged in the art of breeding Holsteins ask questions along the lines suggested by that article; questions that even breeders of great experience can not answer with certainty. I believe Mr. Resseguie has his own ideas as to the solution of the points he raises but which he leaves for others to expound.

Probably all authorities will agree that the Holstein is the most difficult of all well established breeds to breed true to type. The reason lies in the fact that breeders have put forth their endeavors toward bringing together the greatest possible combination of high records in the pedigree of the animal to be produced, sometimes neglecting entirely all other considerations.

I have in mind a herd that years ago, had one of the best show bulls of the breed at its head. Not only was he a high class show bull but he was the sire of many high record females. Instead of building on that type, the owners pursued high records and combinations of high records. In course of time they sold what was advertised as one of the "Greatest Bulls of the Breed." As this animal grew to maturity, he developed into such an unusually poor individual that his owners kept him in an obscure part of the barn and attempted to keep him from being viewed by visitors.

I have seen many animals that were bred in this herd in recent years and have yet to see more than one or two even moderately good individuals among them.

Although this is an extreme case, there are many other herds even among the most noted in the country that approach the same condition. With this true and with so many of our herdsires tracing their ancestry back to these "famous" establishments, how can we expect certainty in our breeding operations?

In other breeds, particularly the beef breeds, pedigrees are founded on show ring records. With such ancestry, it is practically certain that good results will follow from combining "Good" pedigrees, providing some fad such as a color craze or so called line-breeding does not interfere. The reason is that "Like does beget like." But it is also true that "Like" must appear in more than one or two lines of the pedigree and for more than one or two generations to make the "Begetting" sure.

Let me contrast our experience with our own herds of Devons, Herefords and Holsteins.

The Herefords and Devons were show yard bred for generations and could be depended on to breed practically 90% show stuff.

My father came into control of the farm in 1889



W. HUGH JONES.

with the Devon herd that his father and brother had shown on the circuit for years. He bought the bull Retainer from James Hilton of New Scotland, N. Y. This bull was seldom beaten though shown each year at from five to eight of the largest fairs of the time. He was bred to the cow Lena Pritchard, that was shown from 1886 to 1892 and seldom beaten by other than her stable mate Surprise, also strongly show yard bred. This mating got Lord Flemington who, while shown in our herd from 1889 to 1892, probably won more first prizes than any other bull of the breed. He was then sold to Hilton and continued on the circuit until about 1896. He was beaten only once

while owned by us, and that was as a calf, and we have no knowledge of his having been beaten afterwards.

He was followed by bulls of equally good breeding until 1905 with steady improvement. Our herd was wiped out by tuberculosis that year, but at the time we undoubtedly had the best show herd of Devons in the United States.

Our experience with Holsteins was entirely different but shows what can be accomplished with this breed.

My father bought his first Holsteins in 1893 but made no attempt to breed high class show stock while he had the Devon herd. After 1905 he went into the business of dealing in cattle, always buying on tuberculin test. But danger from disease became too great and, although he never lost any more animals from tuberculosis, he decided about 1910 to establish the herd on a plan practically the same as that later adopted by the government for accredited herds. He stopped dealing at once, keeping the dealers collection he had on hand; and it was not until 1913, when I got home from completing a two-year-course at State College, that we decided to attempt the establishment of the best herd of individuals possible.

Our tuberculin testing plan eliminated the possibility of buying females, and the only animals we brought into the herd were bulls for herdsires. In the purchase of these we cooperated with my uncle, G. F. Decker and his brother, H. R. Decker, neighboring breeders.

We had been fortunate in buying a bull of more than ordinary individuality "Unseen and unseen" in 1910. This was King Segis Hengerveld De Kol Burke. His daughters from quite ordinary cows were our real foundation. A little improvement in individuality was apparent from his use.

We began our real effort by the use of Tobe Rag Apple Korndyke in 1913. This bull bordered on Shorthorn character although not enough to cause his rejection as a sire. He also had a slightly uneven pelvic arch but the thurls were wide apart and high,

indicating that he would sire daughters with good rumps. Approximately 15% of his offspring were high class show animals.

The next sire was King Tweede Spring Farm, now heading Mr. Deysher's herd at Reading, Pa. This bull ranked high in individuality and in dairy indications he was superior to any other bull we have ever seen. He had some Jersey characteristics but not enough to cause his rejection, and he was not just perfect at the rump though much better than almost any bull that could be found. He was selected after months of search among many herds, some of them the most famous in the East. A slight gain in individuality with an enormous gain in production resulted from his use.

We next used Woodmont Echo Sylvia Champion, a bull we bought of Mr. H. C. Wood, Morrisville, N. Y., after months of search. My father, who selected all these bulls, was at once struck by his impressive Holstein character, his top line which was almost straight as a good Hereford's, and in fact by his wonderful individuality throughout. He was thin in flesh and so out of condition that scarcely anyone in looking for a herdsire would have given him a second thought. My



KING TWEDE SPRING FARM

His use in the Jones herd showed a gain in individuality with great increase in production.

father saw the dam, Butter Boy Empress, and advised Mr. Wood to fit her properly and show her at Syracuse. This Mr. Wood did the following year and, although showing dry, she was made Grand Champion and First Prize A. R. O. Cow.

The next year, 1922, Woodmont was exhibited at Syracuse after being fitted for only about three weeks, and won First Prize, as a three-year-old. My father considered him among the best Holstein show bulls he ever saw and about 60% of his daughters were high class show animals.

The last sire we used was King Beauty Sylvia Lyons. He was second prize calf at Syracuse in 1922, being shown by A. A. Hartshorn who had no intention of showing him until shortly before the fair. Consequently he was exhibited in very poor show condition, and we considered him much superior to the highly fitted first prize calf. This is not in criticism of the judge as, in view of the condition of the animals, the placement was justified. We dispersed our herd in 1923 and had little opportunity to observe the effect of his use but we are well pleased with the few calves we have seen.

This shows what can be done in a few years even when building up one side of the pedigree only.

Now a few words as to the principles of selection to be followed:

First, the animal must be a strictly high class individual. This means more than a straight level back and rump and includes the elusive and by some not at all recognized element of breed character as well as rugged constitution, dairy indications, and refinement accompanied by large size and well developed bone.

Next, the dam must exhibit the same characteristics.

Third, and equally important, the sire must show up well in these respects.

If possible to trace the ancestry further back, it is desirable to have every individual show up equally well; but, fine as that may appear in theory, in actual practice it is very rare among Holsteins for the animal and both parents to meet the proper standard, let alone all the grandparents.

Now as to records: It is commercially desirable that large records appear in the pedigree but it is much more desirable from a breeding standpoint that the female relatives look the part of producers than that their production is actually on record. In other words, more people have been deceived by records than by individuality.

But it takes much study and experience before proper skill in selecting breeding animals can be acquired; and the best way, we might say the only way for any breeder, is to get right down to the cow. He must feed, milk, clean stables, brush and curry, and himself do every thing for the cattle that their needs demand. Finally he should attend the shows and exhibit cattle himself. He must learn all he possibly can about breeds other than his own.

My father always says that in order to be a good judge of one breed a man must be a good judge of all breeds. The reason is plain. A knowledge of breed character is about the hardest thing to grasp in the study of any breed. Therefore it is only the best judges that recognize it and pay attention to breed character when doing their work. Also, unless they are equally familiar with breed character in all the breeds, they can not recognize foreign breed character in the breed with which they are working, and their work must be imperfect to that extent. Therefore they can not be good judges of one breed alone.

Some small degrees of success may be obtained by the study of true type models, but more than that is required for real finished success in breeding, fine as they may be for students and beginners.

A breeder must be able to select animals with the bloom off and when they are thin and tell what they will be when finished. Otherwise many of the best breeding opportunities will be passed by. He must be able to detect the poor ones when masquerading in high flesh and perfect bloom. He must be a feeder and developer or the world will never see the product of his genius for the world looks at things as they appear and has no eye for things that are good unless dressed in perfect finish and condition.

A Holstein breeder and writer of my acquaintance has several times remarked to me when a highly fitted

animal left the sale ring after selling at a high figure; "They see the fat and the fat kids them."

One of Mr. Resseguie's observations I want to especially comment on is as follows: "Some sire's offspring seem to be practically all good individuals and yet again certain bulls sire excellent type daughters and ordinary type sons and vice versa."

The word "seem" is very aptly used. No Holstein sire has practically all high class offspring. It just seems that way because they are so fortunate as to be in herds where they are kept in the pink of condition. The observer "sees the fat and the fat kids him."

Neither does any bull sire excellent type daughters and ordinary type sons or vice versa. It just seems as if they did. If a number of coins are flipped and one falls heads up twenty times in succession as would sometimes happen, the conclusion could be drawn that this coin would always fall heads up. If followed far enough it will be found only a matter of chance,—a fact true of the past but not true of the future—except so far as chance continues to work in the same direction. We hear the same comment on the fact that a bull sires mostly heifer calves or mostly bull calves. All such speculations are a matter of chance and like the various methods for the control of sex are, in my opinion, a waste of time.

Now as to Mr. Resseguie's suggestion as to publishing pedigrees in picture form;—such a plan would doubtless help some just as the true type models will help some, but it is very difficult to obtain a real true picture and the artist many times "improves" the individuality of the subject.

There is the most magnificent opportunity in the world for some breeder to bring out the outstanding show herd of Holsteins, but the master who accomplishes this work of art will go much further than the study of the true type models or picture pedigrees.

Farming is a conservative business. Money invested in it is comparatively safe, but it is evident that it does not offer much opportunity to make a fortune. Neither is there so great danger of poverty as in the city.

Missionary Spirit

AS a rule Holstein breeders are leaders in the fight to eradicate tuberculosis and we personally know a number of breeders who, during the past few years have devoted considerable time in an effort to get their neighbors to sign up and have their cattle tuberculin tested.

One of these breeders is Murray A. Miller, owner of Sunny Lawn Stock Farm, Milton, Pennsylvania. Although the Miller herd has been on the accredited list for some time and Mr. Miller is a member of the Northumberland County Accredited Holstein-Friesian Association, yet he is not content and recently was instrumental in getting the cattle owners living in West Chillisquaque township signed up to have their herds tuberculin tested on the Accredited Modified Area Plan.

Individual missionary work of this kind gets results and is far superior to the feeble efforts of any extension department located in a city a thousand or more miles from the scene of operations. Improvement and Breed Extension, like Charity, begins at and near Home.

Food for Thought

DURING the past few years Holstein breeders have developed their cattle to the point where the Twenty Thousand Pound Cow is a common occurrence.

This Bulk Milk Production has been developed with little regard to Butterfat Percentage.

In the same period Popular Inclination has Developed a Demand for Richer Milk.

An Increase in the Fat Percentage of Holstein Milk is Imperative if the Breed is to Maintain its Position in the Dairy Industry.—Richard M. Shaw in *New England Farms*.

You'll have a hard time proving a thing is immoral if it is profitable.

It takes a lot of charity to be a good neighbor.

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

NATIONAL POLAND-CHINA JOURNAL, SHELBYVILLE, INDIANA



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The Junior Breeder and Dairyman

Girl Wins Gold Medal

To encourage youngsters enrolled in calf club work the *Janesville Gazette* offered a medal to the owner of the animal winning grand championship in the class for juniors at the Janesville, Wisconsin, Fair. The prize winning animal was owned by Carolyn Hurley of Milton Junction, for her heifer winning the breed sweepstakes.

Here is what Carolyn has to say about her club work:

"I have been a member of the Rock county calf club since the spring of 1923. At that time my sister and I drew junior calves. I was very proud of myself when I saw her. I owned it and, although her name is Fisher Repeater Ormsby on the pedigree, I always called her "Babe."

"All summer I fed and took care of her. I worked quite hard and she responded by being very friendly. When fair time came, she had grown into a big calf. On judging day I found that there were about 30 Holstein heifers in the class I was entered. Great was my disappointment when my calf was placed 20th—way down the line from the top. I then decided I had not worked hard enough with "Babe" and also that she would never be a show ring animal.

"The spring of 1924 my father let me choose from all the calves he owned to again join the club. I selected Daryne Johanna Vale, sired by Houwtje Korndyke Vale. She is about two-thirds black and nicely marked. I worked more than ever to get her in condition. Five weeks before the fair I started to keep a blanket on her to condition her hair and hide. I brushed and washed her every day, as well as feeding her the best ration I knew. I rubbed olive oil into her skin to make it soft and glossy for I noticed last year the judge would always feel the hide of the calves to see if they were loose or harsh.

"The day before I took her to the fair my father clipped her tail, neck and around the horns. I was told by Jack Nesbit not to clip the animal all over, for that is the "lazy way of fitting." I polished her horns and hoofs. The day that she was judged I was greatly excited. I gave her the best washing and brushing she ever had in her life.

"I was very proud and well rewarded when I led her from the ring as prize winner. The blue ribbon was a real thrill. She was also made grand champion Holstein calf, winning the medal.

"Then came the state fair. Mr. Russell Clarke took a number of calves from Rock county to Milwaukee. My calf placed 11th in a class of 40 in the club contest and 12th in a class of 70 in open competition. One learns to realize that state fair ribbons are not easy to win. I took my calf home and with renewed zeal worked on her for the National Dairy show.

"When it came time for the National I was pleased when my calf was third in a class of 58. Work does help.

"This year I am going to enter the dairy calf club and also keep Daryne. I am going into the poultry club and am going to can and sew.

"I enjoy club work very much and wish every boy and girl in Rock county could have the good times and enjoyment that I have had out of club work."

Where Maryland Leads

Back of all the agricultural boys' and girls' club work, as conducted by the University of Maryland Extension Service and the United States Department of Agriculture, is the fundamental thought of acquainting the younger generation with the possibilities of agriculture and rural home life.

No other phase of agricultural club work in which Maryland boys have participated has opened up better opportunities or shown more productive results than the calf clubs. In 1924 there were 309 boys enrolled as members of dairy calf clubs, owning 370 animals, mostly purebreds, valued at \$64,745. In addition, however, and in connection with the calf club work Maryland boys have participated successfully in many local, county, state, national and even international dairy cattle judging contests. Maryland club boys have a record of two victories in the international contests in England and of two first places, two fourth places, one fifth and one eighth place out of the six national contests in which they have competed.

While all of this constitutes a fairly large contribution from the calf clubs to the dairy industry of the state, other important influences have been noted. Among other things, calf clubs have been the means of placing the first purebred dairy animals on many farms in the state and have thus paved the way for much improvement in the quality of dairy cattle maintained. Instruction given club members in feeding, in care and management, in dairy cattle judging and in the important matter of keeping individual production records has resulted in a wider dissemination and more general adoption of desirable dairy husbandry methods. In some communities the calf clubs have been responsible for an increased interest in the eradication of bovine tuberculosis; for purebred calves are not placed on farms where the herds are untested. In addition, the participation of club boys in local, county, state and national exhibits, in public demonstrations and in judging contests has done much to make known the worth of purebreds and to raise them in the estimation of the public.

Aside from all this, however, is the important fact that the calf clubs are training and preparing for the future many good dairymen. With the opportunity to see and understand the possibilities of dairying, many Maryland boys, starting with a single calf, now own small herds and are prepared to build up a business of their own. After all this is the big work that the calf clubs are doing in Maryland.

Maryland Junior Work

WILLIAM AND JOHN JOESTING, of VALE, Hartford Co. twin brothers aged 19 years. As calf club members they first secured a Holstein calf which has grown into the cow on the right. The first year she was in milk, she produced 14,189.5 lb. milk. These boys have the nucleus of a first class herd.



Photos by the United States Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the University of Maryland Extension Service.

Center Left—

This snappy looking heifer belongs to Martin Sutton, of Kent County and County Agent H. B. Derrick is showing some club members a few of her strong points. There are three Sutton boys in club work and they are building up a fine herd of purebred Holsteins.

Lower Left—

This choice heifer won first in a class of 26 at the Maryland State Fair held at Timonium last fall. She is owned by Harry Magruder, an enterprising junior enrolled in Montgomery County Club work. Harry believes his heifer will develop into a big producing cow, and she certainly looks as though she would.

Center Right—

Here we have Norman Pennington of Kent County and his two mighty good Holsteins. County Agent H. B. Derrick is holding Bess Clothilde Pontiac Burke, whose seven-day record of 606.1 lb. milk and 26.6 lb. butter made her a state champion as a junior three-year-old. The heifer is her first calf.

Lower Right—

This heifer is one of two raised by Edgar Palmer, of Perryman from the cow he originally secured when he entered calf club work. Several times she has topped her class at the Maryland State Fair and a few months before this photo was taken was placed first in the Holstein junior exhibit of the National Dairy Show. Mr. Palmer owns a good purebred bull and also is a breeder of purebred hogs.

NOT ABOUT COWS

MORE GARDEN STUFF

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SPINACH

One of the most wholesome vegetables grown, often included by physicians in special diets for patients run down in health, yet apparently unappreciated by many people, is spinach. The amateur gardener has often been deterred from growing this vegetable because of its aggravating habit of going to seed. This can be avoided by sowing just a few feet at a time, thus ensuring a succession of usable plants, and also by pinching the top or center which threatens to blossom. The thick leaved variety may be sowed in the fall and is then ready for use early in the spring before gardens are plowed and the Savoy-leaved variety may be sowed as soon as danger from frost is over, while the New Zealand sorts are fine for the summer and fall crops. People who live in cities, and have the chance to buy all sorts of vegetables, fairly pounce upon spinach when it is in the market for, besides liking it, they realize its value in their diet.

KOHL RABI

Kohl Rabi is very much better than its name would indicate. One might call it a turnip rooted cabbage or a cabbage topped turnip. The dictionary says it is a race of cabbage with greatly enlarged fleshy stem. Nevertheless it is the turnip-like root that we use, and we have always dubbed it "glorified turnip" because the flavor is so much more delicate than any turnip we ever ate. It is ready for use ten to twelve weeks after sowing and should be used before fully matured, as the flavor is best then, and later the roots become fibrous and useless. This is another vegetable that should be planted a few feet at a time, to avoid loss. It may be mashed with butter or may be served with a cream dressing like cauliflower.

GREENS

People who like greens can never get enough from the early spring wild dandelions to the last of whatever varieties are grown in the garden. We know one husband who feels much abused if at least half a dozen messes of dandelion greens do not find their way to the family table every spring—and by "messes" we mean enough to be served at a second meal at least. So—garden dandelions, kale (not the pocket book variety!), Swiss chard, and mustard have always been regulars in our garden spot. Kale is hardly above zero, and is much improved by frost, so may be used even in early winter. The dwarf green curled Scotch is the best variety to sow. The men folks may be horrified at the idea of sowing seed for such weeds as dandelions but if one likes them at all there is no danger of their going to seed. Swiss chard belongs to the beet family, and the Lucullus Crumpled Leaved is the best sort of plant. The leaves are cut close to the base of the plant leaving the roots to keep on bearing more.

Perhaps the best of the lot is the "Fordhook Fancy" or Ostrich Plume mustard. The long plume like leaves are cut just like the spinach, and it may be cooked by itself or makes a grand addition to other greens, giving a sort of zip to their flavor. As soon as blossoms show themselves they should be picked off to prevent going to seed.

THE REST

The rest will have to be content with a mere mention as space forbids more. There are still salsify or oyster plant, endive, pepper grass, okra and Chinese cabbage, all of which add

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THE PROPER WAY TO COOK SWEET POTATOES

"One has to come south to find sweet potatoes properly cooked. This is how they do it down here. Peel them thin and slice about three-eighth of an inch thick, place in a flat pan with just water enough to keep from burning, but plenty of butter and brown sugar. Simmer on the back of the stove or in the oven until done. They should not be boiled first."—Mrs. N. H. E., Georgia.

A GOOD CURTAIN ARRANGEMENT

"Curtains gently swaying in the breeze sound very well in fiction, but in reality they get soiled very soon, especially in summer time when they get against the dusty screen. So last spring I hemmed my bedroom curtains at the bottom, ran a tape through the hem and fastened at each end. They can be pulled back to admit the breezes, look well and stay clean much longer."—Mrs. F. G. W., Penna.

Thank you very much.—Ed.

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A pinch of salt added to egg whites when whipping them will help to hasten the process.

Potatoes will bake much quicker if they are wiped dry, then rubbed over with grease or lard.

Grated cheese added to the crust of apple pies makes them extra delicious.

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Maryland Junior Work

WILLIAM AND JOHN JOESTING, of VALE, Hartford Co. twin brothers aged 10 years. As calf club members they first secured a Holstein calf which has grown into the cow on the right. The first year she was in milk, she produced 14,189.5 lb. milk. These boys have the nucleus of a first class herd.



Photos by the United States Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the University of Maryland Extension Service.

Center Left—

This snappy looking heifer belongs to Martin Sutton, of Kent County and County Agent H. B. Derrick is showing some club members a few of her strong points. There are three Sutton boys in club work and they are building up a fine herd of purebred Holsteins.

Lower Left—

This choice heifer won first in a class of 26 at the Maryland State Fair held at Timonium last fall. She is owned by Harry Magruder, an enterprising junior enrolled in Montgomery County Club work. Harry believes his heifer will develop into a big producing cow, and she certainly looks as though she would.

Center Right—

Here we have Norman Pennington of Kent County and his two mighty good Holsteins. County Agent H. B. Derrick is holding Bess, Clothine Pontiac Burke, whose seven-day record of 666.1 lb. milk and 26.6 lb. butter made her a state champion as a junior three-year-old. The heifer is her first calf.

Lower Right—

This heifer is one of two raised by Edgar Palmer, of Perryman from the cow he originally secured when he entered calf club work. Several times she has topped her class at the Maryland State Fair and a few months before this photo was taken was placed first in the Holstein junior exhibit of the National Dairy Show. Mr. Palmer owns a good purebred bull and also is a breeder of purebred hogs.

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The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

G. H. TRUCKELL, Associate Editor

M. M. LEEDOM, Advertising Manager

Contributing Editors

EUGENE B. BENNETT HELEN C. NEWMAN

J. H. LEWIS

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MARCH 8, 1925

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

The Stevenson Motion Under Section 32 of the General Corporation Law

JUDGE PIERCE, at Buffalo, handed down a *Pro Forma* decision denying the motion made on behalf of George E. Stevenson and others against the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, without costs and without prejudice to the Equity Action started December 26th against the Association, practically holding that the whole matter could and would be disposed of in the suit in Equity.

Our advices are, however, that an appeal will be taken from his decision and the matter threshed out in the Appellate Courts.

Facts and Kellogg's Statements

IN CONNECTION with the announcement of Judge Pierce's decision in the case brought against the Association's management by Mr. Stevenson and forty-six other members under Section 32 of the Membership Corporation Law, and in view of the fact that the case is to be appealed to a higher court and also in view of the fact that the second action brought against the Association's management by Mr. Stevenson and others under an equity proceeding is still pending, we believe that the members of the Association and our readers generally, will be interested to know just how these cases have been handled by the attorneys representing the Association's management and why it is that these cases have been appealed, evidently with confidence that eventually a decision will be rendered favorable to the members and best interests of the Association, that the extravagance that has prevailed in the Association's management for the past five or six years will be stopped and the right of the members of the Association to a direct voice in electing officers, formulating by-laws and fixing policies of the Association will be restored.

We have tried to keep our readers informed as to the charges preferred against the Association's management by printing a full text of the charges, allowing our readers to formulate their own opinions and conclusions. We regret that we have not been able to secure a copy for publication of the answers filed by the attorneys representing the Association's management. This, we believe, has been unfortunate in that our readers and members of the Association have not known to just what extent the answers filed by attorneys representing the management have represented the actual facts as they appear in the Association's printed records.

There is no reason why anyone representing the Association should attempt to mislead the court by presenting untrue or misleading statements. If the Association as an Association is guilty of law violations, such violations should be rectified and the Association placed in a position where it can function legally and in accordance with the law.

If an officer or a group of officers are charged with or are guilty of law or by-law violations and misconduct in office or have resorted to illegal methods in obtaining office, they should be called upon to free themselves of such guilt and such suspicion. Association's funds should not be used to employ lawyers to defend a member or group of members who are charged with or are guilty of irregularities in obtaining office.

If an Association had been so managed and so conducted that it is charged with or is guilty of law and by-law violations, the proper, right, and just thing to do is to rectify its mistakes and proceed to conduct its business in accordance with the law. It should not employ lawyers or permit its management to employ lawyers to misrepresent facts and conditions pertaining to its previous conduct in order to justify its guilt.

If the management of the Holstein-Friesian Association should employ an attorney to represent them who was not familiar with the facts pertaining to the Association's management and the attorney should make misleading statements, the making of such misleading statements might be justified or excusable from the standpoint that he was not entirely familiar with all the facts and details in the case, but for a lawyer who has been closely associated with the Association's management for many years there is little or no excuse to justify any errors or misstatements of facts.

Mr. O. U. Kellogg, who is acting as chief attorney for the present management of the Association, has been connected with the Association for many years. He at one time served as its President and aside from his early connections with the Association, he was identified with the movement that tried, unsuccessfully, to gain control of the Association at its annual meeting at Milwaukee in June, 1918.

When the control of the Association was taken over the following year, June, 1919, at Philadelphia, by the present management, Mr. Kellogg was appointed its chief counsel. Being identified with the group who gained control at the Philadelphia meeting, if they were guilty of any law or by-law violation in their efforts to gain control, or if they are guilty of any law or by-law violations since they were elected to office,

it may be assumed that inasmuch as Mr. Kellogg was acting as their attorney that he was advising them legally. Therefore, he is vitally interested from a personal standpoint in the outcome of the legal actions that are now pending.

First, because he has been legal adviser to the management and,

Second, because he is responsible to the management for his present position.

We do not know what salary Mr. Kellogg receives, but the association records for 1922 show that he drew \$15,000 from the treasury.

We do not wish to accuse Mr. Kellogg of wilfully, knowingly and intentionally making false statements or drawing misleading deductions in the answers filed to the charges preferred against the Association's management by Mr. Stevenson and forty-six members. But we would like to call to our readers' attention some of the statements that appear in the editorial of the *Holstein-Friesian World* under date of February 21, 1925.

When the fee for issuing a transfer certificate was increased to four times what it formerly was at the Philadelphia meeting, the members generally were displeased because at that time the Association was in its zenith of prosperity, financially and otherwise. It had upwards of \$230,000.00 set aside in the Reserve Fund, its net worth was over \$367,000.00 and the financial statement for the year ending April 30, 1919, shows that the Association was operated at a profit of over \$60,000.00. There was no just reason for increasing the fees.

In the answer referred to above, printed in the *World*, prepared by Mr. O. U. Kellogg, apparently in an attempt to justify the increase of transfer fee at the Philadelphia meeting, appears the following statement:

"That prior to the annual meeting in June, 1919, the fee for the transfer of an animal by a member if made within a fixed time was twenty-five cents. An investigation made prior to said meeting, disclosed that the actual cost to the Association for making a transfer was 72½ cents."

The above statement of Mr. Kellogg's cannot be justified by the actual facts in the case as they appear in the printed records of the Association, for on page 354 in Volume 41 of the Herd book, is a table which gives the number of certificates issued, the gross earnings per certificate, the cost of issuing a certificate and the net earnings of each certificate issued by the Association for the year ending April 30, 1913, to the year ending April 30, 1919.

Fiscal Years	Number of Certificates Issued	Gross Earnings Per Certificate	Cost Per Certificate	Net Earnings Per Certificate
1912-1913	93,112	\$1.21	\$0.52	\$0.69
1913-1914	104,815	1.04	.46	.54
1914-1915	134,456	1.12	.43	.69
1915-1916	141,427	1.12	.46	.66
1916-1917	149,731	1.08	.54	.54
1917-1918	179,807	1.08	.53	.55
1918-1919	188,279	1.05	.58	.47

If you refer to the above table, you will find that the Association's records show that the average fee collected for each certificate issued for the year end-

ing April 30, 1919, was \$1.05, that the average cost for issuing a certificate during that year was 58 cents and the net profit on each certificate was 47 cents. Yet Mr. Kellogg in his answer as published, tells the court that it cost the Association 72½ cents to issue a Transfer certificate. Where did he get this information?

Further on Mr. Kellogg states:

"The last five years since June, 1919, under its present management, have been the most successful of all the years of its history, notwithstanding the unfortunate conditions that have existed and that during that time it has passed through a period of great depression in all its business enterprises as is evidenced by the fact that its membership has been increased to 25,064, an increase of 10,723 within that time. Its reserve fund has been increased from \$232,000 in June, 1919, to \$325,673.76, at the present time, and during the great business depression of last year 1,690 new members were added to its membership while in 1918, the year before its present management took charge of defendant's affairs, only 1,320 members were added to the Association, and during all this time it has maintained at large expense a successful extension department."

It is true, according to the Association records, that it has a membership of 25,064, and that during the past five years, its membership has been increased by over 10,000. It is also true that the year ending 1918, the Association added 1,329 members to its list and that during the year 1923 the Association admitted 1,690 new members. (The records show 1,792). But it is NOT true that the present management took charge of the Association in 1918. Mr. Kellogg and those working with him tried to get control of the Association at the Milwaukee meeting in 1918, but were defeated. It was in June, 1919, that they took charge of the Association's affairs. During the year ending April 30, 1919, the Association admitted 3,136 new members. For the benefit of our readers, we are printing below the number of new members admitted to the Association each year from April 30, 1919, to April 30, 1924.

By studying the table, you will see that the percentage of increase in new members for the year ending April 30, 1919, over the year ending April 30, 1918, was 136% and under the present management, which assumed control in June, 1919, the percentage of increase dropped from 136% to 15% and there has been a decrease in the percentage of members taken into the Association each year as compared to the number that was admitted during the year ending April 30, 1919, when 3,136 new members were admitted.

By studying the table showing the number of new members admitted to the Association yearly, it can readily be seen that under the present management there is a decreased number of members joining the Association instead of an increase.

Year ending April 30, 1918—1,329
Year ending April 30, 1919—3,136 ... 136% increase
Year ending April 30, 1920—3,608 ... 15% increase
Year ending April 30, 1921—2,182 ... 30% decrease
Year ending April 31, 1921—(8 mos.)

—778 ... 63% decrease

Year ending Dec. 31, 1922—1,726 ... 45% decrease
 Year ending Dec. 31, 1923—1,792 ... 43% decrease
 Year ending Dec. 31, 1924—1,491 ... 52% decrease

Mr. Kellogg in referring to the Association's finances compares the Reserve Fund of \$232,000.00 in 1919 with a Reserve Fund of \$325,673.76 for the year 1923.

The Reserve Fund does not represent the total assets of the Association, but only a part of the accumulated profits set aside in the form of permanent investments. Therefore, to compare the finances of the Association for the year 1919 with the year 1923, it is only fair that the figures representing the total net worth of the Association be used and not the amount that happens to be in the Reserve Fund which can be changed at will by an unanimous vote of the directors.

If we refer to the Association's printed records in Volume 41, page 280, we will find the following:

"Cash and securities on hand in 1895 were \$15,056.45; on April 30, 1919, these items reached a grand total of \$367,251.26."

If we refer to the report of the Finance Committee as presented at the Richmond Convention, June 4, 1924, we will find that it gives the total net worth of the Association for the year ending December 31, 1923, as \$418,853.59. If to the total net worth of the Association in 1919, which is given as \$367,251.26, we add the interest to December 31, 1923, at 4%, the total net worth of the Association should be \$435,804.82, but the report of the Finance Committee for the year ending December 31, 1923, gives the total net worth of the Association as \$418,853.59 or \$16,951.23 less than it should be if the total assets of the Association in 1919 had been drawing interest at 4%.

In this connection it is interesting to note what the Association's net worth should have been on December 31, 1924, if the present management had so conducted the Association's affairs that the interest on its net worth had been allowed to accumulate.

In 1919, the total net worth of the Association was \$367,251.26. Interest on this amount at 4% from April 30, 1919, until December 31, 1924, is \$83,243.61. This interest added to the 1919 net worth of the Association should make the total amount \$450,494.87.

The preliminary published report of the Association's finances for the year 1924 states that it was operated at a loss of over \$30,000.00. Therefore, if we deduct \$30,000.00 from the total net worth of the Association as given in the report of the Finance Committee for the year ending December 31, 1923, it will give us the total net worth of the Association December 31, 1924, as \$388,853.59.

If we subtract this amount from the total net worth of the Association in the year 1919 of \$367,251.26, plus interest at 4%, or \$450,494.87, we will have a difference of \$61,641.28.

During the time that the present management has been in control of the Association, the net worth of the Association has decreased \$61,641.28 from what it should be if the total net worth of the Association had been drawing interest at 4% during their administration and, to this loss or depreciation must be added all of the money collected for increased transfer fee.

The transfer fee was increased 400% for the first two years of the present management's administration, it was increased 200% for the third year and it has been increased 600% for the past three years. The question naturally arises, what has become of this vast sum of money? How can it be accounted for?

It ought to be an easy matter for an Association and its officers to obey the law just as well as for an individual to obey the law. No one gets into trouble who obeys the law. No one needs lawyers to defend them when they obey the law. Honest men with honest purposes understand that the law was made to be obeyed, and most men who, for any reason, show a contempt for the law usually find out that it doesn't pay to "monkey with the buzz saw."

An Answer for Everybody

THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN WORLD, the official organ for the extravagant management in control of the Holstein-Friesian Association, in a message to the members, states that the very life of the Association itself is threatened.

Mr. Kellogg, attorney for the extravagant management, states to the courts:

"The last five years since June, 1919, under the present management, has been the most successful of all the years in its history."

You have your choice.

Secretary Jardine

WHEN this issue of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN reaches its readers, there will be a new Secretary of Agriculture, Wm. M. Jardine.

William Jardine, father of the new Secretary, crossed the plains in 1864, traveling by ox-team. A few years later, he married and homesteaded in Oneida County, southeastern Idaho, very close to the Utah state line. For forty-five years he operated this homestead, and additions to it as a livestock, hay and grain ranch.

Secretary Jardine, the eldest son, spent the first seventeen years of his life on this farm. Before he went to college he broke horses, fenced lands and assisted in the general farm work. During his stay at the Utah Agricultural College, from which he graduated in 1904, he made quite a reputation as an athlete. Following graduation, he was manager of the Utah Arid Farm Company which operated a large tract of land at Nephi, Utah. During the school years of 1905-1906 and part of the following year, he was a member of the teaching staff at the Utah Agricultural College. Early in 1907, he assisted in dry land cereal investigations for the United States Department of Agriculture. In July 1910, he became agronomist for the Kansas Agricultural College and Experiment Station. He was made dean of agriculture and director of the experiment station in 1913 and five years later was appointed president of the institution. He is prominent in a number of agricultural societies and associations, has written many papers and bulletins and has quite a reputation as a judge and lecturer.

Do not forget that the price of anger is helpless regrets.

Medill McCormick

THE death of Medill McCormick, senior United States Senator for Illinois, which occurred at Washington, February 25, attracted nation-wide notice, because of the prominence of the deceased statesman and because he was found dead in his room.

Senator McCormick was less of a politician than he was a statesman. A man of wealth, the source of which was the harvester industry, he had devoted much of his life to politics and had earned an honored name for sincerity and earnestness.

Senator and Mrs. McCormick owned the Rock River Farms at Byron, Ill., the home of a herd of Holsteins which have attracted attention on account of immense herd production. The milking herd was enrolled in the Ogle County Cow Testing Association and the state report shows that the herd led the association for high average production a number of months and occasionally led the entire state, a remarkable showing as from seventy-five to eighty cows in all stages of lactation were in milk and their production reported. Holstein men asked if the Rock River Farms Herd will be dispersed. We have no authoritative information but it has always been understood that Mrs. McCormick was even more interested in the herd than was the deceased senator, and it is well known that she spent most of her time on the farm, preferring to do so rather than sojourn in Washington. It is expected that the McCormicks will continue to operate Rock River as a purebred Holstein establishment.

The Way of the World

The More You Pay the Less You Get

THE February 21st issue of the *Holstein-Friesian World* has some illuminating and interesting figures as to its value as an advertising medium. It lists ten sales it advertised giving the amount of advertising space taken in it and the average selling price. Evidently the writer is either devoid of a sense of humor or else must have had his mind on other

things for the sale to which was given the most advertising space, eleven pages, realized an average of \$202.75, the lowest of the listed ten. The Monclova Farms Sales took the next largest amount, devoting the sale advertising ten and one-half pages and realizing an average of \$205, the second smallest average. The sale to which the smallest amount of space, one and one-half pages was devoted, averaged \$213.

Therefore it looks as if the more space devoted to advertising sales in the *Holstein-Friesian World*, the lower the price received for the cattle. That's the interpretation of their own figures.

An Explanation

AN advertisement of the Falconer herd recently appearing in the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN carried a statement that this herd was accredited. Mr. David Falconer, in correcting this statement, says that while no tuberculosis has ever been discovered in the herd yet he has never had it placed on the accredited list. The words should have been "Tuberculosis Free."

Animals from this herd have gone from Scottville to other parts of Michigan and even to other states and have always given a good account of themselves. In the course of eighteen years of doing a big business and shipping to all parts of the Union, no animal has ever given a positive reaction to the test. In addition the entire herd is regularly tested and always have been given a clean bill of health.

Half the troubles of mankind come from ignorance—ignorance which consists less in not knowing things than in willfully ignoring the things that are already known.—Henry Van Dyke.

The finest education is that which puts a man in closest touch with his fellow men. The best learning is that which intensifies a man's patriotism as well as clarifies it.—Henry Van Dyke.

The Old Home Farm



HOME OF CLEAN COWS

Just the place where you can get Purebred Heifer Calves of Quality and Breeding.

Eugene B. Bennett

Allamuchy -- New Jersey

READY FOR SERVICE

A well grown show bull evenly and nicely marked

Born January 23, 1924

Sire: MAPLE GROVE CLEVER KONINGEN GLISTA, whose A. R. O. dam, as a two-year old, made over 10,000 lb. milk in a year of C. T. A. work.

Dam: PAULINE WETZEL, 19.76 lb. butter, 457.3 lb. milk in a week as a junior three-year-old. This granddaughter of Finderne Pride Johanna Korndyke is finishing a C. T. A. record of 450 lb. fat.

West View Herd has just passed its second successive clean test.

MERLE W. ONGLEY

R. D. 4, Centerville, Pa.

RO-AN FARM OFFERS YOU CHOICE YOUNG SONS OF



ROYAL JOHANNA KORNDYKE

whose daughters are making splendid records in C. T. A. work. He was by Colantha Johanna Lad 8th and from a 24-lb. two-year-old that made 602.8 lb. milk in 7 days; her dam a 30-lb. cow.

Our cows are producers and choice individuals. Our herd is Accredited and has never housed a re-actor.

ROY W. CHAMBERLAIN

Allegheny Co., Canadadea, N. Y.

CLUB ACTIVITIES

ONONDAGA CLUB MEETING

President Murphy presided over the meeting of the Onondaga County Holstein Breeders' Club held January 23d, at the Yates Hotel, Syracuse, N. Y.

Farm Bureau Agent Ward gave a report of his year's work. He said that he was ready to help dairymen if they made their needs known, advocated elimination of scrub animals, continuation of tuberculosis eradication, junior project and C. T. A. work, and making county exhibits at the State Fair. His assistant, Mr. Zaner, who is in charge of junior project work, said that one of the juniors won the championship in the open classes at the state fair and as a result was sent to the National Dairy Show. He asked aid in securing the best individuals possible at a reasonable price for the boys to work with during the coming year.

When Mr. A. L. Brockway was called upon he asked that Mr. Powell speak in his stead. The veteran breeder and Holstein enthusiast advised securing the best animals possible for club work. It was the tendency in New York State to secure cheap calves. He told of selling a calf from his own herd at a special price to a young lad who, after the fall shows wrote him that he had won one first, two seconds, and a third prize with his animal, and the only reason he did not win first every time was that he did not have his animal as well groomed as did some of the others. He had the individual to work with and was taught experience. Mr. Powell said a few words about the importance of the State Fair and of the importance of having Eastern judges. The tendency was to accept the Western point of view of large sized animals and to sacrifice dairy quality. He criticized the area plan of tuberculin testing, saying that it favored one township at the expense of another, and so was apt to prove detrimental to the advancement of dairying and the purebred industry.

After luncheon Mr. Zaner spoke on the importance of cow testing association work which could be carried on easily and cheaply. No other business was run without attempting to find out the cost of production and the difference in the earning capacity of animals. The discussion indicated that an association may be formed in Onondaga County.

The well known feed man, Harry Mason Knox, spoke on the importance of selecting pure feeds for dairy animals and combining them so that the animals relished them and got maximum nutrition from them. He said the importance of protein had been overstressed. It was not the quantity but the way the various nitrogenous substances were associated, that made them valuable for nutrition and production. One waste in dairying was buying and feeding too much protein which often overworked the digestive systems of the cow so that she was not in physical condition to produce her best. Valuing feeds from figured out digestible nutrients was a fallacy. The dairy cow on her home farm could tell the dairy farmer the best feed to use.

President Murphy endorsed the statements of Mr. Knox by a recital of experiences with his animals.



YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED to this Accredited Herd in which there has never been a case of Abortion.

REASONABLE PRICES ON YOUNG STOCK

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

SCRANTON

PENNSYLVANIA

Prof. Rider of the Syracuse Agricultural College, spoke on selecting and feeding dairy cows. He agreed partially but not entirely with the previous speakers. Good animals with inherent dairy quality, properly fed, meant success in dairy husbandry. Standard feeding statistics helped in studying out proper rations for dairy cows. In the past too narrow rations had been fed; to-day wider rations are being used. A 15% protein ration may be all that is needed; an 18% or 20% might be better for another farmer. The age of the animal, period of lactation, whether or not she is in calf, were determining factors. The amount and quality of roughage, carbohydrates and mineral matter were also to be considered.

A. L. Brockway, R. E. Deuel and Chas. Bigler were appointed a committee to investigate the possibility of retailing a special Holstein milk for Syracuse babies.

The members voted against the proposed abolishment of the state fair commission and endorsed the effort to secure an appropriation of four million dollars for tuberculosis eradication.

WASHINGTON STATE ASSOCIATION

At the annual meeting of the Washington State Holstein-Friesian Association held in Yakima, February 4, Harvey Shoultes, Chehalis, was re-elected president; H. C. Davis, Granger, vice president; Harold C. Stimson, Hollywood farms, secretary-treasurer; Peter Omdahl, Mount Vernon; John L. Smith, Spokane; Thomas J. Owens, Kirkland; George S. Bulkley, Carnation Milk Farms, directors.

Resolutions were passed requesting Governor Hartley to re-appoint Dr. L. C. Pelton, state supervisor of dairying and livestock: urging the legislature to prohibit the use of dairy terms in substitute butter advertising, and asking the United States department of agriculture to lower the perfect milk score from 4 per cent to 3.5 per cent fat.

A feature of the entertainment was a milkmaids' contest which was witnessed by several hundred people. Mrs. Herbert Mills of Wenas won the Easter bonnet offered as a prize by C. A. Harrison of the Commercial Hotel, by milking 18.3 pounds in 4 minutes. She beat Miss Emma Engler by 4.6 pounds. The second prize was \$5.00 in cash, given by the Yakima Commercial Club. Mr. Harrison announced that at the state fair this fall, he would offer a prize for a similar contest open to any milkmaid in the state.

FOUR MEN FOR TWO POSITIONS

An aggressive program was mapped out by the Idaho Holstein Friesian Association at its meetings early in January. It planned to organize a number of county associations which will be federated into the state club.

The principal speaker was Professor F. W. Atkeson of the State University of Idaho who said that the purebred livestock in Idaho showed great promise. The meeting endorsed the movement for a state dairy show.

The delegate plan of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America allots two delegates to the state of Idaho. The meeting nominated four men for the two positions.

R. T. Davis of Weiser was re-elected president; Alex Thompson, Pocatello, vice president, and Charles Warren, Boise, secretary-treasurer. On the board of directors were named, Herman Weick, Notus; Joe Walker, Declo; F. W. Atkeson, Moscow; John P. Neilson, Weston; George A. Pincok, Sugar City, and A. H. Jaegels, Buhl.

GOOD TURN OUT

About 40 members of the Jackson County Holstein-Friesian society attended the annual meeting held at Rives Junction, Michigan, February 11. An address was given by county agent Roy E. Decker. The following officers were elected: President, Ben Smith, Rives; vice president, Vern Clough, Tompkins; secretary and treasurer, Arthur Perrine, Rives; directors: Burr Wood, Emmett Noon, Dennis Cobb, George Hamp and Vern Wheeler.

HEAR SEVERAL SPEAKERS

At the annual meeting of the Michigan Holstein-Friesian Association held at Lansing, February 4, officers were elected as follows: President, M. W. Wentworth, Battle Creek; vice-president, J. E. McWilliams, Mt. Clemons; secretary, J. G. Hays, East Lansing; treasurer, Silas Munsell, Howell; Board of directors, J. R. Strange, Grand Lodge; John Butth, Grand Rapids; W. E. Robb, Flushing; H. W. Norton, Jr., Lansing; E. L. Salisbury, Shepherd; Dudley Waters, Grand Rapids.

The speakers included Jack Poynton of Hoards Dairyman, and Carl F. Huffman of the Dairy department at the Michigan Agricultural College, who spoke on the "Relation of Minerals, Vitamins and Light to Nutrition of Dairy Animals."

O. E. Reed, head of the College Dairy Department urged the breeders to co-operate in ridding the nation of one million unprofitable cows which would solve the problem of dairy overproduction.

At a general meeting during the week, J. M. Kelley said that, while Wisconsin produced 76% of the country's cheese, because the manufacturers refuse to combine and market their product under trade names, it is impossible to buy a pound of Wisconsin cheese in New York.

"Instead of a breeding ground for prime dairy cattle, the people of New York look upon Wisconsin as the breeding ground of a certain type of politician."

COREY DONATES CALF AS PRIZE

A purebred Holstein bull calf donated by William B. Corey of Davisville, R. I., through the Washington County Pomona Grange, was awarded to Sheffield Greene, Jr., of the Dunn's Corner Sunshine Club. The Washington County Pomona Grange voted to add to the other prizes they give for Junior work, prizes of one or two calves for dairy club work, to take the place of the calf offered this year by Mr. Corey. There are approximately 700 members of 4-H clubs in the county. Sheffield Greene, Jr., was awarded the championship last year in state dairy club work. The champion for this year will not be announced until the state club work camp and short course in June.

BOUND TO INTEREST

Buchanan County Holstein breeders gave a dinner at Independence, Iowa, for all dairymen interested in Holsteins. At the business meeting the following officers were elected: Albert Sloan, Rowley, president; C. E. Meythaler, Independence, vice-president; C. L. Bayer, Independence, secretary. For directors, William Ross, Lamont; H. W. Bacon, Hazleton; T. E. Wilson, Rowley; Guy Stoddard, Jesup, and Ross Miller, Independence, were named.

A county Holstein breeders' picnic will be held sometime in the early part of June. A committee consisting of H. W. Bacon, Will Ross and J. Deitz are to meet in the near future and make arrangements for a Holstein calf club.

GROWING INTO DAIRYING

Professor Earl Weaver, head of the annual husbandry department at the Iowa state college gave a talk entitled "Growing Into Dairying," to the members of the Hamilton County Holstein Breeders association at the recent annual meeting. Floyd Johnston, secretary of the State Dairy association, spoke on calf club work. The following officers were chosen: President, Ed Erickson of Randall; vice president, Boyd Weidlein; secretary-treasurer, Howard M. Evans; state director, H. W. Gleim, all of Webster City.

MISSOURI ASSOCIATION OFFICERS

At the recent meeting of the Missouri Holstein-Friesian Association the following officers were elected: President, Glenn G. Davis, Columbia; vice president, F. W. A. Vesper, St. Louis; secretary-treasurer, A. B. Cole, California; directors: A. H. Kuhne, Troy; E. A. Walkenhorst, Concordia; E. A. Williams, Barnett; E. C. Adams, Blue Springs; A. C. Ragsdale, Columbia.

OTSEGO COUNTY CLUB

The Otsego County Holstein Breeders' association held their annual meeting at Cooperstown, New York, and elected the following officers: President, Dorr W. McLaury, Milford; vice-president, William Brown, Unadilla Forks; treasurer, C. J. Armstrong, Milford; secretary, Bliss Burton, Middlefield; directors, Earl L. Hall, Onondaga; F. H. White, Springfield and Ford McLaury of Portlandville.

Dr. H. J. Metzgar spoke on breeding troubles and Mr. Brown reported the recent meeting of the state club.

Mr. Brown was voted chairmanship of the membership committee with power to select his own assistants and Mr. White will report the club at the next meeting of the state association. The president appointed Messrs. Brown, White and Burton to confer with Professor Wing of Cornell University on the subject of cow testing.

CHOOSE GILDNER AGAIN

W. E. Gildner of Mason City, Iowa, was re-elected president of the Cerro-Gordo County Holstein-Friesian association at the annual meeting January 30th. The other officers are: I. L. Walls, Burchinal, vice president; Andrew Olson, Schermerhorn farms, secretary-treasurer, and Henry Bruns, Thornton; James Skinner, Thornton; Homer Hadlay, Mason City; Julius Thompson, Mason City, and C. C. Rice, Clear Lake, members of the board of directors. E. J. Peake was re-elected as district director of the state association.

County Agent Marion E. Olson said that there would be 10 yearling heifers, 12 calves, and two cows entered in the calf club exhibitions at the North Iowa fair next fall. He also spoke on cow testing association work. The association unanimously endorsed that tuberculosis eradication area plan for Cerro Gordo County.

PLAN RACINE COUNTY HERD

About 80 attended the annual meeting of the Racine County Holstein Breeders' association held at Yorkville, Wisconsin. Leon Robbins of Racine, livestock editor of the Wisconsin Agriculturist, was speaker of the evening. It was determined to exhibit a herd representing Racine county at the next state fair and a committee was appointed to select the animals.

Harvey Nelson was re-elected president. Reuben Klofonda was elected secretary-treasurer. Vice presidents for the townships were elected as follows: Caledonia, George Bie; Yorkville, Clinton Skewes; Raymond, Joseph Walker; Norway, Hans Olson; Dover, Stanley Overson; Watertown, W. Lewis; Rochester, Enoch Haus; Burlington, William Rogers.

BULL CLUB NEWS

The Montgomery County Holstein Bull Association held its annual meeting at Schwenksville, Pennsylvania, January 26th, and elected officers as follows: President, Charles E. Wismer, Graterford; vice-president, Christian K. Wismer, Graterford; secretary and treasurer, E. L. Detwiler, Collegeville. Tuberculosis eradication and the proposed appropriation for indemnity were the chief subjects of discussion.



HEADQUARTERS FOR YOUNG STOCK

Every animal in this herd with the exception of the sire at its head, was raised here.

EARLY RISE HERD is under State and Federal Supervision.

MENZO A. BROOKER

R. D. 2,

South New Berlin, N. Y.

Accredited Herd Dispersal MARCH 18

At Myerstown, Lebanon Co., Pa.

Having sold my farm I am compelled to dispose of my Accredited Holsteins including my herdsire

BROOKSIDE WALDORF VICTORIA DUKE

His sire is Sir Pontiac Waldorf Pietje, son of the 36-lb. junior four-year-old, Lady Waldorf Pietje and full brother to Lady Waldorf Pietje 2d, 36.10 lb. butter in a week as a four-year-old.

His dam is a 27.33 lb. four-year-old daughter of the great King of the Pontiacs and was from a 30-lb. granddaughter of Colantha Johanna Lad.

He is a toppy, stylish animal of splendid type. Both he and his offspring will please you.

Just a Walking Milk Machine—a granddaughter of Dutchland Creamelle Korndyke Lad, her dam, 23.91 lb. A. R. O. She recently made 26.95 lb. butter, 616 lb. milk in 7 days and since then has twice produced 103 lb. milk in a day.

A granddaughter of Finderne Pride Johanna Korndyke.

A 24-lb. two-year-old, also her three daughters.

A 24.67-lb. junior three-year-old and her dam, a 20-lb. cow that produced 11,000 lb. milk in 6 months. Both splendid individuals.

A young bull ready for service. Also choice yearling heifers and heifer calves.

The size, type, condition and above all the producing capacity of Hayfield Herd are bound to please you.

Everything must go—also horses, farm machinery and implements, etc., etc.

JACOB M. BRUBAKER

MYERSTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA.

Hayfield Farm is only three-fourths of a mile from Myerstown.

ONE BANKER'S VIEWPOINT

During the meeting of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association held at Harrisburg, February 23, one of the principal addresses was given by E. B. Harshaw of Grove City, President of the association. In his address Mr. Harshaw said

"Regarding agriculture, I am happy to say that the State of Pennsylvania has in no way felt the keen depression at any time which affected the Western and Southern states, and that the bankers of Pennsylvania, have not been hurt by the large credits to farmers on over-valued land, and that the banker-farmer problem in Pennsylvania is more a matter of leadership, and of intelligently understanding the farmer's needs. The Western and Southern farmers have frequently been criticized on one crop and raise only that crop, buying all their milk, butter, eggs and vegetables, it frequently happens that they are so situated on account of climate, transportation and soil that there is really only one crop which is profitable for that particular community, while on account of the closeness and magnitude of the markets in the State of Pennsylvania, and the variety of products required to furnish them, we are in a happy situation of being able to diversify our crops with the least difficulty and most profit.

"More and more the city banker, as well as the country banker, is realizing and accepting his duty to agriculture, and is discovering that the stability of his community depends on the farmer's success.

"At all times we bankers have been ready to come to the aid of the merchant or manufacturer, but only recently have we begun to study the real needs of the farmer.

"Let a depression hit the business interests of the country, and at once the business man of town hunts up his banker and the banker gives him eager attention, but in too many cases the farmer is overlooked.

"We are able to visualize the farmer in single units, only thinking of him as a single farmer, forgetting that in the aggregate his business, to most of us amounts to more than all our manufactories and merchants and that it is much more regular.

"In our own community, and the same applies to most farming communities in the last depression, our deposits only dropped 10 per cent, while in many communities depending largely on manufactories and merchants, the deposits dropped 50 per cent, followed by many failures, while the sections with diversified farming and no farmland speculation had few.

"More and more is the problem of developing good farming districts near manufacturing centers being discussed, and the conclusion is being reached that manufacturing plants must be located in the midst of good agricultural conditions and surroundings in order that their employees may properly live at reasonable prices.

"Nothing will increase the wealth of a community as rapidly as a prosperous agriculture. Compared with manufacturing, the farmer sends practically nothing out of the community but brings everything in. His wealth is made by the sunshine and rain, both free as air, to which is added his own labor while the manufacturer must bring in his raw material or deplete some mineral or lumber deposit already there, while the farmer uses elements, which cost nothing, to create wealth."

IDAHO BULLS WIN

Posch Ormsby Pietertje, owned by Clifford Tholl of Delco, Idaho, was the grand champion Holstein bull at the Ogden Livestock Show. The junior champion was Duke Netherland Paul De Kol exhibited by Aloys Schuyler of New Plymouth, Idaho.

A rich man lying on his deathbed called his chauffeur and said: "Ah, Sykes, I am going on a long and rugged journey, worse than ever you drove me."

"Well, sir," consoled the chauffeur, "there's one comfort; it's all down hill."

Mary had a little Ford
She liked it very well.
She ran into a telegraph pole,
And now it looks like—rain!

Cow Testing Association Reports

COW TESTING WORK IN PENNSYLVANIA

BY I. O. SIDELMAN

Cow testing association work in Pennsylvania dates from 1910 when the first association was organized in Chester County. There has been considerable ebb and flow in the work since that time and associations have operated in forty-three different counties. At the present time there are 42 associations in operation with 1,045 members and 14,051 cows on test.

For the year 1922-23 the average yield per cow was 7,178 lb. milk and 284.7 lb. butterfat. This is an increase of 391 lb. milk and 20.7 lb. butterfat above the average of the previous year. The 1924 summaries thus far complete indicate another material gain. The average yield of association cows is eighty per cent above that of the average cow of the State.

The records clearly show the benefits of continuous testing. There is always a considerable change in association membership—old members dropping out and new members joining—but in spite of this handicap, material gains are made each year. Association methods in dairying when consistently followed always result in placing the dairyman's business on a better economic basis.

The Volant Association, which operates in part of Lawrence County led for average butterfat production during 1923-24, the figures being 7,531 lb. milk, and 332.3 lb. butterfat for approximately 225 cows. The Torrey-Berlin association of Wayne County is second with 320.8 lb. butterfat and 8,310 lb. milk for 242 cows and the Cumberland Association third with 312.6 lb. fat and 8,713 lb. milk for 293 cows.

A purebred Holstein, Lady Clothilde

owned by A. W. Young of Somerset County, was the highest producer having 932.4 lb. butterfat and 25,981 lb. milk to her credit.

Increased production is shown where the association operates over a lengthy period. The Grove City Cow Testing Association has been operating seven years. The first year the average production was 5,098 lb. milk and 225 lb. fat. There has been a steady increase year after year and the figures for 1923-24 are 6,798 lb. milk and 309.4 lb. fat or an increase of exactly 1,700 lb. milk and 84.4 lb. fat. In the Cumberland Association, which has been in operation five years, there is a much greater increase. The first year the average was 7,325 lb. milk and 244.6 lb. fat and for the recently ended year the average was 9,779 lb. milk and 348.4 lb. fat, an increase of 2,454 lb. milk and 103.8 lb. fat.

Striking increases are shown for individual herds. Harry C. Gates of Canton, had his herd in cow testing association work 1913-14. The average number of cows on test month by month during the year was 20.8 and their average production was 7,467 lb. milk and 272.2 lb. fat. Mr. Gates has dispersed his well known herd of purebred Holsteins but they finished the year 1921-22 with an average of 13,231 lb. milk and 469.4 lb. fat for the eleven cows on test. G. V. Strock of Mechanicsburg, enrolled his herd in the Cumberland County Association in 1920. The first year they averaged 9,074 lb. milk and 295.6 lb. fat. For the year 1922-23 they averaged 12,061 lb. milk and exactly 400 lb. fat and the average number of cows on test monthly was 24.66. There was an increase during the four years of 2,987 lb. milk and 104.4 lb. fat.

GOOD IOWA HOLSTEIN HERD

Twenty-five herds containing 298 cows were tested in the Cerro Gordo, Ia., Testing Association during January. Their average milk production was 851 lb. and the average butterfat was 33.9 lb. All the herds are headed by purebred sires.

A purebred Holstein, owned by Keeler and Hadley, was the individual leader, her production being 2,178 lb. milk, 87.1 lb. fat, the average test being 4% fat. The animal in second place was also a member of the Keeler & Hadley black and white herd. This animal produced 83.3 lb. fat in twenty-two days.

Eight animals in this herd produced 1,585 lb. milk, 61.9 lb. butterfat, the highest average reported during the month.

BLACK AND WHITE, ANYHOW

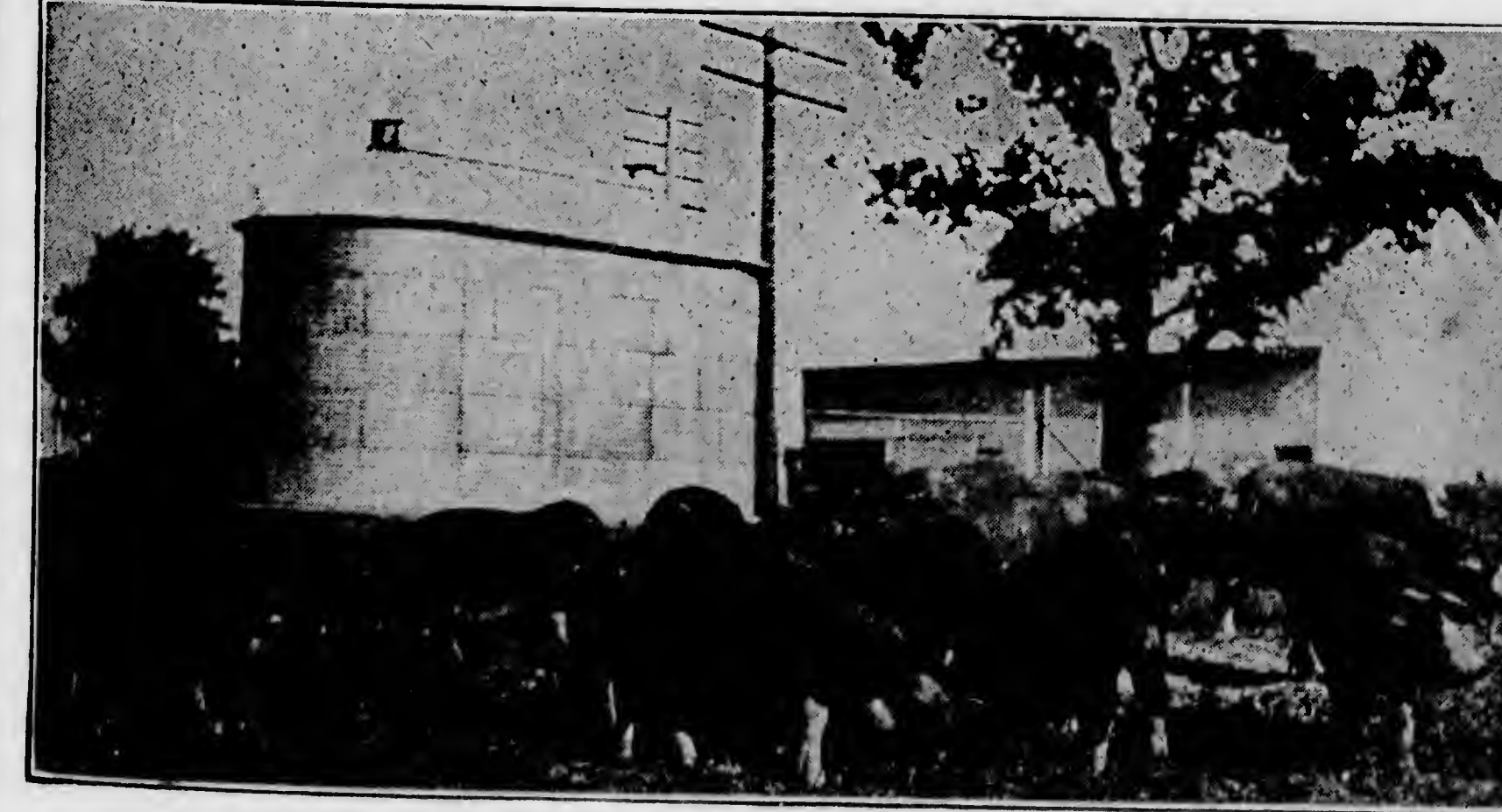
A grade Holstein owned by B. F. Nelson, Northfield, Minn., was the leader in the Rice County Testing Association in January. She produced 1,578 lb. milk, 69.4 lb. fat on twice a day milking according to the tester Walter Seaman. Twelve purebred Holsteins owned by F. W. Kuhlman of Wheeling township won high herd honors with 1,416.6 lb. milk, 46 lb. butterfat.

TWO GOOD PUREBRED HERDS

A. F. Bennett of Pewaukee, Wis., owned sixteen purebred Holsteins that averaged 354.5 lb. fat during the past year in the Pewaukee-Sussex Cow Testing Association. Harvey Bartlett had nine purebred Holsteins that averaged 347.5 lb.

A six-year-old purebred owned by A. F. Bennett led with 15,599 lb. milk, 559.9 lb. fat. The second high cow belonged to the Harvey Bartlett herd and she produced 13,461 lb. milk, 536.6 lb. fat.

A Co-operative Poland China Swine Journal, Owned by the Breeders; Upward of 400 Poland China Breeders now own this Swine and Farm Journal devoted to the interest of pure bred stock. Every Breeder of Poland China Hogs Should become a member of this Co-operative Journal.



Full Information Free—Write Today for Sample Copy.

This Journal keeps you posted on the care and feeding of the hog. Much valuable information, worth many times your investment.

COMBINE THE COW and SOW as the real MORTGAGE lifter.

Advertising rates on economy basis. Don't miss a single copy of this interesting Journal.

Subscription 1 year, 50c; 3 years, \$1.

THE POLAND CHINA ADVERTISER, : : : : Bluffton, Ohio

WISCONSIN COWS IN JANUARY

Two grade Holsteins and one purebred passed the 70 lb. mark in the Saukville Association. John N. Schinker of Port Washington owned the animals in first and third place, the leader, a grade Holstein being credited with 75.9 lb. butterfat from 1,809 lb. milk and the other producing 70.9 lb. fat, 1,774 lb. milk. The grade in second place was owned by Robt. Riewesthal, she being credited with 71.5 lb. fat, 1,746 lb. milk.

High herd average was held by eighteen purebred and grade Holsteins in the Schinker herd, their average production being 1,087.3 lb. milk, 39.7 lb. fat.

A purebred Holstein owned by Wm. Wegner led the Cedarburg-Grafton Association. She is credited with 2,145 lb. milk, 88 lb. butterfat. Mr. Wegner's herd of nine purebred and grade Holsteins had the high herd average with the production of 1,307 lb. milk, 54.5 lb. butterfat, their average test being 4.17%. Wm. Butth had the herd in second place, his ten grade Holsteins averaging 1,263 lb. milk, 46.9 lb. fat.

There were 266 cows tested during the month with an average production of 921 lb. milk, 35 lb. butterfat. Fifty-three cows exceeded the 40 lb. mark; 20 made over 50 lb.; nine over 60 lb. and five produced more than 70 lb. fat.

U. C. Boss of Oshkosh owned the leader enrolled in the Neenah Association. She is a grade Holstein and is credited with 69.9 lb. fat, 1,705 lb. milk. Forty-two cows in this association produced 40 lb. fat or more.

A herd of eighteen registered Holsteins owned by Charles Jones of Dodgeville headed the Dodgeville C. T. A. by averaging 1,293 lb. milk, 42.1 lb. fat.

Mr. Jones owned three of the five high cows. The first produced 2,133 lb. milk, 93.9 lb. fat, 4.4% fat. The second produced 1,962 lb. milk, 70.6 lb. fat, testing

3.6% and the third produced 1,723 lb. milk, 55.1 lb. fat, testing 3.2%.

Nellie Burke Korndyke, owned by Joe Van de Loop of Rudolph led the Rudolph Testing Association with the production of 1,878 lb. milk, 65.7 lb. butterfat. The eleven members of the Van de Loop herd averaged 1,139 lb. milk, 42.2 lb. fat.

Fifty-four cows of the 323 tested in the Denmark Association exceeded 40 lb. fat. A six-year-old registered black and white cow produced 2,114 lb. milk, 71.9 lb. butterfat and became the leader. She is owned by Harry Hansen of Denmark. The high herd is owned by Lawrence J. Larsen, also of Denmark, their average production being 1,719 lb. milk, 53.4 lb. fat for seven registered Holsteins. They were milked three times daily.

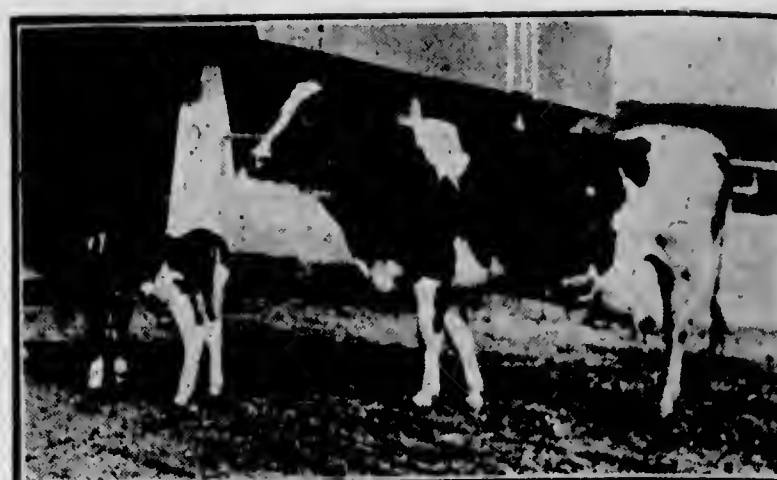
Fred Appleyard of Neillsville, owned the high individual enrolled in the Neillsville Association No. 1. She is a grade Holstein and is credited with 1,705 lb. milk, 75.6 lb. fat. Mr. Appleyard's herd carried off high herd honors with an average of 1,158.5 lb. milk, 42.3 lb. fat.

Four hundred and ninety-two cows were tested in the Clinton-Rock Association. Of these forty-four produced more than 40 lb. butterfat. A grade Holstein was the leader she being credited with 1,231 lb. milk, 66.5 lb. fat in the herd of J. A. Jones & Sons. Ten grade Holsteins owned by P. E. Offerdale & Son carried off high herd honors with an average of 39 lb. fat, 1,120 lb. milk.

High herd in the Leopold-Pella-Tilleda Association was owned by Hubert Maas, Tilleda, his eight purebred Holsteins averaging 1,085 lb. milk, 38.5 lb. fat. Ten grade and purebred Holsteins owned by Chas. Vierbicher followed closely with 1,039 lb. milk, 38.1 lb. butterfat to their credit. A member of the Vierbicher herd was the high individual, she having 1,891 lb. milk, 70 lb. fat to her credit.

TUTS AGAIN TO THE FORE

Cow Testing Associations spot the best cows in the land as well as aid in weeding out the low producers. "Tuts" a purebred Holstein cow owned by Mast Stoltzfus, Morgantown, Pa., a member of the Goodville Association in Lancaster County produced 2,538 lb. milk during January.



TUTS—PENNSYLVANIA'S JANUARY C. T. A. CHAMPION

Owned by Mast Stoltzfus, Morgantown, Pa.

The milk tested 3.9% yielding 99 lb. butterfat. This cow leads all Pennsylvania Association cows for the month in milk production. She was kept under ordinary farm conditions but was milked three times a day. Her feed for the month consisted of 540 lb. hay, 1,000 lb. silage and 650 lb. grain.

Last year "Tuts" was credited with 16,809 lb. milk, 646.6 lb. fat, she headed the Goodville C. T. A. for butterfat production.

Another Holstein cow owned by Mr. Stoltzfus produced 1,885 lb. of milk during January of this year. Last year the Stoltzfus herd averaged 11,724 lb. milk, 405.6 lb. butterfat.

FIRST IN IOWA

Iowana DeCola Ollie, owned by the Iowana Farms is high cow for January in the Davenport, Iowa, Testing Association. She produced 2,408 lb. milk, 72.2 lb. butterfat. The Iowana Herd had the highest average for both milk and fat, their figures being 1,128 lb. milk, 39.1 lb. fat.

JANUARY VIRGINIA TESTING

During the month of January there were 15 active Cow Testing Associations in Virginia with 282 herds and 7,454 cows reported on test. Of this total 622 cows produced over 40 lb. butterfat, and 195 over 50 lb. butterfat.

J. B. Manuel of Manassas, a member of the Prince William C. T. A., had the second high herd, despite the fact that some of his twelve purebreds and grade Holsteins were dry. They averaged 1,099 lb. milk, 42.3 lb. butterfat. The leading herd averaged 45.7 lb. fat. Of the ten high herds four were purebred or grade Holsteins, four were Guernseys and two Jerseys.

A purebred Holstein produced 1,692 lb. milk, 87.5 lb. butterfat, in the Prince William C. T. A. She was owned by F. A. Lewis of Manassas, and her record was surpassed only by a purebred, but unregistered, Guernsey, with 1,525 lb. milk, 93 lb. fat. In the list of the ten high cows occurred the names of seven purebred or grade Holsteins.

The average production for all cows for the month including 1,193 dry cows was 526 lb. milk and 21.6 lb. butterfat. The high average association in butterfat was the Rockingham Association with an average production of 536 lb. milk and 26.1 lb. butterfat. The Prince William C. T. A. had high honors in milk with an average production for its 522 cows, including 82 dry cows, of 679 lb. milk and 25.2 lb. butterfat.

There was a heavy consignment to the butcher during January, 1,443 cows being sold as unprofitable. During the month nine purebred cows and two purebred bulls were purchased.

CRAIG HAS GOOD PAIR

Aaggie and Echo, two purebred Holstein cows owned by A. B. Craig of Sewickley, Pennsylvania, lead the Montour Valley Testing Association for the month of January, Aaggie being credited with 1,633 lb. milk, 68.59 lb. fat as a

senior three-year-old, and Echo with 1,646 lb. milk, 62.62 lb. fat as a senior four-year-old. Rose, a purebred Holstein owned by A. N. McClinton, was fourth with 2,024 lb. milk, 60.24 lb. fat and the purebred Holstein Genesta, owned by Scott Brothers, was next with 1,897 lb. milk, 56.91 lb. fat to her credit. Purebred Holsteins owned by the Allegheny County Home, Bell Brothers, and Dr. George W. Ely, appear in the honor list. Rose was first for milk, with Genesta second and a County Home cow third.

The Scott herd, which consists of two registered and seven pure grade Holsteins, averaged highest for both milk and fat, the nine animals averaging 1,095 lb. milk, 39.09 lb. fat.

The Montour Valley Association started its year of operation on July 1. Daisy a registered Holstein, owned in the County Home herd has produced the most milk for the first six months, 8,520 lb. Queen, a stable mate, was second with 8,003 lb. Daisy is only second for fat, however, having 252.61 lb. credited to her, while a purebred Holstein herd owned by McPherson Brothers of Bridgeville leads with 275.93 lb. fat.

During January, twenty-four herds containing 341 cows in milk were under the supervision of tester L. M. Stark. Fifty-six cows exceeded 40 lb. of fat and 20 produced over 50 lbs., while 41 cows made 1,200 or more pounds milk during the month.

SOUTH DAKOTA TESTING

Members of the South Dakota Cow Testing Associations started the new year right by making high herd averages. Two herds exceeded 51 lb. butter per cow during January. The previous high record was 50.64 lb. made in March, 1924.

Gus Hintermeister of the Beadle County association leads the field with 51.63 lb. butterfat from each of his seven grade Holsteins. E. H. Baldwin of the Clark association is a close second with an average of 51.16 lb. from his five purebred Holsteins.

Mr. Hintermeister, who had the highest averaging herd, feeds alfalfa hay, corn fodder, a small amount of ear corn and considerable ground oats and barley.

Lewis Larson of the Day County association owns the highest producing cow, a purebred Holstein producing 98.74 lb. butterfat in the 31 days.

The highest average per cow is reported by the Kingsbury association, their 240 cows averaging 800 lb. milk and 31.25 lb. butterfat for the month.

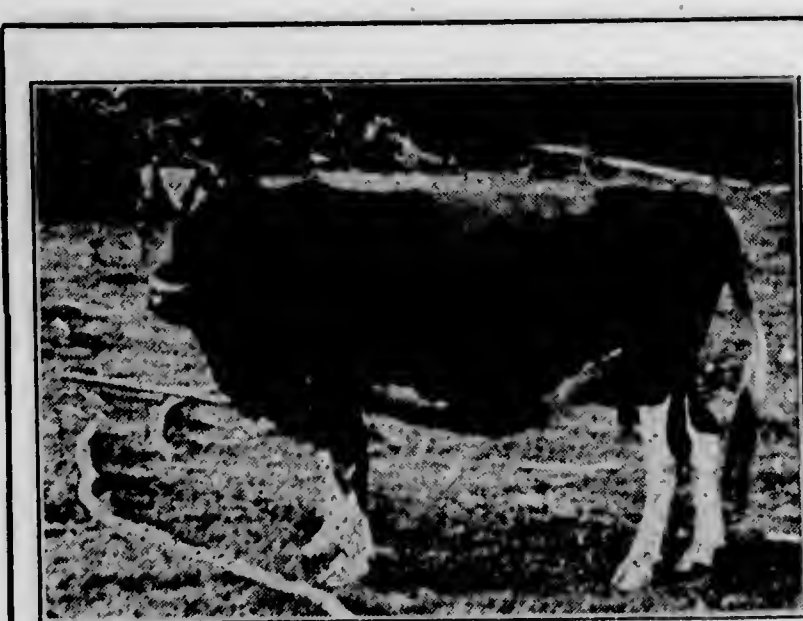
Lewis Larson also owns the cow returning the greatest income over the cost of food, a purebred Holstein making 98.74 lb. butterfat did so at a food cost of \$10.56 leaving \$28.94 income above food cost. This cow was fed a daily ration of 45 pounds of corn silage, nine pounds of sweet clover, 15 pounds of oats and one pound of oil meal.

Of the 1983 cows tested, 131 failed to return butterfat equal to the cost of their food, 289 exceeded 40 pounds of butterfat for the month and 338 exceeded 1,000 lb. milk for the month. Nineteen cows were sold to the butchers.

SET GOOD EXAMPLES

At the State Juvenile Home at Toledo, Ohio, there is an attractive herd of Holstein dairy cows. The bookkeeper's figures for the year ending September 1, 1924, show that these cows produced 197,793 lb. milk which had a value of \$5,409.77; that the feed they consumed was worth \$2,525.07, and that the net profit per cow per month was approximately \$15. The entire herd at present is composed of forty-nine head, and this includes a very promising two-year-old bull, purebred and registered. The size of the cows is shown by the fact that a sterile one recently butchered dressed 907 lb.

The youngsters at the home do part of the work connected with the dairy and learn, by practice as well as precept to be good farmers and dairymen.



THE KIND WE RAISE

They are bred to

MODEL DARIUS KING SEGIS

son of the famous Clara Clothilde Lyons, 639.8 lb. milk in 7 days, 20,771.2 lb. milk, 723.4 lb. butter in 10 months as a senior two-year-old.

FRED B. KEENEY

Wyoming Co. Laceyville, Pa.

Choice Young Cows

Good Size, Type and Producing Capacity

YEARLING HEIFERS AND HEIFER CALVES

King Reliance Lockhart Veeman heads this herd. His dam held the world's record in the Dairyman's Division with her record of 882.10 lb. butter, 15,837.7 lb. milk made as a senior four-year-old. She is also a New York State Fair prize winner.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision—Last test clean

DAN E. ANDERSON

R. D. 3. Norwich, N. Y.



JESSIE AAGGIE PAULINE LASS

12,000 lb. milk in a year 71 lb. milk in a day—just everyday work.

Come and see her, as well as her daughters and granddaughters in our ACCREDITED HERD.

Such animals are bred to KING ORMSBY ENDERCAMP a son of King of the Ormsbys from a 904 lb. year record daughter of Judge Segis.

Let us sell you some choice calves.

E. R. GELATT & SON
R. D. 1, Thompson, Pa.
Susquehanna County

HANDSOME YOUNG BULL

born March 14, 1924

The dam is a 20-lb. granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs.

The sire, Maple Corner Supreme is from a 32.6-lb. cow that averaged 83.6 lb. milk for thirty days. His six nearest dams average 35.11 lb. butter in official work.

This Herd is Accredited.

C. F. GRIDLEY

Tioga County, Candor, N. Y.



QUEEN LYONS WAYNE DE KOL

26.30 lb. butter, 542.9 lb. milk in 7 days; 105.90 lb. butter, 2326.8 lb. milk in 30 days.

In 8 months of C.T.A. work she produced 11,560 lb. milk. THAT'S OUR KIND. Such cows are bred to KING ONYX PLEDGE ORMSBY whose three nearest dams average 977.66 lb. butter, and over 23,000 lb. milk in long time test, his dam's record being for only 305 days and as a junior four-year-old.

Let me price you something from our ACCREDITED Herd.

JOHN H. HOWARD
R. D. 5 Wyalusing, Pa.

60 Accredited Holsteins

Cows with individuality bound to please—big milkers and profit earners.

Heifers and calves increasing in value every day.

Waldron Herd is headed by two splendidly bred sires

KING SYLVIA PONTIAC PIETJE and KING DIXIE KEYES

Big records all over their pedigrees.

Entire Herd has passed a CLEAN T.B. Test and is under State and Federal Supervision.

Our stock will please you and we want to sell.

MRS. MAUD DWIGHT
Chenango Co.
South Otselic, N. Y.



Cows in this Herd have produced more than 12,000 lb. milk in a year in C. T. A. work and make a good profit above feed cost.

We can show you a whole lot of first prize and championship ribbons won at local fairs.

This Herd is Accredited—has never housed a reactor.

Will price anything in the herd.

A. R. BUSH
Montrose, Pennsylvania.

Seven Day Milk Records

made in

Log Cabin Herd

629.6 lb. as a 4-year-old
564.3 lb. as a 3-year-old
436.6 lb. as a 2-year-old
435.1 lb. as a 2-year-old
409.6 lb. as a yearling

By Daughters of one bull.

They are bred to a son of YANKEE LEFA, 32.09 lb. butter, 568.8 lb. milk in 7 days, she by Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka.

Log Cabin Herd is Accredited, and has never housed a reactor.

RALPH C. JACKSON

Conneaut Lake, Pennsylvania



TRAVERSE ECHO SYLVIA KING

Heads our ACCREDITED Herd.

His dam, a 33-lb. cow, averaged 102 lb. milk for 30 days and has a 35-lb. and a 32-lb. daughter.

Five of his seven nearest dams have one or more 30-lb. daughters.

He is bred to cows that return a substantial profit for the cost of their feed and care.

W. B. KENNEDY & SON,
BRADFORD CO., WYALUSING, PA.

UNCLE SAM'S HOLSTEIN HERDSIRE

BY M. H. FOHRMAN

The first proved bull used by the Bureau of Dairying in the experiment to compare outbreeding and line breeding was Denton Colantha Sir Rag Apple 87426, born on April 21, 1911. He is a son of Colantha Johanna Lad and Dutchland Rag Apple Aaggie. Rags, as he is known by his intimates, has been in service on the farm of the United States Department of Agriculture at Beltsville,

NAME	LB. MILK	TEST	LB. FAT	AGE
Lady Colantha Calamity Wayne	716607	16,717	3.63%	607 2 yrs. 0 mos.
Lady Colantha Watson Piebe	716608	15,952	3.36%	536 2 yrs. 3 mos.
Lady Colantha Boon Heroine	723604	15,103	3.64%	549 2 yrs. 1 mo.

This has raised the total of yearly-record daughters of Denton Colantha Sir Rag Apple to 35. It might be of interest to note that up to and including the issue of Vol. 34 of the Blue Book, there were only six sires with 50 or more yearly-record daughters, eleven with 35 or more, and only 33 with 25 or more.

These 35 daughters of Rags have completed a total of 65 long-time tests. A majority of these records were made in

Md., since the fall of 1919. He is being mated to the foundation females, to which he is unrelated, and his daughters constitute the first outcross generation. They in turn are being mated to another unrelated proved sire;—but that makes another story.

Since Rags began service at Beltsville five years ago, it has been a long wait for the first daughters dropped there to develop and pass through a whole year of test work, but three of them have now completed their two-year-old records and the results are quite gratifying. These three have performed as follows:

NAME	LB. MILK	TEST	LB. FAT	AGE
Lady Colantha Calamity Wayne	716607	16,717	3.63%	607 2 yrs. 0 mos.
Lady Colantha Watson Piebe	716608	15,952	3.36%	536 2 yrs. 3 mos.
Lady Colantha Boon Heroine	723604	15,103	3.64%	549 2 yrs. 1 mo.

a small herd where help is limited and the cows pay their way at the pail. No special feeds were provided and the records were made by cows standing in stanchions and milked only twice daily. Many of the records fall in the Dairyman's Division and the cows were not milked more than twice a day at any time.

Below is a summary of the 65 records made by the 35 daughters of Rags:

365-DAY RECORDS

CLASS	NO. RECORDS	AV. MILK	AV. FAT	AV. AGE
Two years old	13	14,744	503	2 yrs., 7 months
Three years old	7	15,859	538	3 yrs., 5 months
Four years old	1	20,038	760	4 yrs., 3 months
Mature	5	16,672	573	6 yrs., 4 months
Total	26	15,615	536	3 yrs., 7 months

305-DAY RECORDS

CLASS	NO. RECORDS	AV. MILK	AV. FAT	AV. AGE
Two years old	11	10,751	370	2 yrs., 6 months
Three years old	9	12,626	414	3 yrs., 6 months
Four years old	13	13,045	455	4 yrs., 6 months
Mature	6	12,885	467	5 yrs., 9 months
Total	39	12,272	435	3 yrs., 11 months

Twenty-five of these 39 records were made on twice a day milking.

Considering only the best record of each daughter, we find sixteen in the 365-day class with an average production of 15,939 lb. milk and 554 lb. fat at the age of 3 years and 5 months. This group includes:

NAME	LB. MILK	LB. FAT	AGE
Old Inn Ruby Colantha	415517	24,133	852 6 yrs., 4 mos.
Old Inn Judith Colantha	452272	20,038	750 4 yrs., 3 mos.
Old Inn Johanna Colantha	336220	18,408	629 6 yrs., 2 mos.

There are two others above 600 pounds, and six more have exceeded 500 pounds of fat, all with the first or second calf.

The other nineteen daughters accomplished their best work on ten month tests, and the average production of this

group is 13,149 lb. milk and 458 lb. fat, average age 4 years. Nine of these cows were milked only twice daily while on test. Three of the nineteen exceeded 19,000 lb. milk in 305 days, and the best performers were:

NAME	LB. MILK	LB. FAT
Old Inn Grace Colantha	363337	19,358 738
Old Inn Duchess Colantha	405258	19,611 648

There are 24 daughters of Rags now in the herd at Beltsville, and at the age of 13 years he is still an active breeder. Three of these daughters have completed year records and seven others are now on test.

Two of his sons are in service in college herds and eighteen more are now

being tried out in the herds of dairy farmers.

There are bulls of the breed whose tested daughters, collectively and individually, will exceed the performance of these animals; but, in full justice to Rags, consideration should be given to the moderate conditions under which these

cows were tested, and to the facts that this showing is based in the records of thirty-five (or 83 1-3 per cent) of the total number of the forty-two daughters in



DENTON COLANTHA SIR RAG APPLE

Uncle Sam's Holstein-Friesian herdsire.
Photo taken at the age of 9 years,
11 months.

the herds where official testing is carried on, that were old enough to have completed a year's work.

SHADY VALE FARM

Shady Vale Farm is the name of an accredited Holstein-Friesian breeding establishment located at Harris Station, Ross County, Ohio. Shady Vale Farm is owned by Mrs. I. T. Shade. The milking herd at Shady Vale is small, Mrs. Shade planning to never keep more than ten cows. These animals are milked twice daily, given just good ordinary care and feed and produce from 48 to 60 lb. milk daily under these conditions—certainly evidence of producing capacity and profit earning ability.

At the head of the herd stands Sir De Colantha Checker De Kol No. 294246, a very handsome bull, four years old and his owner says "as straight and handsome as a sire can be." His dam is a daughter of Johanna De Colantha 5th Champion, a grandson of Colantha 4th's Johanna and a son of the 30 lb. cow, Johanna De Colantha 5th. His sire is a son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy from Maple Crest Pontiac Ogden De Kol, a 28 lb. daughter of Pontiac Aaggie Korndyke, thus showing a combination of blood lines found in many of the largest record cows of the Buckeye State.

Mrs. Shade, who also raises purebred Rhode Island Red fowls, has an unusual love for the dairy cow especially for the docile, beautiful Holstein which she believes is the greatest milk machine that walks the earth.

GROWING INTO THE BUSINESS

Walter H. Wieckert, Appleton, Wis., has a herd of fifty-two Holsteins. In 1912 he finished an agricultural course of study at the University of Wisconsin and then purchased three purebred Holstein females from Fred Ziegler and two more from Michael McCarthy, well known owners of black and white cattle. These five were the only Holstein females ever bought by Mr. Wieckert. In 1924 the Wieckerts milked twenty-four cows, although eight of that number were two-year-olds, the milk production one day reached 1,100 lb. The average test for the year was 3.6%.

At the head of the herd is Sir Burke Johanna, a two-year-old bull purchased from the Murphy Farms, Egg Harbor, Wis. The four nearest dams of this bull have year records that average 1,000 lb. butter.

Two cows in the herd milked 124 lb. in a day. They are Johanna Queen Tirania Mechthilde with an official record of 695 lb. milk, 29.56 lb. butter and Terra Firma Netherland Johanna, with a record of 673 lb. milk, 29.22 lb. butter as a four-year-old.

Johanna De Kol Tirania, a six-year-old has given 600 lb. milk, 26.20 lb. butter in a week and milked 90 lb. in a day while Terra Firma Ormsby Bab has a two-year-old record of 503 lb. milk, 23.15 lb. butter in seven days, milking 75 lb. in a day.

Mr. Wieckert is a firm believer in cow testing associations claiming they invariably help to eliminate low producing cows from the herd and teach the dairyman economical feeding. Any animal in the Wieckert herd that fails to reach the production standard is not sold for breeding purposes but is eliminated and sent to the block.

NEEDED ON YOUR DESK

"In the time of peace prepare for war" is a world wide maxim. There are many people who believe that there is a milk war coming in the east and a disorganization of business because of the conflicting views of the Dairyman League members and the Non-poolers. If trouble of this kind does come dairy owners will be at a loss in order to know how to profitably dispose of their product. In previous milk wars, considerable milk was marketed in the form of soft cheese. Dairyman who are interested should get circular 94, just published by the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station at Ames. This is entitled "Soft Cheeses that Are Easily Made" and contains instructions for making such cheeses at home or in factories.

The eight-page circular includes directions for making neufchatel, pimento, olive, sandwich nut, cream, skimmed milk, cottage, buttermilk and club cheeses.

FARM SUPERINTENDENT: Life experience in general farm and Advanced Registry work, seven years as farm manager. Experienced in showing, marketing, crops, farm and dairy machinery. Capable handling men, improving soil, buildings, developing, efficient, economical system of management. Married, no children, age 32, graduate of two years' Animal Husbandry and four years' Agricultural college courses. Box H. B., care Holstein Breeder and Dairyman, Harrisburg, Pa.

"Are you sure you love me?" said a pretty girl to her admirer.

"Love you!" echoed the smitten one. "Why, darling, while I was bidding you goodbye on the porch last night your dog bit a piece out of the calf of my leg, and I never noticed it till I got home."

SYLVDAL HERD

is strong in the blood of



MAY ECHO SYLVIA

1,005.8 lb. milk, 41 lb. butter in a week.

Animals from this herd not only make great records but also win prizes at leading shows and State Fairs.

Buy your stock from an ACCREDITED Herd.

GLENN L. WARNER,
R. D. 5, Cuba, New York

Silverwood Stock Farm

Home of Good Individuals and Big Producers.

Senior Sire: KING PONTIAC ALCAÏTRA PIETJE, famous sire and show bull and sire of producers and show animals.

Junior Sire: DUTCHLAND KONIGEN CREAMELLE BOY, a son of King Segis Pontiac Konigen and Dutchland Creamelle Colantha Vale, 881.21 lb. butter, 21,701.5 lb. milk in a year; her dam 27,625 lb. milk in a year; her dam 29,591.4 lb. milk.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

H. S. BROWN & SONS
Susquehanna Co., Thompson, Pa.



A STUDY IN TYPE

Notice her top lines, the width of her hips, depth of body, size, and shape of udder, and the way her teats are placed.

This cow and 23 other members of our herd averaged 11,402 lb. milk in a year of C.T.A. work.

Owing to lack of room we wish to sell all our young calves.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

JAY B. HARBECK & SONS
Black Creek New York



SENSATION CLOTHILDE TEHEE

His sire's dam produced 30,024 lb. milk, 1,250 lb. butter in a year; his own dam, 21,968 lb. milk, 945 lb. butter as a three-year-old; their average is 25,996.5 lb. milk, 1,097.97 lb. butter.

All the cattle in this county have been twice tuberculin tested. At the recent test 99.2% passed clean. This herd is ACCREDITED.

Can spare a few good ones.
L. S. BROWN
R. D. 1 Saegertown, Pa.
Crawford Co.



CREAMELLE KORNDYKE KONIGEN

our senior herdsire, is a show bull of superior excellence. Study his type and conformation.

His daughters inherit his desirable characteristics, are producers and are bred to KING ORMSBY ENDERCAMP—he by King of the Ormsbys from a 904 lb. year record daughter of Judge Segis.

Willow Brook Herd is ACCREDITED.

A. L. BOWELL & SON
Thompson Penna.

MAPLEWAY HERD



OUR KIND

Cows that are profitable producers, please the eye and win in the show ring.

Mapleway Herd is Accredited.

It has always been headed by high class sires. Established 1880, it is the oldest herd in the State.

Bulls, Cows, Heifers, anything you want.

MILLER BROTHERS
Clarks Summit,
Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania.

LEADERS FOR THE YEAR

Sixteen purebred and grade Holsteins owned by M. Weber & Sons of Merton, Wis., averaged the highest in the second year of operation of the Merton Cow Testing Association. Their figures were 11,863 lb. milk, 417.4 lb. fat. A grade Jersey herd was second and a Guernsey herd, purebred and grades, third. The fourth herd, owned by Jungbluth Bros. also of Merton, consisted of thirty purebred and grade Holsteins and their average was 10,331 lb. milk, 358 lb. butterfat.

The four highest cows for 1924 belong to the Weber herd, with records of 12,525 lb. milk, 572 lb. butterfat; 14,857 lb. milk, 571.8 lb. fat; 16,913 lb. milk, 564.8 lb. fat; and 16,931 lb. milk, 549.6 lb. fat.

During the year 414 cows tested averaged 8,192 lb. milk, 310 lb. fat. There were 108 cows that averaged over one lb. fat a day for the entire year and 209 cows that exceeded 300 lb. during the year.

A REAL JEWEL

H. A. Freed of Racine, Pa., is the owner of Jewel a ten-year-old Holstein cow that leads the Westfield Testing Association for the month of January, having to her credit 1,929 lb. milk, 81.2 lb. fat. There are four other black and white cows in the leading ten.

During the month, twenty-four herds containing 253 cows were tested by John Barto. Of this number 39 exceeded 40 lb. butter fat, and eight produced over 50 lb. while 13 made 1,200 or more lb. milk. The Westfield Association operates in part of Lawrence County, Pennsylvania.

ARIZONA PRODUCERS

During January 828 cows in thirty-three herds were tested in the Maricopa County Testing Association and averaged 783 lb. milk, 27 lb. fat. The highest producer was Clara 3d, owned by W. M. Painter & Son of Tempe, Arizona. She had 78.6 lb. fat credited to her. The purebred Holsteins, Johanna and Birthday, in the herd of B. Coman, of Phoenix, were second and third, with 68.6 and 68.8 lb. fat respectively. A mixed herd consisting of Holsteins, Jerseys, and Guernseys averaged 425 lb. fat, while the purebred Holstein herd owned by B. Coman was second with an average of 40.9 lb. fat.

WORK OF AN IOWA C. T. A.

James C. McCormick, tester of the Sac County Cow Testing Association, has compiled a report of the first year's work of that organization which was sent out by County Agent W. A. Posey. It tells that 425 cows in twenty-four herds finished work during the year, 201 being nine months or more in milk. One cow produced over 500 lb. fat, five made between 450 and 500 lb. and nine others exceeded 400 lb. The highest producer was a purebred Holstein, eight years of age owned by H. C. Hoft, Jr., of Wall Lake, Iowa; her production was 521.4

lb. fat, 15,158 lb. milk and her average test 3.43. She weighs about 1,650 lbs. and the tester says she is of excellent type and far superior to some of the animals he has seen at large shows.

During the year there were 39 animals sold for beef, 38 sold for dairy purposes, 4 tuberculin reactors, 82 were first calf heifers freshening too late to make a record of nine months or were bought after the first three months of the testing year had expired, 52 did not milk nine months, and nine died of various causes. Of the 52 not milking nine months it can be said that most of them were unprofitable, although some were due to breeding failures, etc., and in one case one man was forced to dry up several cows, as the result of losing his barn by fire and not having adequate means for caring for all of the animals in his herd.

The average for the 201 cows milking the allotted nine months' period was 6,740 lb. milk and 263.1 lb. fat. The association expects to raise this average considerably during the next year.

The association started its second year of work with nineteen members, which has since been increased to twenty-one with more in prospect.

IN MONTANA

The report of Elmo Briggs, tester of the Bitter Root Valley, Montana, Testing Association shows that 287 cows in twenty-two herds averaged 712 lb. milk, 27 lb. butterfat for the month of January.

Star, a grade Holstein belonging to D. C. Gray, was the leader with 82 lb. fat. Three registered Holsteins owned by Hollister & Ford of Darby produced 79, 69 and 68 lb. butterfat, thus taking second, third and fourth positions. This herd averaged 45 lb. fat.

SOUTH DAKOTA TOO

Spotty, a grade Holstein, owned by Otto Keup of Wentworth, S. D., led the 238 cows tested in the Lake and North Minnehaha Testing Association during January, by producing 1,383.3 lb. milk, 65.01 lb. fat, with an average butterfat test of 4.7%. Her feed consisted of 279 lb. alfalfa, 620 lb. corn fodder, 279 lb. oats and 31 lb. bran and was valued at \$8.07. Her net profit was \$17.23.

The average milk production of all the cows tested was 621.2 lb. and the average fat production was 24.88 lb.

FOR SALE.—Registered Holstein bull 2 years old—Stebbins Ideal Colantha. RUSH PLUMLEY, R. D. 2, Mouson, Mass.

Another cross-word puzzle is the income tax blank.

Swing Hammer Feed Mill
The mill, the price and the terms are right. Write for catalog.
James A. Day Feed Mill Co.
Knoxville, Tenn.

WE HAVE SECURED



KING RAG APPLE PLUM COZIA

for additional service in our herds. His dam made 30.47 lb. butter in 7 days, 120.63 lb. butter in 30 days with a daily milk average of 92.3 lb. as a five-year-old, and as a six-year-old made 33.26 lb. butter in 7 days.

He will be bred to daughters of GRAND CHAMPION SEGIS 2d.

YOU know their Quality.

Our herds contain 120 head and are under State and Federal Supervision.

L. N. MACK & SON and FLOYD E. MACK
Montrose, Pennsylvania

All the Cattle in Crawford County, Pa.

Have been tuberculin tested TWICE under the Accredited Area Plan. In the second test 99.2% passed CLEAN.

When buying Holsteins, purebred or grade, why not come to Crawford County. The producing capacity and individuality of our cattle equal their health record.

Any of the men listed below would be pleased to supply your needs or put you in touch with responsible breeders who can.

L. S. Brown,Saegertown
Ralph C. Jackson,Conneaut Lake

Maple Grove Stock Farm, F. Jones, Mgr.,Centerville

O. I. Martin,Cambridge Springs

Merle W. Ongley, ..Centerville

Polled Holsteins



For
Beauty
Production
Prolificacy
Profitableness

Safety of Self and Stock

Place a Polled Holstein Bull at the head of your herd. Prices and Quality are both right.

GEORGE E. STEVENSON
727 Connell Building, Scranton, Pa.

FROM FISHER TO FISHER

A recent transaction in New York State Holsteins was a sale of three head by L. A. Fisher of Spencer, N. Y. to H. H. Fisher, of the same town.

The trio included the six-year-old cow, Pauline Inka Celeste and a pair of twin heifers, two years old, granddaughters of Princess Aaggie Inka, 31.68 lb. butter, 479.5 lb. milk in a week as a senior three-year-old. This cow is a daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka Prince, a



PAULINE INKA CELESTE

87 lb. milk in a day. Sold by L. A. Fisher to H. H. Fisher of Spencer, Tioga Co., N. Y.

bull that formerly stood at the head of the Catatunk Herd as the Fisher establishment is called.

Pauline Inka Celeste is a granddaughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka Prince and is sired by King Rag Apple Celeste, a bull of Korndyke blood, whose dam, Johanna Celeste, is a 30.50 lb. daughter of Colantha Johanna Lad. This sale occurred January 6 and three weeks afterwards in her new home Pauline was milking 87 lb. daily.

All the cattle in the township of Spencer have recently been tuberculin tested on the area plan and this is the second township in Tioga County in which the cattle have been tested. As everyone knows, New York State is making a determined effort to eradicate tuberculosis among her cattle and has in two years expended eight million dollars for this purpose while an appropriation of four million dollars is expected this year which will be devoted to the same cause. No state in the Union is making a harder effort to have all its herds free from disease of any kind.

FRIDAY ALL RIGHT

Friday is not an unlucky day for H. O. Neimann, the well known Holstein breeder of Avoca, Ia., for on Friday, February 6, Roy T. Wills of Miami, Oklahoma, came to his place and purchased six head of females paying \$2,500 spot cash for them. Mr. Neimann was accompanied by R. A. Arnold of Norwalk, Ia. Mr. Wills confined his purchases to the Neimann and Hargrove & Arnold herds.

BULL WANTED

of good breeding, light in color, from an accredited herd—Must be ready for light service. State price in first letter.

A. S. HECKLER

Creamery, Montgomery Co., Pa.

"We all know that great wealth has its dangers, but no greater dangers than poverty."

ON THE HILLS

of Tioga County have been raised some of the best Holsteins that ever came from New York State—big healthy cows that yield large quantities of rich testing milk.

The following breeders of healthy Holsteins whose establishments are located near Owego and within easy driving distance of Elmira, Ithaca, Binghamton or Waverly can supply you with good cattle and invite inspection of their herds.

Roy J. Sabin.....Spencer
L. A. Fisher.....Spencer
C. F. Gridley.....Candor
C. F. Giles.....Apalachin



MY YOUNG HERDSIRE

is a grandson of CARNATION KING SYLVIA and consequently a great-grandson of MAY ECHO SYLVIA. He will be mated with daughters of KING TOBE ALCARTRA DE KOL, he by King Segis Pontiac Alcartra from the former World's Champion senior three-year-old, Lady Tobe De Kol, 36.59 lb. butter in a week, 141.24 lb. butter in 30 days. His daughters are not for sale. How about one of his sons?

O. I. MARTIN

Cambridge Springs Pennsylvania
Herd under State and Federal Supervision

Accredited Yearling Heifers

\$80 Each

or

TEN for \$750

Their dams are cows of first-class breeding and producing capacity.

Sired by bulls of GLISTA blood, several by a son of a 34-lb. cow.

Why bother with the poor kind when you can obtain such splendid stock for rock-bottom prices?

Better Write TO-DAY.

MAPLE GROVE STOCK
FARM

F. Jones, Manager
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"We Are All"
Always looking for good
things and seeking for bet-
ter methods with which
to secure better RESULTS.
"Mead's the Man"
The Live-Wire Auctioneer
Send for one of our Folders.
GLENN R. MEAD, East Aurora, N. Y.

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Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER,

Chambersburg, Penna.

Allegany County Cattle

have a splendid record for health as well as type and Production.

The following herd owners living close to Cuba, New York, who work their own farms and milk their own cows, offer you purebred Holsteins that will earn for YOU a profit over feed cost.

Their herds, with one exception, are all ACCREDITED—the exception passed clean when recently tested.

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Roy Chamberlain Canadea
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Glenn L. Warner Cuba
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Twelve years' experience compiling up-to-date, neat and accurate pedigrees.
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Sends us your order to-day—immediate attention.

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PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

March 10—Long Valley, N. J. L. F. Castle Sale.
March 10—Mt. Holly Springs, Pa. W. W. Yeingst Sale.
March 10—Waterloo, Ia., Iowa Spring Guaranty Sale.
March 11—Brantford, Ont., Brant District Holstein Breeders' Sale.
March 12—Stratford, Ont., Perth Holstein Breeders' 14th Consignment Sale.
March 12—Huntsdale, Pa., W. A. Woods' Sale.
March 17—Horseheads, N. Y., Westlake and Dann Dispersal, R. A. Backus Mexico, N. Y., Mgr.
March 17—Norwich, Ont., H. I. Neill Dispersal.
March 18—Myerstown, Pa., Jacob M. Brubaker Sale.
March 18—Woodstock, Ont., Oxford Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale.
March 18—South Branch, N. J., James L. Haver Sale.
March 19—Salford, Ont., Timothy Dunham Sale.
March 19—Wymore, Neb., J. E. Mitchell Dispersal.
March 19—Norwich, Ont., Glen Otter Farm Sale.
March 23—New Freedom, Pa., Frederick Snyder Dispersal.
March 25—Harrisburg, Pa., Bonnynead Herd Dispersal.
March 25—Durand, Mich., W. J. Sexton & Son Dispersal Sale.
March 25—Copake, N. Y., Langdonhurst Stock Farm Dispersal.
March 25—Bowmansville, Ont., Durham County Holstein Club Sale.
March 26—Tyrone, Pa., Geo. C. Wilson Herd Dispersal.
March 31—Topeka, Kansas, Kansas State Sale.
April 29-30—Munroe, Wis., Green County Holstein Breeders' Ass'n.
April 29-30, May 1—Abington, Pa., Fourth Brentwood Show and Sale.
May 8—Lake Mills, Wis., Lake Mills Breeders' Sale.

LAST CALL

W. A. Woods' sale to be held at Huntsdale, Pa., March 12.
Jacob M. Brubaker dispersal sale to be held at Myerstown, Pa., March 18.

THE BRUBAKER SALE

On March 18, on Hayfield Farm which is only three-fourths mile from Myers-town, Lebanon County, Pa., the accredited herd of Holsteins owned by Jacob M. Brubaker will be dispersed at public auction. This was the second herd of cattle to be accredited in Lebanon County and the first purebred Holstein herd to be placed on the list.

The Brubaker cattle are large sized and in splendid condition. When this issue of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN went to press Highland Percy Jane Denver, a member of the herd was milking right around 100 lb. daily. She has a 26.95 lb. official butter record made this year and her showing is all the more creditable as she is a regular breeder dropping her calves less than a year apart.

The February 22 issue of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN carried a write-up of this herd to which we refer our readers. We will say, however, that there are a number of family groups that should be kept together. For instance there is Mutual Pride Sadie Vale, just four-years-old. She has three daughters, evidence enough that she is a regular breeder. As a two-year-old, she made an official record of 24.03 lb. butter, 405.3 lb. milk. She is a granddaughter of Finderne Pride Johanna Korndyke and is from a 20 lb. three-year-old daughter of King Korndyke Sadie Vale.

The herd bull, Brookside Waldorf Victoria Duke, now just four-years-old, should go where his quality would be appreciated. A mere glance over the calves in this herd show that it is headed by a high class sire. He is also well bred, his dam being a 27 lb. four-year-old daughter of King of the Pontiacs and from a 30-lb. granddaughter of Colantha Johanna Lad. His sire, Sir Pontiac Waldorf Pietje, formerly headed one of the most noted herds in New York State. He is from a 36-lb. four-year-old that has a 36-lb. daughter that in turn is dam of a 34-lb. four-year-old that milked nearly 20,000 lb. and produced over 900 lb. butter in ten months as a senior two-year-old.

Mr. Brubaker, having sold his farm, has to sell his entire herd. He thus gives anyone needing Holsteins an opportunity to secure high class producing stock from a healthy herd at prices set by the purchasers.

WOODS—OTTO—ROBERTSON SALE

Four years ago Princess Nell Ormsby, consigned by Wm A. Woods, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, to the First Brentwood Sale was struck off for \$3,000, after winning first prize in the two-year-old class in the show which was staged as a drawing card to that sale event. The next year, another two-year-old heifer from the Woods herd brought \$900. Mr. Woods plans to sell all his herd with the exception of one animal (retained for family use) on his farm near Huntsdale, Cumberland County, March 12. In this sale there will be at least six three-year-old daughters of King Ormsby Abbekerk Helena and so half sisters to the \$900 two-year-old.

A bull in the Woods sale that should prove a desirable herdsire is a yearling

son of King Ormsby Abbekerk Helena, from a daughter of King of the Ormsbys with a year record made as a two-year-old in strictly official test of 736 lb. butter, 15,968 lb. milk. Forty purebred Big Poland China Hogs will also be offered.

Realizing that his herd is small and that men needing cattle would not be apt to travel long distances to attend a small sale, Mr. Woods induced his friends, Ivo V. Otto of Carlisle and H. E. Robertson of York, to consign a few good ones. Mr. Otto consigns two daughters and two granddaughters of Westover Madaline Burke, a cow that produced 54,800 lb. milk, 2,263.2 lb. butter in four years of C. T. A. work. During these four years she made a profit over the cost of her feed of \$685.76. Both the daughters of this cow consigned by Mr. Otto were sired by Lothian De Kol Korndyke. Daughters of this bull have made a splendid showing in C. T. A. and official work and have made world's records in the Dairyman's Division. So highly is this sire regarded that he has been secured to head the Holstein herd owned by the Pennsylvania State College, which is surely evidence of his quality when State College authorities with all the herds of the State to pick from decide upon such a sire, tried and proven worthy.

There are also two good young bulls from the Otto herd, sons of Lothian De Kol Korndyke. They are both from cows that made a splendid showing in official and C. T. A. work and the fact that they are from healthy stock should induce spirited bidding for them, for the Otto herd as well as the Woods herd are fully accredited.

The Robertson herd has won high honors in the show ring at fairs of state and national character. Cows and heifers in this herd have made tremendous records and the animals composing the Robertson herd are of what is generally called fashionable blood-lines. Mr. Robertson consigns four daughters of his senior herdsire King Piebe of York, two daughters of his junior herdsire, King Piebe of York 3d as well as a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs bred to King Piebe of York. A son of the senior herdsire from a cow with a butter record of 852.65 lb. made in a year complete the Robertson consignment.

SALE AT WATERLOO

A consignment sale held under the management of the State Association was held at Waterloo, Iowa, February 17. In this sale the Sherman Brothers of Jesup dispersed their herd. The top price was \$230 which Charles Thompson of Hopkinton paid for Wildare Superb Countess, a cow five years old with a year record of 726 lb. butter made as a two-year-old. A. R. Kullmer of Dysart paid \$220 for Wayside Rose De Kol 2d, a cow with two year records.

The top bull was a yearling, King Aaggie Lulu, consigned by Val J. Kies of Jesup. Despite the fact that his dam had made over 34 lb. butter in seven days, he went for \$150 to N. J. Frost of Jesup. The Sherman herdsire, Sir Henrietta Bess Ormsby sold for \$135.

The total realized was \$6,060 or an average of less than \$100. N. J. Mikkelsen of Cedar Falls, was the heaviest buyer taking ten head.

The following is a list of buyers with the number of cattle each took:
Charles M. Thompson, Hopkinton, three; Helge E. Madsen, Cedar Rapids, five; N. J. Mikkelsen, Cedar Rapids, ten; Hans Hansen, Cedar Falls, one; Peder Pedersen & Sons, Cedar Falls, three; N. J. Frost, Jesup, one; L. L. Appleby, Hopkinton, one; Russell H. Sage, Waterloo, one; Clyde Thompson, Hopkinton, one; F. H. Myrick, Jesup, one; L. A. Wissink, Dunkerton, two; Burne & Walderbrach, Ryan, one; F. M. Boss, Ryan, one; R. H. Wilson, Cedar Falls, six; Buchanan county home, three; G. H. Warriner, Jesup, two; Sans & Son, Clarion, one; A. R. Kullmer, Dysart, one; F. R. Bragonier, Buckingham, two; G. W. Bohrens, Cedar Falls, two; Albert Lorenz and Harman Bern, Gladbrook, one each; E. W. Kern, Luzerne, two; Harold Wehrman, Luzerne, four; W. V. Stickney, Vinton, two; and one each to H. C. Luloof, Waverly, C. R. Besh, Denver, E. H. Snavely, Waterloo, R. S. McGinnis, Stanley, and J. Wilson, Independence.

GOOD BULL CHANGES HOMES

Maxwell A. McKenzie and Archibald G. Campbell of Barneveld, Wis. have purchased Antrim Pride Sir Albina No. 256544, the high class bull that for several years has headed the good herd owned by Walter Hodgson of Arena. This bull is by Finderne Pride Johanna Korndyke three of whose daughters have made over 30,000 lb. milk in a year, and is from Trilly Albina Korndyke, second prize four-year-old at the 1918 New York State Fair.

Antrim has been shown locally and he and his offspring have won a number of prizes. A story of the Hodgson herd written by J. H. Lewis appeared in our issue of October 22, 1924.

HEAVY FINE FOR LAW BREAKING

Tony Murr, a California dairyman, who sold unpasteurized milk in the town of Arcata, the milk produced by cows that had not been tuberculin tested, was fined \$500 by the Local Court of Justice. The payment of the fine, however, was suspended, provided that he does not sell any more milk until granted special permission by the State Department of Agriculture.

Will exchange few finely bred Registered Holstein heifer and bull calves for Dairyman's League certificates.

MAPLE LAWN FARMS,
Cortland, N. Y.

WE BREED HOLSTEINS

for size, type, health and economical production. If you want fresh cows, springers, heifers or young bulls, the following breeders and dairymen, located within a half hour's drive from Wyalusing, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, have them.

You are invited to inspect our herds and do your own picking.

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CATATONK HERD

Under State and Federal Supervision.
Established 20 years.



Thrifty, Growthy Heifers.
Granddaughters of the great sire,

DUTCHLAND COLANTHA SIR INKA
PRINCE

At the head of this herd is
MAPLE CORNER SUPREME

His sire is from a 40-lb. three-year-old.
His dam is a 32.6-lb. daughter of a
29-lb. four-year-old.

L. A. FISHER
R. D. 1, Tioga Co., Spencer, New York

The Champion of the South

O. K. L. KATIE PAUL

36.95 lb. butter in 7 days as a junior four-year-old, the Champion of the Southern States, is a sister to our herdsire.

ORMSBY KORNDYKE HOCK-
STER LAD

Let us sell you a young bull by him and from a big producing dam. Can also spare a few heifers.

CHENEY BROTHERS &
JONES

Randolph, Va.
Herd Federally Accredited for
Years.

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Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

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FANCY POULTRY. 30 varieties; catalog free. HERMAN BLUMER, BERGER, Mo.

SINGLE COMB BUFF MINORCAS Stock, chicks, eggs for hatching. H. J. HANSEN, Berea, Ohio.

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MAKE HENS LAY—Make'em-lay. Will make them lay. Positively will increase egg production. Write LA HORE Co., DEPT. H., RHINE-LANDER, Wis.

DAY OLD CHICKS—Purebred S. C. White Leghorns from free range stock. Write for price list.

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RHODE ISLAND RED CHICKS. Absolutely best grade. Order now. Circular. BENJ. McKUNE, PARAMOUNT POULTRY FARM, R. 4, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

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BIG HUSKY CHICKS that will live and grow, the kind that will start to lay EGGS early. Purebred. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Send for free catalogue and low price list. MODEL HATCHERY & SUPPLY Co., Box 60, Monroe, Ind.

50,000 S. C. W. Leghorn Day-old chicks from **HEAVY TYPE** two-year-old hens. Laying strain. Also Barred, White & Buff Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpington, Light Brahmas, Mammoth W. Pekin Ducklings. Write for Prices. VALLEY HATCHERY, Maugansville, Md.

BABY CHICKS—Hatched by the best system of incubation from high class bred to lay stock. Barred and Buff Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Black Minorcas, 18c each; White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, 15c each Broiler chicks, 12c each. Safe delivery guaranteed by prepaid parcel post. NUNDA POULTRY FARM, NUNDA, N. Y.

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WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS. Selected Stock guaranteed to be right. Shipped on approval. Address F. M. REYNOLDS, FACTORY VILLE, Pa.

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YOU NEED PROTECTION—Dogs vaccinated are protected against distemper. Healthy strong pups and workers. Natural heelers. English or Welsh Shepherds.

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WELL ROOTED BOXWOOD PLANTS—10 cents and up. FUR TANNERY, Mineral, Va.

RABBITS, CAVIES, PIGEONS—(1,000 animals). Circular for stamp. SUMMIT RABBITRY, Bernharts, Pa.

PURE extracted clover honey, 1/2 gallon, \$1.50; gallon, \$2.75, delivered. HARRY J. BOREMAN, KATOAH, N. Y.

FURS Tanned and Made up to order. Remodeling, Dyeing and Repairing. FUR TANNERY, Mineral, Va.

ANGORA—LONG-HAIRED KITTENS OF PUREBRED stock. Maine grown pets, male or female. ORRIN J. DICKEY, BELFAST, MAINE.

ALFALFA SEED FOR SALE. Triangle, Pure Grimm and Cossack Alfalfa Seed. Home grown, hardy, tested. Postcard brings samples, folder, full information. TRIANGLE RANCH, Cottonwood, South Dakota.

UNLEACHED HARDWOOD ASHES improves meadows, pastures, orchards, wheat, oats, corn, lawns, flower gardens. Free Circular. Agents wanted. GEORGE STEVENS, PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO, CANADA.

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HAY—Alfalfa, Clover, and Timothy. Get our prices before you buy. Wholesale carloads only.

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ALFALFA SEED—90% pure \$8.00 per bushel. Hulled white sweet clover 90% pure, \$6.00 per bushel. Track here, sacks free. GEO. BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

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NATURAL RED LEAF TOBACCO, direct to consumer, prepaid; best grade. Five pounds, \$1.75; 10 lb. \$3.25. Smoking, 5 lb. \$1.25; 10 lb. \$2.25. W. B. ADAMS, SHARON, TENN. Reference, Bank of Sharon.

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GLADIOLUS, DAHLIAS AND IRIS—12 Iris, mixed, \$1; 50 Gladiolus, mixed, \$1; 25 all different Gladioli, \$1; 12 mixed Dahlias, \$1; 12 mixed Chrysanthemums, \$1. Postpaid. Write for price list.

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Mixed Cow Peas 4.40 "

Wisconsin Certified Seed Potatoes

Cobblers \$4.25 Bag

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WEAVER'S SUPPLIES. We manufacture Jute Roving, Cotton Roving, Rug Filler, Carpet Warp, Chenille Selvage, etc., and can quote low prices. R. L. MCCREADY, WARP COMPANY, 1216 FULTON BUILDING, PITTSBURGH, PA.

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GLADIOLI—Magnificent flowers easily grown. "Rainbow Collection" of thirty bulbs, all different, many rare colors, including lavender and orange, \$1 postpaid. Send for free 24-page illustrated catalog of 150 beautiful varieties.

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ABORTION. Dr. George Hollabush's remedy, general tonic for cows and mares will prevent abortion and make prompt breeders and correct failure to clean. Guaranteed and money refunded if not satisfactory. Write for circular. DR. GEORGE HOLLABUSH MEDICINE Co., INC., DEPT. A, FT. ATKINSON, WIS.

THE BREED SWEEPS MARYLAND C. T. A.

Lilly May Pietertje Queen, alias "Love," a purebred Holstein owned by John M. Dennis and Son of Lutherville, produced 2,288 lb. milk, 101.8 lb. fat during the month of January, and not only led the Baltimore County Association, but also the entire State. The Dennis herd consisting of 48 registered Holsteins, averaged 938 lb. milk, 32.05 lb. fat. The nine leading producers were all purebred Holsteins, and the tenth was a grade Holstein—a clean cut victory for the breed. Claria, owned by Bowie Etchison, was second with 948 lb. fat; Rose, owned by Millard Rice, third with 91.5 lb. fat and 2,409 lb. milk; Summers, owned by J. D. King of Germantown, fourth with 96.6 lb. fat; Bell Daw DeKol 3rd, owned by W. R. Whitingham of Corbett, fifth, with 86.4 lb. fat; K. V. H. Ormsby Korndyke, sixth, with 83.7 lb. fat. She was owned by H. M. Carroll of Ashland. Purebreds owned by Millard Rice and Mack Walker of Gaithersburg, tied with 82 lb. fat, the Rice cow producing 2,486 lb. milk. Alice, owned by J. B. Diamond, was credited with 79.9 lb. and the grade was 78.7 lb.

There must have been bootlegging in Mother Goose days. Remember that song about a "pocket full of rye"?

WHY THEY CHANGED

In the story of Amsdale appearing in this paper a few issues ago we told why the Amsden Brothers changed from breeding Shorthorns to Holstein-Friesian. When their herd consisted entirely of Shorthorns the average daily milk production was 600 lb. When they had an equal number of Holsteins the daily average milk production was between 1,300 lb. and 1,400 lb.

The Amsden herd has been established nearly 30 years. A number of good bulls have headed the herd, but it is believed that the best one was Dutchland Sir Hengerveld Colantha. Although the Amsdens do not test their cows, several daughters of this bull have made records and at least two have been tested for a full year. Amsden June Colantha is credited with 1,084.36 lb. butter in 365 days with an average fat test of 4.10%. Another daughter, Amsdale Daisy Colantha has a year record of 1,848.12 lb. milk, 837.85 lb. butter.

Dutchland Sir Hengerveld Colantha was by Colantha Johanna Lad, and was from a daughter of Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol, thus having in his pedigree a cross of blood lines found in many of the greatest record daughters of his famous sire.

In the Amsden herd there are a number of daughters of Dutchland Sir Hengerveld Colantha and the younger members of the herd have descended from him. The present herdsire is King Echo Sylvia Colantha Spofford. His sire, Sir Champion Sylvia, is a son of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac from a 30-lb. daughter of the twice 37-lb. cow, Belle Model Johanna 2d. The three nearest dams of Sir Champion Sylvia have seven-day records averaging 36.21 lb. and his seven nearest dams average 35.43 lb. The dam of this young herdsire is Sadie Butter Girl Spofford. As a five-year-old she made a seven-day record of 647.6 lb. milk, 29.99 lb. butter and then, calving exactly a year from her previous freshening, made a seven-day record of 700.7 lb. milk, 30.55 lb. butter.

SIX WANDERING HEIFERS

Six purebred Holstein heifer calves mysteriously disappeared from the farm attached to the Women's Reformatory at York, Nebraska. Although careful search was made no information was found until they were brought back by a farmer living near the reformatory who found them wandering on the highway. Where they were for a number of days is still a mystery. Evidently the reformatory is a good place for them.

There's good in everything. Even the billboards can act as windbreaks when you have tire trouble.

Twenty Head of Registered Holsteins soon due to freshen. Heavy Milkers. Heifer and bull calves from 2 to 12 months old. Priced for Quick Sale.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

J. R. FROST

Munnsville,

New York

Transmitting Excellence!



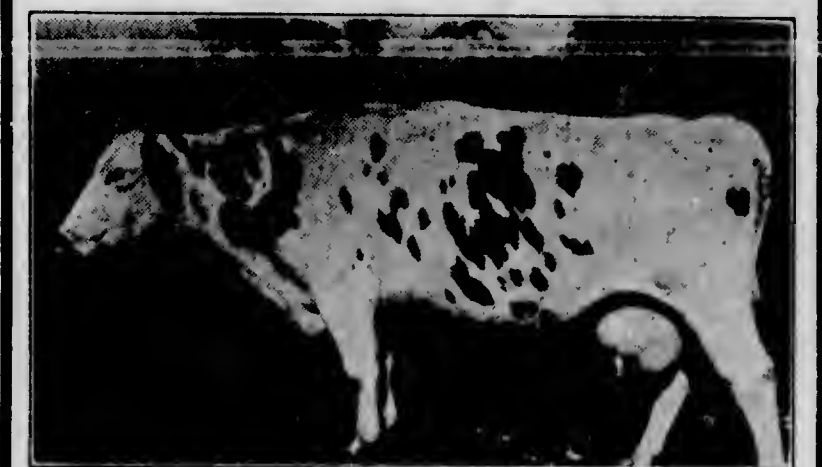
KING PIETJE AAGGIE PONTIAC

is backed by big producers with large official records. His dam and sire's dam average 33.70 lb. butter from 586.3 lb. milk, a daily average of 83 1/4 lb. The promise his daughters show indicates that this capacity to produce is being transmitted to his offspring.

Our herd is under State and Federal Supervision

ROBERT I. SPRINGER

Susquehanna Co., R. D. 1, Factoryville, Pa.



AMSDALE AMELIA COLANTHA

Another big producing member of our ACCREDITED Herd.

We offer sons and daughters of such cows sired by

KING ECHO SYLVIA COLANTHA SPOFFORD

whose dam produced 30.55 lb. butter, 700.9 lb. milk in 7 days. His sire is one of the best sons of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac.

High Class Stock at Low Prices

AMSDEEN BROTHERS

Cuba, New York



And you can get it FREE

NEW SUIT FREE

READING PANTS SHOP, 348 N. 9th St., Reading, Pa. Send me full particulars regarding Made-to-Measure Suit and how I can get it free.

Name

Town

State

Clip the Coupon and Mail To-Day

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

THE KIND WE LIKE



Ideal Konigen Creamelle Fayne
The youngest daughter of Dutchland Konigen Creamelle Boy and the 30 lb. cow Pietie Alcartra Fayne, 707.7 lb. milk in a week.
She is full sister to our herdsire **IDEAL KING CREAMELLE**
(The Bull with an Ideal Dam.)
For Sale: Her son, born November 3, 1924, sired by a son of Walker Korndyke Copia. **Price, \$125.00.**
CECIL L. A. RESSEGUIE
Ideal Farm Kingsley, Pa.
Four Clean Tests without a Reactor.

In C. T. A. Work

a member of this herd produced 12,321 lb. milk, 391 lb. FAT in 8 months.

22 sisters of our senior herd sire averaged in year test over 20,000 lb. milk and 900 lb. butter.

A Sister of our junior herdsire made a World's Record in the 10 months division.

The Herd is under State and Federal Supervision and passed a CLEAN TEST.

Will sell Cows, Heifers or Calves.

Raymond D. Strickland
R. D. Nicholson, Pa.
Susquehanna Co.

Spring Brook Herd

is composed of animals that win prize ribbons. At its head is the great bull

CORNUCOPIA FINDERNE PRIDE

His sire was by Pontiac Korndyke from a 33-lb. cow.

His dam made 31.11 lb. butter 685.5 lb. milk in a week and was from the same dam as Finderne Pride Johanna Rue, 1,470.59 lb. butter in a year.

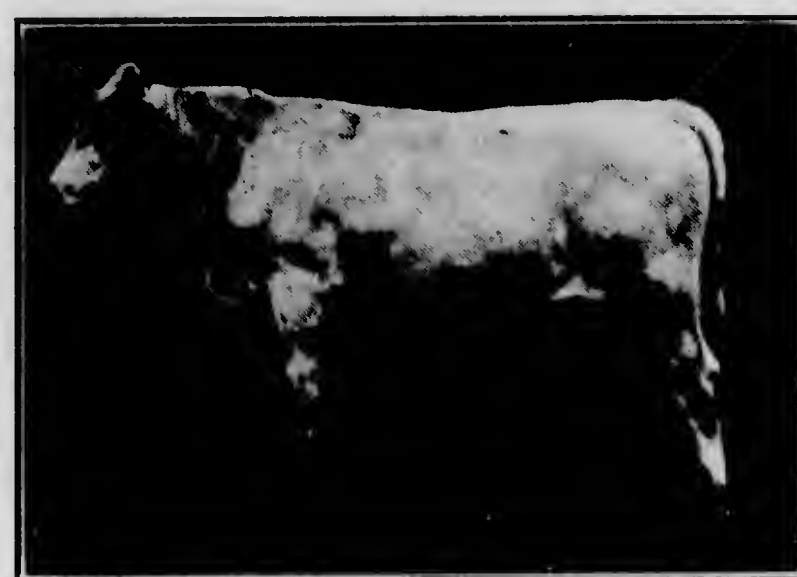
The average test of this herd runs from 3.5% to 4.2%.

C. F. Giles
Apalachin New York

SALE OF IDEAL KING CLOTHILDE

As a result of advertising in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, the handsome bull Ideal King Clothilde has been sold by Cecil Resseguie to Allen Brumbaugh of Greencastle, Pa.

Ideal King Clothilde is a very handsome fellow, mostly white in color, straight on the back, and in every way a pleasing animal. He is the son of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje, and his dam is Miss Korndyke Clothilde, one of the handsomest cows in the Ideal Herd. At the advanced age of twelve years she made a seven-day official record of 26.01



IDEAL KING CLOTHILDE
sold to Allen Brumbaugh, Greencastle, Pa., by Cecil L. A. Resseguie, Kingsley, Pa.

lb. butter, 558.7 lb. milk. She is full sister to Spring Brook Clothilde 2d, 100.5 lb. milk in a day, 30.17 lb. butter, 641 lb. milk in seven days, 127 lb. butter, 2,705 lb. milk in thirty days. These two full sisters are from an A. R. O. dam and were sired by Walker Korndyke Copia, a bull with a large number of good daughters and granddaughters scattered throughout northern Pennsylvania.

King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje, sire of this young bull, is undoubtedly the most noted Holstein herdsire even in northern Pennsylvania. His sons and daughters have won high honors in the show ring, and his daughters and granddaughters are noted for production. One of his daughters, also a member of the Ideal Herd, has produced 104 lb. milk in a day, 30.03 lb. butter, 707.7 lb. milk in seven days. He was by King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, and his dam was Fairmont Zerma Segis Pietje, the former world's champion junior four-year-old, 35.61 lb. butter in a week.

GOOD WORK IN PENNSYLVANIA

Two counties in Pennsylvania have had all their cattle tuberculin tested under the area plan. The second time of testing revealed a very small proportion of reactors. In Mercer County there was only .79% of disease found, while in Crawford County 99.2% passed clean. These figures, which are official, conclusively show the effectiveness by which tuberculosis is being eradicated from Pennsylvania herds.

HOLSTEIN BULL. Three of his dams averaged 108 pounds milk 1 day. 40.48 lb. butter 7 days. \$125.00.
WISCONSIN LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATION, Appleton, Wis.

King Sylvia Korndyke Tweede

OUR JUNIOR HERDSIRE

is by a noted show bull and is from a daughter of

King Tweede Spring Farm

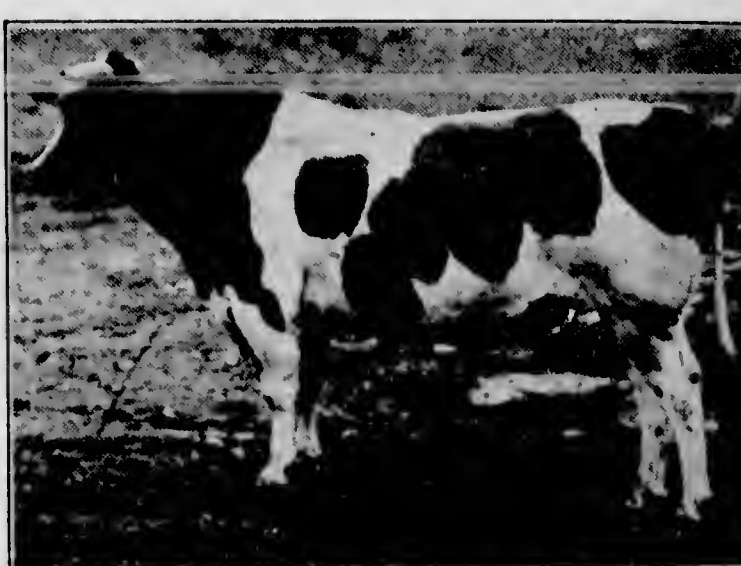
the only living bull with two 30 lb. two-year-old daughters.

Let us price a few good ones to you.

Herd Accredited.

Maple Ridge Farm

J. S. & F. R. Howard, Props.
Springville, Susquehanna Co., Pa.



KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE

my senior herd bull, is admitted by everyone to be the greatest sire ever in Northern Pennsylvania.

His sons and daughters win in great show rings—his daughters and granddaughters are wonderful producers as well as choice individuals.

His dam, sire's dam and sire's sire's dam were World's Champions. Buy his sons and daughters HERE.

A. E. ROBINSON,
Susquehanna Co., Montrose, Pa.

For only \$125

A Choice Bull Calf born

December 4, 1924

Sire:—BERYLWOOD PRINCE AAGGIE CHICAGO, he by a great show bull and from a cow that produced 2,273.85 lb. butter, 53,669.4 lb. milk in two years.

Dam of calf made 29.73 lb. butter 559.7 lb. milk in 7 days as a four-year-old, her dam—24 lb. A. R. O.

Can show you the daily production of all our cows.

JAMES E. EASTMAN

Herd Accredited

R. D. 2 Rome, Pa.

Just Your Kind of Bull for \$400

Hillside Volunteer

75% white and extra well grown.

Sire: King Pontiac Maple Knoll Ormsby—You all know him.

Dam: Hillside Rosemary 460.8 lb. milk, 30.74 lb. butter in 7 days.

Full brother to Hillside Pontiac Rose, 25.24 lb. butter in 7 days, 2,011.7 lb. milk, 102.8 lb. butter in 30 days at the age of 25 months.

Herd just passed another Clean Test.

HILLSIDE & SPRINGBROOK FARMS

Trucksville, near Wilkes-Barre, Pa.



Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago

is siring splendid youngsters.

He is by California's best bred herdsire and greatest show bull.

The dams are producers and backed by many records.

Let me sell you a nice young bull. Herd ACCREDITED.

L. L. ALLIS
Rummerfield, Pennsylvania.

SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF CHIEF TACORA KORNDYKE PIEBE

whose dam produced 13,999.9 lb. milk, 543.81 lb. butter in 349 days at just three years old.

She is full sister to a 35 lb. cow and her dam produced 654.1 lb. milk, 30.12 lb. butter in a week, 26,011.1 lb. milk, 1,060.81 lb. butter in a year.

Our cows produce from 10,000 lb. to 15,000 lb. milk in a year in C.T.A. work.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision, last test CLEAN.

RAY J. SABIN
R. D. 2, Tioga Co., Spencer, N. Y.

DEMAND FOR ACCREDITED HOLSTEINS

* Murray A. Miller of Milton, Pennsylvania reports a good demand for his accredited Holsteins. Mr. Miller has a herd of big producers and recently sold four cows, which will be added to the herd now owned by the Orphan's Home at Loysville, Pa.

Another sale Mr. Miller recently made is of a young bull, which was purchased by C. C. Gingrich of Lawn, Pa., who owns the second herd of Holsteins to be accredited in Lebanon County. This bull was born April 24, 1924. He was light in color, a very nice individual with a remarkably straight top line. His dam, Fayne Pontiac Pet Lady, has a good A. R. O. record. Freshening the first time when only 23 months old she produced 12,382 lb. milk in 11 months, milked only twice a day. She is a granddaughter of Inka Prince Paul, whose dam, Inka Princess Mutual De Kol, produced 33.25 lb. butter, 711.9 lb. milk in a week. This was the highest milk record made in the state of Pennsylvania for several years, in fact it stood at the head of the list for eight years less one day. This cow has a number of record daughters, including one that made over 30 lb. butter in a week and 27,911.4 lb. milk, 1,087.68 lb. butter in a year.

Mr. Gingrich's new herdsire is a son of Susquehanna Judge Segis Leoraline, a real show bull, whose four nearest dams have official records that average 29.75 lb. butter in seven-day test. His dam was a great young show cow that was accidentally poisoned. As a three-year-old she made 23.71 lb. butter in a week. His two granddams in seven-day test averaged 31.61 lb. butter and averaged 80 lb. milk a day during their test weeks. The Judge is a grandson of King Aaggie Segis and a great-grandson of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, sires regarded very highly for the producing capacity of their descendants.

HOLSTEINS SHINE HERE

Veeman De Kol Hollandia Grace, owned by the DeWilde Dairy of New Hampton, Ia., is high cow for January in the Chickasaw Testing Association No. 2 by the production of 1,674 lb. milk, 75.3 lb. butterfat. The January champion of the county is owned by F. W. Morf of Chickasaw Association No. 1. She is a grade Holstein named Pet and produced during January 1,920 lb. milk, 76.8 lb. fat.

In the Number 1 association H. M. Herrick's purebred Holstein herd of twelve cows averaged 1,270 lb. milk, 43 lb. fat. Fifteen purebred Holsteins owned by J. D. Herrick & Son was second with an average production of 1,030 lb. milk, 40.2 lb. fat. In Number 2 association the DeWilde Herd of eight purebred Holsteins averaged 1,365 lb. milk, and 50 lb. butterfat while six purebreds owned by Johnson Bros. had an average of 1,186 lb. milk, 42 lb. fat and were second highest.

If You Want Fresh Cows, Springers, Heifers or Young Bulls

BRED IN THE PURPLE, you can secure them in Susquehanna and Wyoming Counties, Pennsylvania, from the following breeders and dairymen whose establishments are within easy driving distance of Tunkhannock, Thompson, or Montrose. You are invited to inspect these herds and make your own selection.

A. L. Howell & Son..Thompson
H. S. Brown & Son..Thompson
A. R. Bush.....Montrose
E. R. Gelatt & Son..Thompson
M. DeWitt Griffing..Heart Lake
L. N. Mack & Son....Montrose
Floyd E. Mack.....Montrose
Maple Ridge Farm..Springville
Cecil L. A. Resseguie..Kingsley
A. E. Robinson.....Montrose
Robert Springer....Factoryville
Raymond Strickland..Nicholson

GET A SON OF



Susquehanna Judge Segis Leoraline

whose four nearest dams average 29.75 lb. butter in a week.
Our milking herd is composed of real producers and their individuality is bound to please you.

This Herd is Accredited.

MURRAY A. MILLER
R. D. 3 Sunny Lawn Stock Farm MILTON, PA.
The oldest Herd in Northumberland County.

"Early to bed and early to rise, work like hell and economize," remains as always the only rule by which men can permanently improve their economic condition.

Bonnymeads Herd

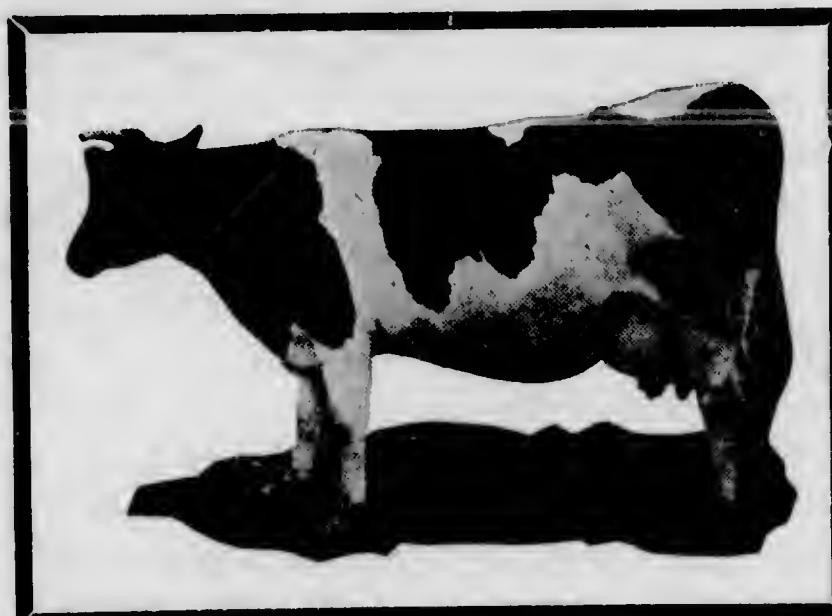
CONSISTING OF
102 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION

Wednesday, March 25, 1925

Starting promptly at 10 o'clock A. M.

There are 60 Milking Cows and Heifers. Several cows have produced 14,000 lb. of milk in a year and the entire herd averaged over 10,000 lb. last year despite the fact that one-third of the



number were in their first lactation period. This splendid showing was with twice-a-day milking and with the general care and feed given BONNYMEADS STOCK.

There are 40 Heifers—two-year-olds, yearlings and calves, all increasing in value every day.

Both herdsires will be sold. Their individuality will please you.

This herd was founded with the best producing blood lines of the breed. It has been handled from a strictly business dairy standpoint.

The yield is weighed at every milking and can be ascertained not only for the animals themselves but also for their dams and granddams, as no females have been purchased for more than thirty years and everyone now in the herd is of our own breeding for generations.

Bonnymeads Herd is under State and Federal Supervision and the animals will be sold subject to the Standard 60-day retest.

Auctioneers { Col. Glenn R. Mead
Col. J. C. Hess

Pedigree Director
S. R. Miller

Bonnymeads Farms are situated one mile east of Harrisburg on the Wm. Penn Highway. Parties coming by train should take trolley car marked "H" which leaves Market Square, Harrisburg, on the hour and half-hour and passes by the Farms.

Come Early.

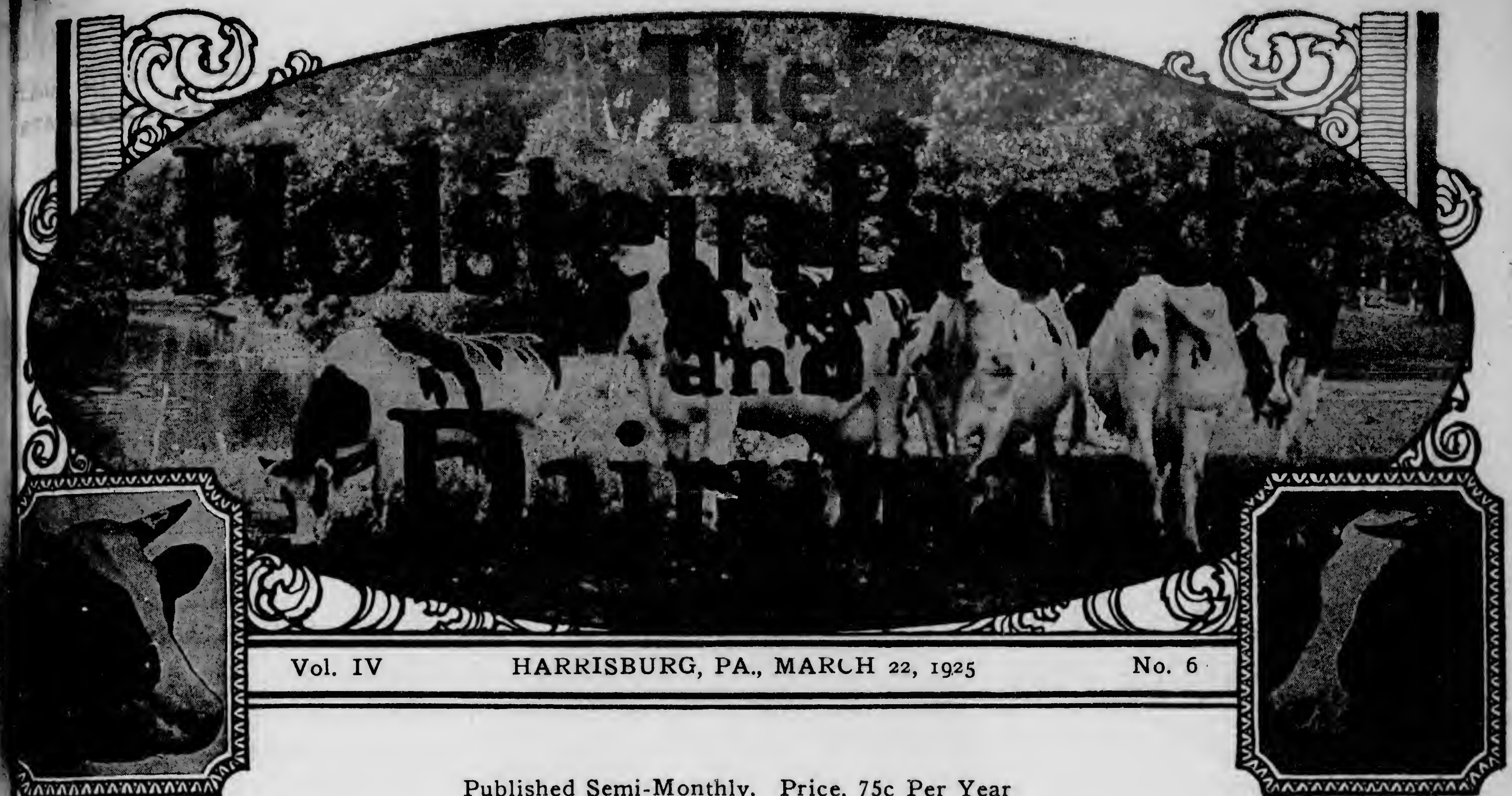
Lunch Will Be Served.

FOR CATALOG WRITE

Bonnymeads Farms

Hiram Billett, Mgr.

R. D. 1, Harrisburg, Pa.



Vol. IV

HARRISBURG, PA., MARCH 22, 1925

No. 6

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



PICKING APPLES ON SPRING BROOK FARM

From 320 trees, set 18 years, 3,800 bushels valued at \$4,000.00 have been picked in one season.



Entered as second-class matter April 8, 1922 at the post office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Bonnymeads Herd

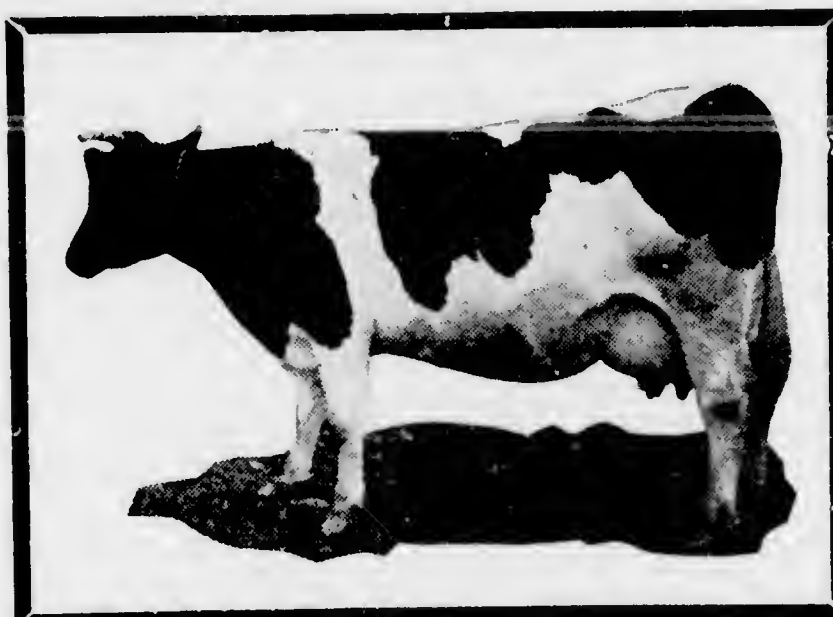
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The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. IV HARRISBURG, PA., MARCH 22, 1925 No. 6

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Entered as second-class matter April 8, 1922 at the post office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE



QUALITY STOCK

Daughters of the grandly bred bull

KING ALCARTRA RAG APPLE POSCH

one of the best sons of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje.

Three different years he carried off the grand-championship at the Susquehanna County Fair, evidence enough of his type and quality.

Looking for Holsteins? Remember our herd is Accredited and has never housed a reactor.

A. R. BUSH

MONTROSE

PENNSYLVANIA



OUR JUNIOR HERDSIRE

He is a son of KING RELIANCE LOCKHART VEEMAN and our great cow JEWEL CLOTHILDE ALEXINA DE KOL, 29.13 lb. butter, 598 lb. milk in 7 days.

Herd passed last T. B. Test CLEAN.

Tell us YOUR wants.

DAN E. ANDERSON

R. D. 3

NORWICH, N. Y.

HAMPSHIRE

FOR SIX YEARS FOR SIX YEARS



in succession, 1918-1919-1920-1921-1922-1923, Hampshires have won the carload lot grand championship over all breeds at the International Livestock Show.

HAMPSHIRE are the practical farmer's practical hog, because of their meat type—grazing qualities—activity—health and vigor—highly developed mother instinct—milking qualities—early maturity and economical gains, and because they are *Recognized Market Toppers*. The heaviest ton litter for 1923 from the biggest hog state in the Union, Iowa, was sired by a purebred Hampshire boar. This litter weighed 3,199 pounds at 180 days.

The official breed paper is—*THE HAMPSHIRE ADVOCATE*—a monthly publication, devoted to the interest of Hampshire breeders and the Hampshire breed.

SUBSCRIBE NOW! \$1.00 per yr. or \$2.00 for 3 yrs.

FREE SERVICE DEPARTMENT—Through our field department we are able to buy hogs of correct Hampshire type of leading bloodlines at reasonable prices. Years of experience in buying and judging hogs insures you this valuable service, at no cost.

WRITE TODAY TO

THE HAMPSHIRE ADVOCATE CO.,

409 Wisconsin Ave., Dept. 35 Peoria, Illinois



DO YOU LIKE THIS KIND?

Our cows have Type and Size, their Capacity and Individuality shows in the above picture. The entire dairy, heifers included, average well over 10,000 lb. milk annually.

Our herdsire is the fine young bull

BERYLWOOD PRINCE AAGGIE
CHICAGO

a son of California's great show sire and from a cow that produced 53,669.4 lb. milk, 2,273.85 lb. butter in two years.

Let us sell you a good young bull from our Accredited herd.

JAMES E. EASTMAN

Bradford Co., R. D. 2

Rome, Pa.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. IV

HARRISBURG, PA., MARCH 22, 1925

No. 6

Holsteins—Apples—Foxes—Law

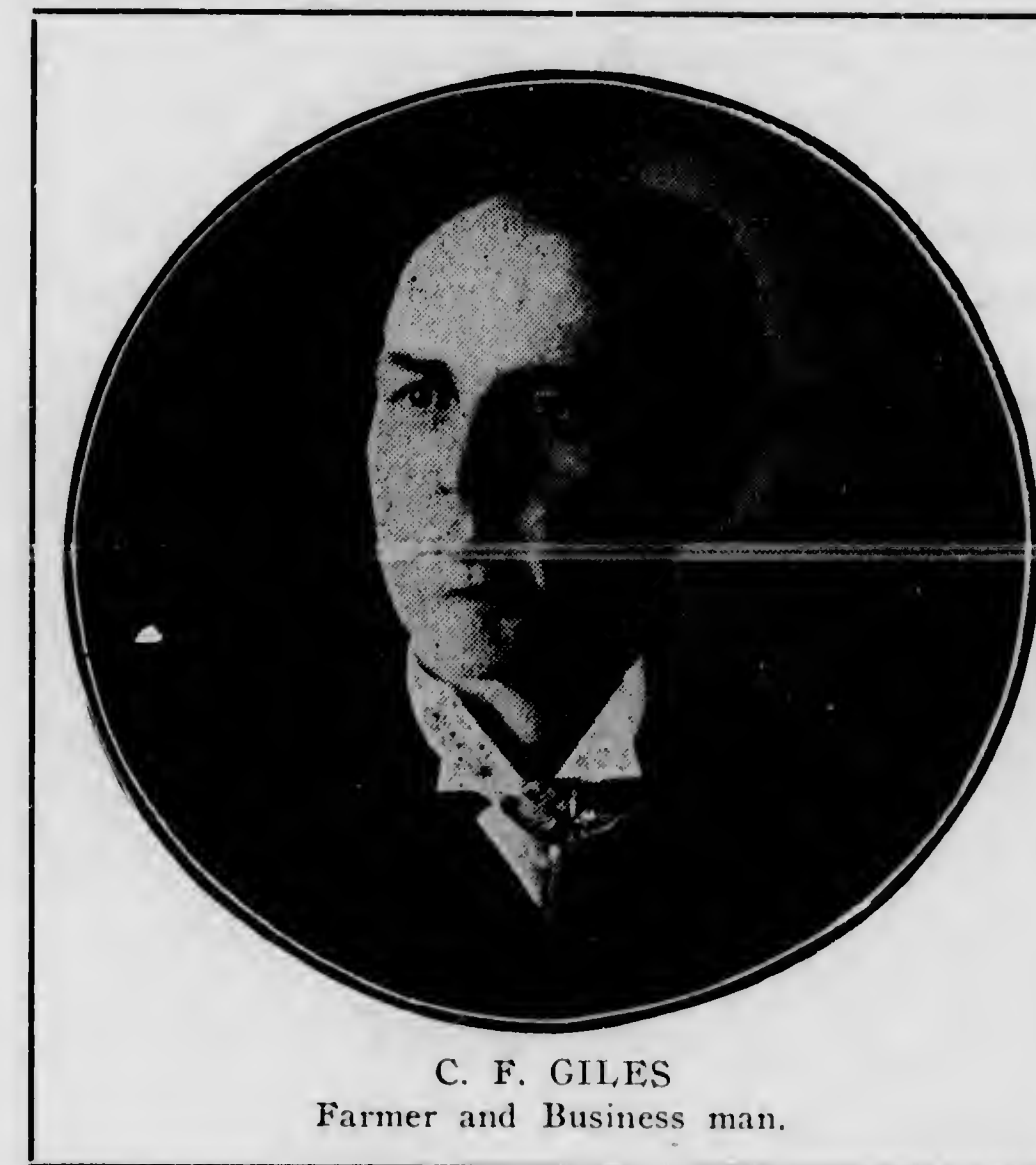
Diverse Activities of One New York State Farmer

NINETEEN years ago a pair of twin heifer calves were sold by Wm. Rood of Binghamton, New York. For many years Mr. Rood had a large herd of purebred Holsteins and animals from this establishment started a number of herds in New York, Pennsylvania and surrounding states. The heifers in question were Sister Colantha De Kol No. 165659 and Sister Colantha Netherland No. 165660. They were of Rood breeding for several generations, and were daughters of Prince Colantha De Kol Abbekerk and Echo Netherland. The calves were not esteemed very highly

by the seller and we understand that they went for veal prices, \$10 for the pair. They passed into the ownership of C. F. Giles of Apalachin, N. Y. and Mr. Giles was a farmer who believed in giving his stock the best of care. They developed into a pair of fine animals and they certainly started their owner as a Holstein breeder for the first three calves of Sister Colantha De Kol were heifers while Sister Colantha Netherland produced heifer calves at four successive freshenings. Mr. Giles surely had dandy luck for, of the first eight calves dropped on his place, seven were heifers and formed the foundation of a very nice herd.

Although nearly nineteen years has passed since the purchase above recorded, no other females have ever been added to this herd. Naturally the stock on Spring Brook Farm is of uniform type and quality. The first two sires used in the herd were rented: one was

Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline Count 2d, a grandson of the famous former world's champion Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline; the other was Star Farm Mercedes Colantha, a brother to King Segis.



C. F. GILES
Farmer and Business man.

In 1912, a herdsire was purchased. This was Johanna Katrino De Kol. His sire was a bull of De Kol and Johanna breeding, his dam a daughter of Hollander Johanna Lad. His daughters and granddaughters were good producers and nice individuals.

Then Mr. Giles purchased from Fred Blewer of Owego, N. Y., the bull Sir Abbekerk Hengerveld Korndyke. This bull was nearly all white. His dam was a daughter of Tidy Abbekerk Prince and has official records of 26.96 lb. butter in seven days, 102.19 lb. butter in thirty days from 2,-047.6 lb. milk. After staying

awhile in the Spring Brook Herd this bull was sold to another breeder and his place was taken by another Blewer bull, Sir Korndyke Change Vale, a son of King Korndyke Sadie Vale Wayne and Change Princess Butter Boy, 565.5 lb. milk, 35.25 lb. butter in a week, 2,317.7 lb. milk, 126.25 lb. butter in thirty days. After a year or two this bull was sold back to Mr. Blewer who used him for a time and then sold him for service on one of the dairy farms operated by the State of New York.

In partnership with E. W. Graves, whose farm is about two miles distance from Spring Brook Farm, Mr. Giles purchased Cornucopia FINDERNE PRIDE, a bull whose two nearest dams had seven-day records that average 32.15 lb. butter, 639.7 lb. milk. He was by Cornucopia Korndyke Pontiac, a bull with a long list of good record daughters, a son of Pontiac Korndyke

and the 33-lb. cow Ada Cornucopia Posch. Cornucopia FINDERNE PRIDE was from FINDERNE Pontiac Pride, 685.5 lb. milk, 31.11 lb. butter in seven days, a daughter of Gordon Glen Pontiac and Jondine Pride,



A FEW MEMBERS OF THE GILES HERD

who was also dam of the famous Finderne Pride Johanna Rue, 36.87 lb. butter in a week, 28,403.7 lb. milk, 1,470.59 lb. butter in a year, world's record when made. This cow has a long list of big records and is the only cow with five granddaughters that have each produced over 30,000 lb. milk in a year.

Cornucopia Finderne Pride is a dark colored bull, long bodied and deep chested. In regard to his individuality we need only say that he was grand champion at the fair held at Athens, Bradford County, Pa., in 1924 and that his offspring were the first prize "get of sire" at that event.

In partnership with Mr. Graves, Mr. Giles, recently purchased King Sadie Vale Hengerveld Ormsby, the good sire that for several years has headed the accredited herd of Miller Brothers, a herd established in 1880 and, we believe, the oldest established herd in the State of Pennsylvania. This bull has been used in four small herds and he has a number of splendid daughters in each one. He is a son of King Sadie Vale Hengerveld and his dam, S. V. H. Effie, has a number of official records making over 24 lb. butter in a week as a junior two-year-old, 26 lb. as a junior three-year-old while as a junior four-year-old she made 28.33 lb. butter, 617.3 lb. milk. The next year she made 28.23 lb. butter in a week and, continued on year test, is credited with 1,085.6 lb. butter, 24,050.5 lb. milk. She was by Sir Veeman Hengerveld. Her dam, Netherland Effie Ormsby, has a seven-day record of 26.41 lb. butter, a year record of 789 lb., has a 30-lb. daughter and two others over 23 lb. and was by a son of Sadie Vale Concordia the first cow to make 30 lb. butter in seven-day official test.

The Spring Brook herd is not large, as Mr. Giles is more of a fruit grower than he is a dairy farmer, but it makes up in quality what it lacks in size. At the present time it consists of between twenty and thirty head. Animals from this herd have been exhibited at the Athens Fair several years always with a considerable degree of success. In 1923, Martha Hengerveld Colantha, a daughter of Sir Abbekerk Hengerveld Korndyke and a granddaughter of Johanna Katrino De Kol carried off the grand championship. In 1924, Colantha Abbekerk Korndyke, a daughter of Sir Abbekerk Hengerveld Korndyke from a daughter of Star Farm Mercedes Colantha and Sister Colantha Netherland was the grand champion, while Mercedes May

Colantha 2d, a daughter of Sir Korndyke Change Vale was second to her in the mature class.

Spring Brook Farm contains only 100 acres and, as was said before, it is more of a fruit and garden truck establishment than a dairy farm. There are around 1,000 apple trees and, during the winter, apples are taken into the city markets two or three times a week. After picking they are placed in storage and gradually marketed so that the maximum price is obtained. From one orchard containing 320 trees nearly all Spy and Baldwin and set eighteen years, Mr. Giles one year obtained 3,800 bushels of apples valued at \$4,000. The quality of this crop as well as the quantity attracted the attention of the nursery company from whom the trees were originally purchased and was pictured in their advertising.

Mr. and Mrs. Giles have been married forty-six years. They had one daughter who died at the birth of her son. This young man is now studying at Cornell University, entering when he was seventeen

years old. Despite his youth, he graduated from the Owego High School at the head of a class of forty and it is noteworthy that his mother, when she graduated from the same school, was second in her class. C. F. Giles is sixty-four

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Mr. Dunlap comes very near being a real dirt farmer. His father, Nelson J. Dunlap, began farming on one of the farms he now owns soon after his return from the Civil War. He has been such a successful farmer that he now owns more than 1,000 acres of good land and has given three farms to his children.

The new Assistant Secretary was born on a farm in Pickaway County in 1872. Most of his ancestors, his uncles and many of his cousins on both sides of the family, were or are farmers, breeders and feeders of livestock. His family has been a factor in the development of the country since the colonial period. His great-grandmother was a granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin.

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who was also dam of the famous Funderne Pride Johanna Rue, 36.87 lb. butter in a week, 28,403.7 lb. milk, 1,470.59 lb. butter in a year, world's record when made. This cow has a long list of big records and is the only cow with five granddaughters that have each produced over 30,000 lb. milk in a year.

Cornucopia Funderne Pride is a dark colored bull, long bodied and deep chested. In regard to his individuality we need only say that he was grand champion at the fair held at Athens, Bradford County, Pa., in 1924 and that his offspring were the first prize "get of sire" at that event.

In partnership with Mr. Graves, Mr. Giles, recently purchased King Sadie Vale Hengerveld Ormsby, the good sire that for several years has headed the accredited herd of Miller Brothers, a herd established in 1880 and, we believe, the oldest established herd in the State of Pennsylvania. This bull has been used in four small herds and he has a number of splendid daughters in each one. He is a son of King Sadie Vale Hengerveld and his dam, S. V. H. Effie, has a number of official records making over 24 lb. butter in a week as a junior two-year-old, 26 lb. as a junior three-year-old while as a junior four-year-old she made 28.33 lb. butter, 617.3 lb. milk. The next year she made 28.23 lb. butter in a week and, continued on year test, is credited with 1,085.6 lb. butter, 24,050.5 lb. milk. She was by Sir Veeman Hengerveld. Her dam, Netherland Effie Ormsby, has a seven-day record of 26.41 lb. butter, a year record of 789 lb., has a 30-lb. daughter and two others over 23 lb. and was by a son of Sadie Vale Concordia the first cow to make 30 lb. butter in seven-day official test.

The Spring Brook herd is not large, as Mr. Giles is more of a fruit grower than he is a dairy farmer, but it makes up in quality what it lacks in size. At the present time it consists of between twenty and thirty head. Animals from this herd have been exhibited at the Athens Fair several years always with a considerable degree of success. In 1923, Martha Hengerveld Colantha, a daughter of Sir Abbekerk Hengerveld Korndyke and a granddaughter of Johanna Katrino De Kol carried off the grand championship. In 1924, Colantha Abbekerk Korndyke, a daughter of Sir Abbekerk Hengerveld Korndyke from a daughter of Star Farm Mercedes Colantha and Sister Colantha Netherland was the grand champion, while Mercedes May



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Colantha 2d, a daughter of Sir Korndyke Change Vale was second to her in the mature class.

Spring Brook Farm contains only 100 acres and, as was said before, it is more of a fruit and garden truck establishment than a dairy farm. There are around 1,000 apple trees and, during the winter, apples are taken into the city markets two or three times a week. After picking they are placed in storage and gradually marketed so that the maximum price is obtained. From one orchard containing 320 trees nearly all Spy and Baldwin and set eighteen years, Mr. Giles one year obtained 3,800 bushels of apples valued at \$4,000. The quality of this crop as well as the quantity attracted the attention of the nursery company from whom the trees were originally purchased and was pictured in their advertising.

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The Strickland Farm and Herd

FROM his earliest years, Raymond D. Strickland of Nicholson, Pa., has resided on the farm he now owns. It belonged to his grandfather, Oliver Squiers, who was generally termed the best farmer in that part of the country. Mr. Squiers believed in conserving fertility, building up the soil and doing his work in the best possible manner. Consequently the Strickland farm is in a high state of fertility.

Mr. Strickland took to farm life as naturally as a duck takes to water and preferred to spend all the time he possibly could with his grandparents, who practically adopted him and brought him up. When Mr. Squiers died, his grandson took over the farm on which his grandfather had spent forty years.

This farm contains 160 acres, of which about 140 are tillable. As it lies on a ridge, it is well drained and is admirably adapted to dairying and livestock raising. Fine crops of corn, alfalfa, clover and timothy are grown and two or three carloads of hay are sold annually, besides the amount consumed by the dairy.

Raymond Strickland started his herd of purebred Holsteins about ten years ago, but when America entered the world war Mr. Strickland answered his



DUTCHLAND PIETERTJE BEAUTY
Dam of the senior herdsire. By Dutchland Pietertje Sir Aaggie from a daughter of Beauty Pietertje Butter King.

country's call and served with credit until honorably discharged. At the time he entered the army he sold the purebreds he then owned to his father. He again started in the purebred business after he returned by purchasing three cows from E. H. Titus, paying \$500 for the trio, \$200 for one and \$150 for each of the others. One of these animals, Annie of Fairland, was an extra fine individual and a heavy producer and her descendants are among the best of the present herd.

Having only a few animals, Mr. Strickland did not feel like investing much money in a herd bull but, at the same time, he wanted to head his herd with the best sire he could possibly obtain. He made arrangements with a near-by Holstein breeder, Foster Riker, who owned the noted herdsire, King Hengerveld Hartje. The Strickland cows were mated with this bull. The splendid showing made by the daughters of King in official test in cow testing association work and in the general dairy show that Mr. Strickland made a wise choice.

King Hengerveld Hartje is one of the best sires that ever stood in the State of Pennsylvania. His daughters developed into large, handsome, big produc-

ing cows with splendid udders. A few daughters of this bull have been tested and have made big records. One daughter, Walker Hartje Spofford, went into a Maine herd, in which she produced 960.60 lb. butter, 26,233 lb. milk in ten months, making a world's record in the ten months division at that time. While the other daughters of this sire have not had equal opportunities, they have creditably acquitted themselves whenever they have had a chance. King Hengerveld



STRICKLAND'S SENIOR HERDSIRE

Hartje was by King Segis Hengerveld and was from the 30 lb. four-year-old, Maid of Elmwood Hartje. Her sire was Butter Boy of Elmwood, a son of De Kol 2d's Butter Boy 3d and Jolie Johanna, the grand champion show cow at the St. Louis World's Fair.

Sometime afterwards Mr. Strickland and one or two neighbor dairymen went to the establishment of E. C. Brill, the well-known New Jersey breeder, and purchased King Model Pontiac Korndyke. This bull was backed by remarkable records. His dam as a three-year-old made 413.8 lb. milk, 20.35 lb. butter in seven days. She was sired by a son of Pontiac Pet, 37.68 lb. butter in a week and her dam was Aaggie Pauline Sarcastic, 36.35 lb. butter, 619.9 lb. milk. King Model was from Mabel Segis Korndyke the first cow under full age to be credited with a 40 lb. official seven day butter record.

The present herd contains a number of daughters of King Model Pontiac Korndyke. They are dairy type animals, generally light in color, good individuals and large producers.

In 1919, Mr. Strickland purchased Dutchland Pie-



STRICKLAND'S JUNIOR HERDSIRE

tertje Beauty, and she is still in the herd. She had a seven day record, made at the age of 26 months of 321.9 lb. milk, 14.22 lb. butter. Her dam was a record daughter of Beauty Pietertje Butter King and from a 27 lb. daughter of Helena De Kol Artis. Her sire, Dutchland Pietertje Sir Aaggie, is backed by large records and has a number of high record daughters, including several that have made over a thousand pounds of butter in year test. In her new home Dutch-

land Pietertje Beauty dropped a very nice bull calf by King Segis Pontiac Konigen which was retained for the herdsire. His young offspring show great promise.

The junior herdsire is a son of King Hengerveld Hartje and was from Fawn Beauty De Kol, 24.19 lb. butter, 637.5 lb. milk in seven days. For two weeks this cow averaged over ninety pounds of milk a day and her milk record at the time of making was the largest amount credited to any cow tested in Susquehanna County. She was not only a big producer but was also a splendid individual, two reasons why her son was retained for service.

Mr. Strickland made a few official records with his animals. Besides testing Fawn Beauty De Kol, he made a 20 lb. seven day record on a two-year-old daughter of Dutchland Creamelle Korndyke Lad and a 19 lb. record on a two-year-old daughter of King Segis Pontiac Konigen. However, he believes that the cow testing association is the most practical means whereby dairymen can get an accurate check on the cow's production and profit-earning ability and so whenever possible he has been a member of the local



STRICKLAND'S DAIRY AT PASTURE

association. His milkers have made a creditable showing. Titusdale Annie Russell, a daughter of his foundation cow, Annie of Fairland produced 12,321 lb. milk, 391 lb. fat in eight months and several other members of the herd have done almost as well.

The Strickland herd is under state and federal supervision and was given a clean bill of health at the last test. No animal bred at this establishment has ever reacted to the tuberculin test when the herd has been tested and the owner says that the herd is also free from abortion or any of the other diseases that impair a dairyman's profit and disturb his serenity.

The farm buildings are modern and up-to-date and are lighted by acetylene gas. The dairy barn is equipped with Star equipment and drinking cups. A mechanical milker is used. Mr. Strickland is a believer in up-to-date machinery, uses a tractor and fills his own silo with his own cutter. A radio receiving set has been installed in the comfortable farmhouse so that the Stricklands, like many other farmer readers of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, can enjoy up-to-date music nightly, hear market reports and lectures and still stay in their own homes.

Will Require More Farmers

THAT a larger farm population than there is at present will be required within the next twenty-five years is the belief of Dr. Gray, economist in the United States Department of Agriculture. Owing to our increasing population he estimates that forty million acres of crop land must be added to the present

crop area. Assuming no change in the amount of man power per acre such an increase would require about one million two hundred thousand additional farm workers or a farm population of 3,500,000 greater than the 1920 amount. This increased requirement of 40 million acres is based on the average assumption of a ten per cent average increase in yield per acre which can be accomplished by better agriculture, increased use of fertilizers and a large resort to mechanical methods of working the soil and harvesting the crops.

During the past seventy-five years, the proportion of agricultural workers to all workers in this country has been reduced from 65 per cent to less than 25 per cent, yet the value of agricultural products produced per capita has remained practically the same. While no one knows what the future will bring, it is doubtful if there will be as great a revolution in farm machinery during the next twenty-five years as there has been in the past quarter of a century.

A Move for Economy

ECONOMY is the watchword of the day. During the inflation caused by war times, money circulated rapidly. Prices of materials and labor rose and taxes rose in proportion. Now money is not so plentiful but taxes show very little sign of coming down, yet throughout the entire country there is a general opinion that the burden of taxation should be reduced.

Governor Christianson of Minnesota is more sensitive to the feeling of the citizens of Minnesota than are most of his state officials. The Governor announces that he will enforce a statute which requires his written permission before any official of the state spends public money for out-of-state trips. If such officials wish to make semi-social trips to officials of other states or to Washington, they will have to pay their bills out of their own pockets. The Governor intimates that when Minnesota seems to need representation at Washington, he will call on the Minnesota Senators and Congressmen. If Governor Christianson sticks to his present stand he will be very unpopular with the railroads, the Washington hotel keepers, and with a number of men who like to air their views at public expense, but we believe he will make many friends among the electors of his own state.

Official figures show that 55% of all the incomes of the farmers of Wisconsin is derived from the sale of milk. In addition 7% comes from the sale of cattle and calves. Add to these the 12% from the sale of hogs, in that state largely a by-product of dairying, and you have approximately three-quarters of the farm income coming directly and indirectly from the dairy cow.

The public is that small portion of the people which is in the foreground at the moment. It is the mirror of passing fashions, the court of temporary judgments, the gramophone of new tunes. The people is a broader, deeper word. It means that community of human thought and feeling which lies behind the talk of the day.—Henry Van Dyke.

NOT ABOUT COWS

Merely Women

WITH more or less resignation, this country has settled itself to accepting the presence of women in many fields of activity, hitherto the exclusive property of men. Once in a while one meets a man, who, so far as women are concerned, still lives in the era of kerosene lamps, parlor organs and dear old Dobbin. He welcomes progress in all things except in women's activities, which he would stop at all cost. But, like Mrs. Partington, who tried to keep the Atlantic Ocean out of her kitchen with a mop, he is attempting the impossible. Like the horses that used to be afraid of automobiles, these old fossils will soon pass on, and their places will be taken by a younger generation who cannot remember different conditions. Out of possible hundreds the following instances, picked at random, show the various lines of activity to which women have penetrated. Now, it is not for one moment being forgotten that woman's most glorious work in life is to be wife, mother and home maker. To be such is the first natural instinct of the average normal woman. But—husbands, children and homes do not fall to the lot of all women, nor to many to whom they are given do they fill the entire horizon. There are literally hundreds of instances in which women can and do fill all the functions for which Nature designed them, yet have time and energy for outside interests. And into many of these very outside interests are led by their love of home and family. Take, for instance:

MRS. M. A. FERGUSON OF TEXAS

About the very latest in public jobs for women is governing a state, work for which they are eminently fitted by nature and home experience! The story of Mrs. Ferguson, the new Governor of the largest state in the Union, is too well-known to need repetition here. Naturally a home body, a true daughter of the soil, she sought the highest office in the power of the state to confer, to bring about the vindication of the man she loved, her husband, Jim Ferguson. Twice he had been elected Governor of Texas, and during his second term he became the storm center of a political tornado. Eventually, the Senate voted to impeach him, but before that could be done, he resigned, that he might not be prohibited from holding office again, as would be the case should the impeachment proceedings go through. Several times he tried to clear his name and win his way back into politics by running for various offices, but each time he had been thwarted. A few months ago, he made one final, desperate effort by announcing himself as a candidate for Governor, and so strong did his chance of success seem that his opponents took up the old impeachment charges, and the Supreme Court ruled against his name being placed on the ballot. There came "Ma" to the rescue, in one of the most amazing political campaigns in history, in

which all the honors went to the lady. As a tribute to the women of Texas for their support in the campaign, Governor Ferguson has appointed as Secretary of State, Mrs. H. W. Meharg of Plainview, another home loving mother, with six children, a devoted church worker, one of the best women speakers in Texas, who won many votes for the successful candidate in the campaign.

MRS. NELLIE TAYLOR ROSS OF WYOMING

Although not figuring in a story of so much human interest as the preceding, yet Mrs. Ross deserves mention as really the first woman Governor in the United States, for her induction into office preceded that of the far-famed Governor of Texas. On October 2, 1924, William B. Ross, Governor of Wyoming, died at Cheyenne, following an operation for appendicitis. At the November election, a month later, his widow was elected to fill out his term which had yet two years to run, and she took the office in order to carry out his plans and policies.

MRS. ROSS TYLER BARRETT OF OREGON

Mrs. Barrett, the only woman city manager in the country, was appointed to that position in Warrenton two years ago. Warrenton is a thriving seaport town, situated at the mouth of the Columbia River, and owes much of its growth to Mrs. Barrett's constructive work. Among other things she appointed a new fire chief, she fired the chief of police, she bought a \$13,500 fire engine for the town. She floated a bond issue to finance a water system for the city, which gives enough water from a pure mountain stream to supply a million people. She brought to completion a \$60,000 school house in which were installed electric driers for children who got wet on their way to school. She made a trip to Washington to interview President Coolidge and congressional committees regarding the deepening of the harbor at the mouth of the Columbia River, an interview that was entirely successful. In her official position she has worked shoulder to shoulder with men and has always found them ready to help and to co-operate with all her plans.

MRS. MABEL W. WILLEBRANDT OF CALIFORNIA

Mrs. Willebrandt, an assistant Attorney General in the Department of Justice, is one of the many women occupying a position of importance and occupying it capably. Her particular job is to handle cases arising out of the prohibition and internal revenue laws, and perhaps the reason she has been allowed to have such an important position is that no male politician would jeopardize his political future by doing such work. She has made quite a stir in the enforcement of the prohibition laws, directing her attention particularly towards some forty-five Federal District Attorneys whom she believed to be lax in the performance of their duties. In Boston and in Northern New Jersey

she made trouble for some of them, dismissals resulting, and in all probability, it was her gentle hand that stirred things up at the Federal prison at Atlanta, where several millionaire bootleggers were buying soft snaps. Yet, owing to the fact that she does her work in a businesslike way, is attractive and pleasant, and above all does not pose as a reformer, Mrs. Willebrandt does not seem to antagonize people, but gets on well with all those with whom she comes in contact while doing her official work.

MRS. MARY VAIL AUDRESS OF NEW YORK

Notwithstanding all the jokes about women and their inability to handle figures or to understand their own bank accounts, one woman has shown such a talent for finance that she has been appointed assistant cashier in one of the foremost banking institutions in the world. The Chase National Bank of New York City has shattered tradition and made history in the banking world by inviting Mrs. Audress to become one of its operating officials in the main office, where hitherto only men had been employed. Mrs. Audress herself sees no reason why this should be anything unusual, for she credits her sex with intuition, a passion for accuracy, and a capacity for detail. She says that women are usually very methodical, thorough in everything they do, and sympathetically can put themselves in other people's places. She claims that they have proven themselves competent, judicial, and unfurried workers. For years, Mrs. Audress, a woman of wealth and culture, lived a life of leisure. Then came the war and she was one of the first seven women sent to France by the Red Cross, spending the entire period as near the front as she could get, and receiving medals from America, France and the Near East. After the war, leisure soon palled, and she entered the banking business through a Paris bank, eventually finding her way into Wall Street, New York City.

MRS. HELEN TAFT MANNING OF PENNSYLVANIA

One of the favorite subjects for debate—at least in print, has always been on whether a woman can successfully follow a career and still be a good wife and

mother. Usually women who engage in outside interests to any marked degree are those whose families are grown up and away from home or those who have never had any family. But Mrs. Manning disregards all rules and precedents, for when she assumes her duties as Dean of Bryn Mawr College next September, her oldest child will be four years old and her youngest eight months, and those who know her best feel assured that she will perform her duties capably yet not neglect husband, home or babies. The Mannings will live in a house on the Bryn Mawr Campus, and Mr. Manning will take an associate professorship at Swarthmore College, near by. Her previous experience as Dean, also as acting-president of Bryn Mawr when President M. Carey Thomas was abroad, her high standing as a scholar, her social career as daughter of a President of the United States, and her motherhood all combine to make Mrs. Manning an ideal Dean for a woman's college.

LADIES ALL

Columbus Junction, a little town of 400 souls in Luisa County, Iowa, lays claim to the distinction of honoring women in its election to town offices above all other towns. It has a mayor, treasurer, assessor and all four councilmen of the female sex, there being not a single male officer in the town.

The First Lady President

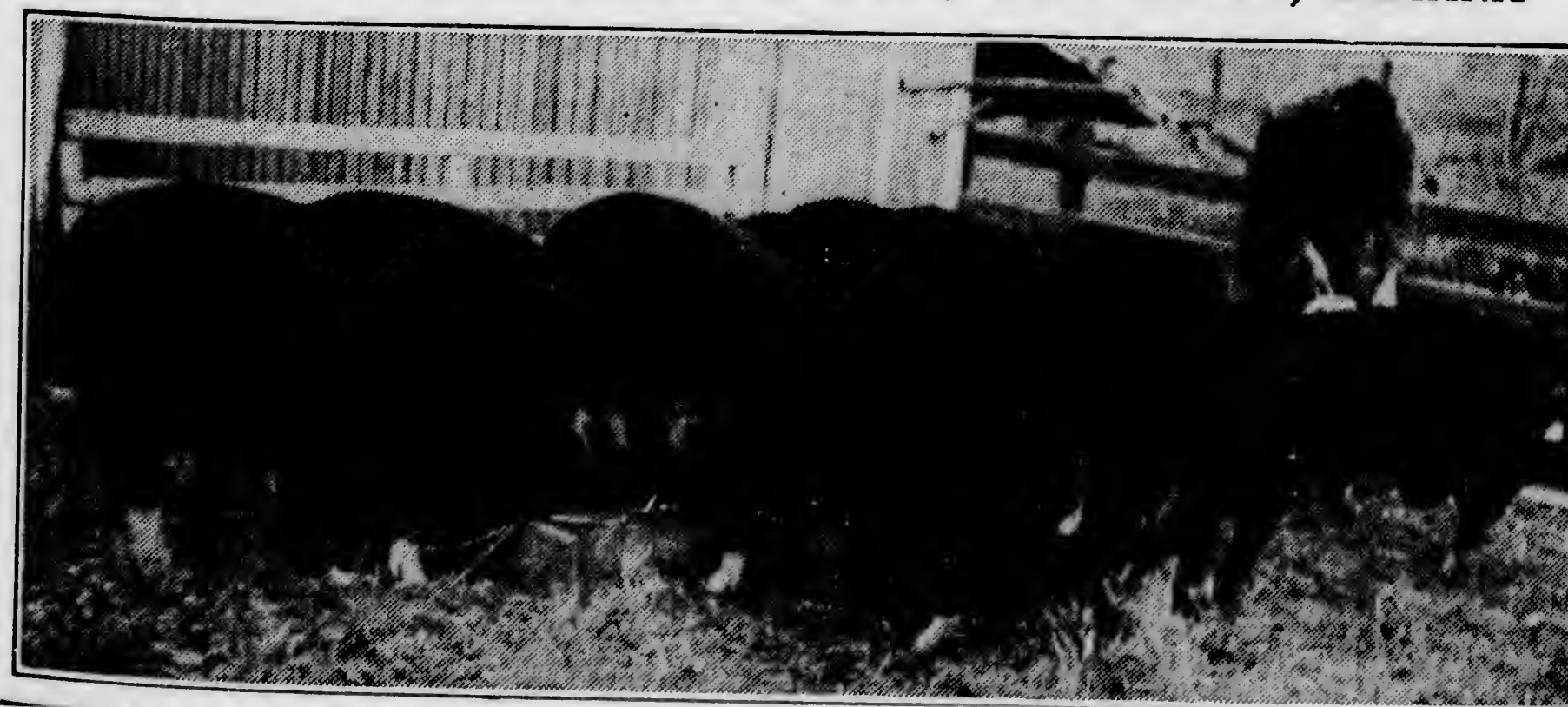
ONE would hardly consider Assyria as an up-to-date country, yet that country elected the first woman President any nation ever has had. Her excellency's name is Lady Surmas Mar Simoon and she has jurisdiction over 80,000 square miles of territory.

An old adage says "It's not what we *make* but what we *save*." This may be amended by "It's not the amount of money the farmer takes in during the year but the sum available for his own use that determines success or failure on the farm."

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The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

G. H. TRUCKELL, Associate Editor
M. M. LEEDOM, Advertising Manager

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MARCH 22, 1925

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

One Breed Association Recognizes Danger

PERSISTENTLY and consistently, issue after issue, THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN has called attention to the danger of advanced registry work as at present conducted—danger that good producers be ruined for breeding purposes by forced feeding and ruthless manipulation in order to get excessive production; danger that poor cows be excessively fattened and so handled that their reported production is far in excess of their natural capacity; danger that their progeny, especially their sons, be used to breed from and animals naturally better be discredited because they are not from advanced registry animals. Our views have been distorted by would-be critics who use exaggeration, ridicule and even plain mendacity and who apparently stop at nothing in order to attain their point. But officials of the American Guernsey Cattle Club have been investigating the records of their breed and have found that the conclusions of THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN are true of Guernsey as well as of Holstein Advanced Registry work.

"The American Guernsey Cattle Club was the first organization to create a system of registering cows for meritorious performance in the production of milk and butterfat over a period of a year, under the supervision of Experiment Stations." "It was hoped that this system, called the Advanced Register, would furnish a means of recording animals that were rich in the prepotent trait of high and efficient production." The Advanced Register work in the Guernsey Cattle breed as well as in our own, owing to the immediate commercial return as a result of publicity obtained, has brought about a situation that can no longer permit the Advanced Register to be regarded as a measuring instrument of natural ability.

The Guernsey Herd Register shows that twice as many progeny are registered to cows producing 400 lb. butterfat as there are to an equal number of cows with year tests averaging over 800 lb. fat.

In the March 15 issue of the *Guernsey Breeders Journal*, these stirring words appear: "Advanced Register work in America has developed into a competitive activity, with the result that too many breeders have lost sight of its real spirit and purpose. Consequently we have artificial weather conditions in the barn, especially selected and compounded feeds, and in some cases, no attention has been paid to the economical production phase of testing. In many cases cows have been made sterile as the result of unwise feeding, forcing or other causes. We believe that the time has come when no breed can afford longer to sacrifice its great producing cows on the altar of publicity."

Any breed that worships excessive production regardless of profit earning capacity, health of the animals and reproduction, is going astray. Our dairy cows are kept for their earning capacity, not as racing animals. They must make milk and butterfat at a profit over the feed and labor cost, otherwise owners with no other source of income will have to go out of business. They must reproduce their kind, otherwise the breed will become extinct. The only reason that this last fact has not sooner forced itself upon the attention of those who have the welfare of the dairy breeds at heart is because a large proportion of the animals to be tested came from sisters, aunts, cousins and other relatives of the animals with forced records. The family of the individual dies out but the family name is carried on by collateral relatives and the strain is advertised at the expense of the individual performer.

The founders of the Holstein-Friesian Advanced Registry instituted that system with a view of breed improvement and had no thought of record commercialization. This is borne out by statements printed in the early volumes of the Dutch Friesian Herd Book. In Volume 2 appears this statement written by Solomon Hoxie, the father of the Holstein-Friesian Advanced Registry system, "The Association prefers records that have been produced without forcing. Every record has to be established by the appearance of the cow as well as by the sworn statement of its owner." Then again in Volume 3, you will find this statement: "It is the policy of the Association to avoid giving countenance to exaggerated statements of the quality and characteristics of this breed, and also to avoid giving special prominence to any particular breeder or breeders, or to any particular animal or animals."

As breeders and as an Association we have strayed far from the path marked for us by the early pioneers. Isn't it about time we admitted the error of our ways?

State Associations as Selling Mediums

IN his final report to the Ohio Holstein-Friesian Association, E. M. Clark, the retiring field secretary told of the sale activities of the organization under his charge. On May 1, 1924, A. V. Case was employed as sale agent to sell cattle in Ashtabula and Trumbull Counties; after three months Geauga, Lake and Portage Counties were added to his territory. September 1, 1924, E. E. Spring was appointed sales agent for Fulton County and evidently for Northwestern Ohio. Evidently Mr. Case worked eight months and Mr. Spring

four months, a total of twelve months. In this time they sold cattle that brought \$14,202.50.

The Ohio Holstein-Friesian Association received from the breeders 10% commission on these sales or \$1,420.25. From this amount Mr. Spring and Mr. Case had to be paid, to say nothing of the salary of Mr. Clark. These sales are inferred to have resulted from inquiries sent the Ohio Association or forwarded by the Extension Department of the National Association or else received from responses to advertisements carried in two papers, one of which is a high class dairy paper of national circulation. Deduct from the \$1,420.25 the expenses of this advertising, a proportionate amount of Mr. Clark's salary and office expenses, and pay for the time of the two sales agents—equivalent to one man's time for the year—and it will be seen that the Ohio Association either did not make a financial success of its Holstein selling, or else its agents received very low pay for their time.

When it is remembered that Mr. Pollock, when the Ohio State organization was being formed, stumped that state, urging the breeders to join the association and so get a man to sell their stock, it can be seen he promised something which no state association, financed from fees paid direct by the breeders and indirectly by half of the surplus transfer fee imposed at the Kansas City Convention, have ever been able to perform.

Quackery

One Cure for All Evils

THE *Holstein-Friesian World*, in attempting to answer the various charges and accusations of Extravagance and Mismanagement, Law and By-Law violation brought against the present management of the Association, have adopted a policy of accusing everyone who openly protests against the extravagance and mismanagement of acting with ulterior motives.

The use of a direct vote or proxy vote is the only means whereby the members of an Association or Corporation can join to protect their interests, clean out any rotten spots that might occur in their organization or protect the organization from undesirable influences that might want to fasten themselves upon it for the purpose of exploiting its resources.

Previous to the Milwaukee Meeting in 1918 there was a bold attempt to gain control of the Association by a group headed by Fred F. Field and O. U. Kellogg and their campaign was backed by the *Holstein-Friesian World* and the *Black-and-White Record*.

Their efforts to gain control of the Association was defeated by the votes of the members in the hands of such men as E. A. Powell, John Arfmann, G. F. Gregory, H. J. Russell, E. B. Bennett and Wm. Bishop.

After the *World* and its backers were unable to gain control of the Association they came out with a sweeping editorial about the misuse and prostitution of proxies and condemned the System because the breeders used their voting power to protect their rights and interests against an undesirable influence.

At the Philadelphia Meeting in June, 1919, when the *Holstein-Friesian World* and its backers had cunningly, by "gum-shoe" methods, gathered up a few

thousand proxies and were able to control the meeting, increase the fees and put in a hand-picked Board of Directors, they said nothing about the proxies being misused or prostituted. If they were ever misused or prostituted, in our opinion, one of the times was at the Philadelphia Meeting in June, 1919.

In an editorial appearing in the March 14, 1925, issue of *The Holstein-Friesian World*, in upholding the Delegate or Political Form of Government, this statement appears: "There was a real danger in the proxy system not fully appreciated until the Syracuse meeting of the Association in 1921 and that was the danger of some group obtaining control of an annual meeting by proxies secured upon some popular issue, and then using them to control and put over any ulterior purposes of their own that may have been kept carefully in the background during the campaign to secure proxies."

Let us carefully check up the above statement with the actual facts in the case and see what ulterior purpose, if any, Mr. Brockway, Mr. Brill, Mr. Newman, Mr. Peasley and others had in mind when they were soliciting proxies before the 1921 meeting.

Certain amendments, that appeared in the call of the annual meeting, introduced by the Committee on By-Law Revision, of which Mr. James A. Reynolds of Cleveland, Ohio, was Chairman, made it very plain to the membership generally that an effort was on foot to get further control of the Association's management by the group that came into power at the Philadelphia Meeting.

The letters that were sent out by Mr. Brockway, Mr. Brill, Mr. Newman, Mr. Peasley, and others called to the members' attention the extravagances and deception that had prevailed in the Association's management during the previous two years and warned them of the attempt that was on foot to gain further control of the Association and asked the members to send their proxy to be used to carry out the purposes that were outlined in the letters and these votes were not used for any ulterior purposes, as the records of the meeting show.

There was not a word in the printed call of the meeting about records or about the litigation pending in the courts against the Association.

There was nothing in the letters sent out by Mr. Brockway, Mr. Brill, Mr. Newman, Mr. Peasley and others about records or about the litigation in the court pending against the Association.

There was no reason for discussing the matter of records or litigation on the floor of the annual Convention. Notwithstanding the fact, the group that were accused of extravagantly managing the Association for the previous two years and were trying to gain further control of the Association through a By-Law amendment, did all in their power to stampede the Convention, to create a smoke-screen of deception and, if possible, prevent the breeders from questioning them collectively or individually on the floor of the Convention as to what had become of the vast amount of money which had been collected in increased fees.

Apparently their attempt to free themselves of guilt, by discrediting their accusers, was not confined to the Convention hall.

The members of the Holstein-Friesian Association will remember the propaganda that was broadcasted through the *Holstein-Friesian World* and other dairy and agricultural publications in which Mr. Koenig, the Publicity Agent employed by the Association, carried paid advertisements.

There was no HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN at that time to come out and speak the truth so these statements were allowed to go out unchallenged except for an occasional article published or letters written by men who were in sympathy with those who were fighting for the rights and interests of the dairymen who bred purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle.

In the propaganda that was so widely broadcast through the *World* and through the Publicity Department of the Association, the men, who voted to preserve the Association and the interests of the members at Syracuse, were held up in ridicule and accused of fighting for ulterior motives.

Having no case, the policy of "hollering loud and long and resorting to ridicule and abuse," was adopted.

We are printing on an adjoining page, copies of the letters mailed out by Messrs. Brockway, Brill, Newman and Peasley, soliciting proxies which were voted at the Syracuse Convention.

These letters review the history of the Association during the previous two years, warn the breeders of the attempt that was being made to gain further control of the Association and tell very plainly for what purpose they wished to use the proxies.

Below we are printing the amendments referred to in the letters that appeared in the call of the Annual Meeting as sent out by the Secretary.

The Committee on Revision of By-Laws, Mr. Jas. A. Reynolds, Mr. Fred Pabst and Mr. C. M. Horn.

To amend Section 16 of Article 11, of the By-Laws to read as follows:

"The President shall be the *chief executive officer* of the Association. His duties shall be those usually pertaining to that office. It shall also be his duty to enforce the By-Laws of the Association and the directors and orders of the Board of Directors. He shall sign all certificates of membership which may be issued, but such signature may be affixed by printed facsimile.

"The President shall be the custodian of all bonds and renewals thereof, given by officers of the Corporation; shall deposit said bonds for safe keeping in a place of public deposit, and shall report the terms and conditions of such bonds to the Board of Directors annually in writing."

The above amendments were defeated by the votes of the members at the Syracuse Convention.

"The By-Laws of the Association may, from time to time, be altered, amended or repealed by the Board of Directors of the Association as the advisability of such action may become apparent."

The above amendment was defeated by the votes of the members at the Syracuse Convention.

By FREDERICK M. PEASLEY, CHESHIRE, CONN.:

To rescind the following resolutions adopted at the last Annual Meeting which reads as follows:

Resolved: That the Board of Directors are hereby instructed to investigate the question as to the advisability of selecting a National Home for this Association, either by purchase, or by erection of a suitable building, with power to act in accordance with their judgment; the building to be of such a character, and the location to be such, as will in their opinion best suit the needs of this Association for the years to come.

The above resolution was rescinded by the votes of the members at the Syracuse Convention.

By A. L. BROCKWAY, SYRACUSE, N. Y.:

To amend Article IV., Section 66, with respect to fees for transfers, to read as follows:

"Transfers to members, if filed within six months of date of sale, \$0.50; if filed after six months from date of sale, \$1.00. Transfers to non-members, if filed within six months from date of sale, \$1.00; if filed after six months from date of sale, \$2.00."

The above amendment was carried by the votes of the members at the Syracuse Convention.

After reading the amendments that appeared in the call of the meeting, the purpose of which is self-apparent, and reviewing the letters and knowing how the proxies were used at the Annual Meeting, we ask our readers to judge as to the justice of the statement appearing in the *Holstein-Friesian World* that, "the proxies used at the Syracuse meeting were prostituted."

The *Holstein-Friesian World*, in their efforts to uphold the Delegate Form of Government, has made it very clear to their readers that the purpose underlying the change in the Association's management, from a Business to a Political Form of Government, was purely for the purpose of allowing the management that gained control at the Philadelphia Meeting to remain in control against the wishes of the majority of members.

There are no legitimate reasons for a business organization such as the Holstein-Friesian Association of America to adopt a Delegate or Political Form of Government. Such a Government permits extravagance and mismanagement and places the members in a position where they are unable to protect their rights and interests by a direct voice. No business organization could survive under such a Form of Government. Extravagance and mismanagement would prevail in Banking Institutions, corporations and railroads if such a Form of Government was inaugurated and it would soon force these institutions out of business.

A political Form of Government has been in operation in the Holstein-Friesian Association at three annual Conventions and extravagance has crept into the Association's management to the extent that it has run behind over \$90,000 during the past two years, notwithstanding that at the first meeting in which this System was put into operation, the transfer fee was boosted to six times what it was in 1919 right in the height of war prices.

At the Syracuse Convention Mr. C. W. Newman held the confidence of upwards of 2,000 breeders who had intrusted their proxies to him.

Mr. M. S. Prescott, Editor of the *Holstein-Friesian World*, was intrusted with two proxies.

A few months later, after the *Holstein-Friesian World* had tried to discredit Mr. Newman and others through their columns, its Editor, Mr. Prescott, appeared at the Special Meeting in St. Paul, Minnesota with twelve proxies. Mr. Newman had over 1,800 when he left home and 200 letters and proxies were awaiting him on his return that came too late to be voted at the Special Meeting.

The breeders, we believe, know in whom they can put their trust.

THE BUSINESS FORM OF GOVERNMENT

Under the Business Form of Government, The Holstein-Friesian Association grew from a very small beginning until it was the largest and most influential and most prosperous organization of its kind in the world.

At the Syracuse Meeting in June, 1921, the Members' Votes prevented the President from becoming the Chief Executive Officer.

The Members' Votes kept the power to alter, amend or repeal the By-Laws in the hands of the members where it rightfully belongs.

The Members' Votes reduced the transfer fees from \$1.00 to fifty cents.

The Members' Votes passed a resolution preventing the Board from removing any of the offices from their present location and the Members' Votes defeated for reelection the \$12,000 President.

Where the Members' Votes prostituted at the Syracuse Convention because their votes were used to protect their rights, interests and the best interests of the Association and defeat the efforts of those who were greedy for more power and more money?

THE POLITICAL OR DELEGATE FORM OF GOVERNMENT

The Political or Delegate Form of Government deprives the members of a direct vote in managing the Association's affairs.

The Political or Delegate Form of Government can only be properly administered by two or more opposing parties or factions as in our State and National Governments.

The Political or Delegate Form of Government permits a small group to rule.

The Political or Delegate Form of Government is expensive to operate.

Under the Political or Delegate Form of Government, in the Holstein-Friesian Association, the transfer fee has been increased six times what it was previous to 1919.

Under the Political or Delegate Form of Government, the Holstein-Friesian Association's operating expenses during the past two years has exceeded its income by more than \$90,000.

Under the Political or Delegate Form of Government, the Association is failing to properly record the natural increase of the breed. While the breed is increasing in numbers, the number of registration and transfer certificates which the Holstein-Friesian Association is issuing, is decreasing.

Under the Political or Delegate Form of Government, the number of transfers issued by the Association from year to year is decreasing.

Under the Political or Delegate Form of Government, the number of new members joining the Association from year to year is decreasing.

The Political, Delegate Form of Government; the creating of fictitious values at consignment sales of a State and National character; the increased and unnecessary tax upon the breeders and owners of Holstein-Friesian cattle all reflect unfavorably upon the Holstein industry and are working to the destruction of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

MR. BROCKWAY'S LETTER OF WARNING

May 14, 1921.

To Members, Holstein-Friesian Association of America:

Do you want to help save the members of the Holstein-Friesian Association nearly \$100,000.00 per year? If so, just support the plan to reduce transfer fees from \$1.00 to 50 cents as outlined by the proposed amendment which I have introduced in the call for the annual meeting June 1st, and which I hope you will carefully read.

We don't need this great extra tax upon our members at all. It is absolutely unnecessary, it is causing wastefulness and extravagance in the affairs of the Association and I am going to prove it to you by telling you a few facts.

When this big advance from 25 cents to \$1.00 was proposed at the Philadelphia meeting in 1919, the finance committee of which I was chairman, strongly opposed it, because for the year ending April 30, 1919, at the old rate of 25 cents, we had spent \$71,449.58 for total publicity work, including prizes, and besides, we carried more than \$52,000.00 to our surplus account—truly a magnificent financial showing. Hence, we could not see the necessity for increasing the fee at all, much less to FOUR TIMES THE FORMER AMOUNT!

President Aitken disparaged the old 25 cent rate by stating that even dog associations charged \$2.00 for transferring a dog. We, of the finance committee, felt that instead of the low fee being a reproach to our Association, we should, instead, have been given credit for good business management.

But the Directors out-voted the Finance Committee, and I was directed to present to the annual meeting the resolution to increase the transfer fee to \$1.00 which I subsequently did.

Do you realize that last year's budget appropriation for extension service alone, as shown on page two of the call was \$140,600.00 and that the finance committee's estimate of this year's income was \$600,000.00? Do you realize that for the year which ended April 30, 1921, the Association collected from transfer fees alone, the vast sum of over \$180,000.00?

Can you think of a particle of good you or any member has received from this enormous annual expenditure during the last two years, either by way of a definite policy or in concrete results?

It is true that a considerable number of field men have been employed, at salaries equalling those of such sterling officials as Secretary Houghton and Superintendent Gardner, and that these fieldmen spent large sums of money for traveling expenses in assisting Mr. Aitken to carry on "whirlwind campaigns" and in organizing state clubs.

Judged by results—and I believe Mr. Aitken will have to agree—these "whirlwind campaigns" conducted at large expense to the breeders, have been proven total failures. As proof of this, consider that with the expenditure of this enormous amount of money—more than we have ever spent before—our cattle are selling for less than half the prices they brought two years ago, or even before the war.

President Aitken has, for the past two years, been drawing a salary of \$12,000.00 per year, or \$2,000.00 more than the salary of the Governor of the great state of New York. The first year it was paid to him as President of the Association, although the by-laws do not provide for any salary for the President. Hence, the next year the salary was paid to him as "Director of Extension Work." All former presidents have served the Association entirely without pay.

I am also rather surprised to observe that the budget for the year 1920-21 does not list the salary of \$12,000.00 which Mr. Aitken has received, although it carefully listed the salaries of the Treasurer, the Auditor, the Secretary and the Superintendent of Advanced Registry. There is an item of \$118,200.00 in the budget for extension service, and the \$12,000.00 salary of Mr. Aitken was probably paid from that fund. BUT WHY WAS IT NECESSARY TO CONCEAL THIS ITEM?

I am in favor of extension work, but not the kind we have been getting for the past two years, for it is like throwing away vast sums of money which belong to our members. Good, strong extension work can be conducted at one-fourth the expense and yield splendid results. This is a time for economy. LET US CALL A HALT!

Suppose we start right now. Reduce the transfer fee from \$1.00 to 50 cents at the coming meeting. Abolish the office of

"Director of Extension Work." Let us stop these "whirlwind campaigns" on which certain gentlemen have been spending our money for the purpose of getting still more money out of our pockets and putting a still higher tax on our business as breeders.

Let us go still further and adopt the resolution introduced by Judge Peasley of Connecticut, and rescind the action taken at St. Paul last year, appointing a Committee with power to "select and buy" an Association Home, which might completely wipe out all of the reserve in our treasury; such a home is absolutely unnecessary.

Let us defeat the proposed amendment to give the Directors power to "make, amend or repeal" our by-laws. This right has always belonged to the membership and it should never be taken away from them. Our \$600,000.00 annual income and our \$300,000.00 reserve on hand, would be entirely out of the control of the membership if this resolution should pass.

MAKE NO MISTAKE! This plan is an attempt to get more power into the hands of a few men and to oust from office Frederick L. Houghton as Secretary, and Malcolm H. Gardner whose life has been devoted to our interests as Superintendent of Advanced Registry.

These plain facts call for prompt action. The power that you have IS YOUR VOTE. If you cannot be present at the meeting DO NOT FAIL TO SEND YOUR PROXY SO THAT YOUR VOICE MAY BE HEARD in opposition to these dangerous propositions.

If you will sign the enclosed proxy and mail it back in the enclosed envelope, I will execute the trust in accordance with your wishes, and I kindly urge you to act at once.

Faithfully yours,
A. L. BROCKWAY.

MR. BRILL'S LETTER TO THE MEMBERS

POUGHQUAG, N. Y., May 19, 1921.

MY DEAR SIR:

I have received a letter from Judge Peasley of Connecticut, warning us against the proposal to buy or erect a building for centralizing the Association's business, which would deprive us of the valuable services of Mr. Houghton and Mr. Gardner and probably wipe out our entire reserve fund of \$343,000.00.

I have also received a letter from Mr. Brockway, of Syracuse, urging the reduction of the transfer fee from \$1.00 down to 50c. I heartily approve both of these propositions, and believe that every member feels the same about it, but these letters don't mention all of the danger; they point out only a part of it.

They have forgotten to mention the *greatest danger* of all, and I want you to know about it. This danger is very cunningly covered up in the innocent little paragraph at the bottom of page four, of the call for the annual meeting, which reads as follows:

"The By-Laws of the Association may from time to time be altered, amended or repealed, by the Board of Directors of the Association, as the advisability of such action may become apparent."

Now let us see what this means! Our by-laws govern our officers and directors. They are the only protection which the members, including you and me, have against extravagance and wrong doing; for 36 years the power to make, amend or repeal these by-laws, has been in the hands of the membership, where it rightfully belongs. Why, then, should we surrender this right at this time?

Don't take my word for it. Just turn to the by-laws, and observe that Section 1, Article 8, reads as follows: "Amendments to the constitution or by-laws, may be made at any duly qualified meeting of the corporation, provided *thirty days' notice* of such proposed amendment has been given by the secretary."

Notice the difference between this time honored by-law as it now exists, and the one they want to put through at the Syracuse meeting. If this attempt succeeds, a few directors could completely change our by-laws without consulting the membership, and *entirely without notice*. It would make the offices of secretary and superintendent of Advanced Registry, appointive by the directors instead of elective *by the members*, as it now is, and our faithful officials, Secretary Houghton and Superintendent Gardner, who have served us so nobly and so long, would probably be removed. It would take away from us the

only protection we now have in safeguarding our property interests in the Association.

We have \$343,000.00 in our reserve fund, and an annual income of about \$600,000.00. It is high time that somebody should use plain words. This move looks like the well laid plan of a few so-called "big men" to get control of our Association, and to so fix things that you and I, as members, will no longer have a word to say about how our affairs should be conducted. It looks like a plan to squeeze out the men who milk their own cows, and leave the "small fry" with nothing to say but pay the bills and keep still.

At the Philadelphia meeting, the directors passed a resolution, *behind closed doors*, giving Mr. Aitken \$12,000.00 a year, absolutely without authority, because the by-laws do not provide for a salary for the president. All former presidents have served without pay. Not a word about this \$12,000.00 salary appeared in the call for our annual meeting. It was never mentioned on the floor of the convention, and was concealed from the membership by the absolute silence of its sponsors. Furthermore, they have concealed it in the last budget which carefully lists the salaries of the secretary, the treasurer, the auditor and the superintendent of Advanced Registry, but it *does not say a word* about the largest salary of all, the \$12,000.00 paid to Mr. Aitken.

If a few directors will do a thing like this *when they have no authority*, what in the world are they likely to do when we give them the power to "alter, amend or repeal" our by-laws, without consulting us, and entirely without notice?

This proposed amendment is wrong in principle and deserves *overwhelming defeat*. I am sending you this letter as a warning, and I want your help. There is only one hope to save this desperate situation, Mr. Member, and that is *your vote and my vote*, not the vote of the politicians or of the millionaires in our Association. We breeders and dairymen are the backbone of our Association, because we are in the majority, and can win if we act right now and pull together.

If everyone of you will act and act quickly, we will defeat these efforts to take the control of this Association out of our hands. But, if we fail now, they will amend the by-laws so we can never get control of our own affairs again. *It will be too late.*

If you have already sent your proxy to Judge Peasley, of Cheshire, Conn.; Mr. Brockway, of Syracuse, or Mr. Newman, of Wyalusing, Pa., it is all right, as I understand they are all alarmed about these dangers and are going to fight this raid on our rights! If you have *not* sent your proxy, please don't delay a moment longer, but sign and mail it to me, and this is what I promise you I will do:

I solemnly promise to go to the Syracuse meeting, and to vote your proxy and to "fight my head off" if needs be, to help defeat these vicious plans. But to do so *I must have your support!* We can't win unless we *all* act. You know how important it is to have a big bunch of proxies to back up a fighter in a convention. Therefore, don't scatter your proxies too much, send them to me and get your friends to do the same.

We must reelect Mr. Houghton. We must reelect Mr. Gardner. We must stop extravagance. We must protect our by-laws. Will you help by mailing me your proxy to-day?

Very respectfully,
JACOB S. BRILL.

The letters of F. M. Pearsley and C. W. Newman will appear in our next issue.—Ed.

Much and loud noise is being made about coöperation in these days. In the midst of it all, there is one thing to remember, to-wit: Coöperation that does not cheapen your cost of selling, improve your service and get you a competitive market for your products is not a very good brand of coöperation.—*Sioux City Livestock Record*.

Whilst we deliberate how to begin a thing, it grows too late to begin it.—*Quintilian*.

Recently a husband came home half-shot. His wife finished the job.

THE PRACTICAL DAIRYMAN

DAIRY BARN CONSTRUCTION

COST

The cost of the dairy barn should be in proportion to the size of the farm, its income, and in keeping with the possible returns on capital invested. Barns may be built with the cost from \$25 to \$50 per cow, which will meet all requirements for satisfactory barns. As high as \$100 per cow can be invested without placing an undue overhead on the maintenance of a herd, but when the cost runs much higher than this, the interest on investment, depreciation, insurance and taxes are such that even good cows cannot make a profit, when they must pay for such high overhead. Enough money should be invested, however, to make a dairy barn substantial and provide conveniences for feeding, milking, and cleaning. Money invested in a dairy barn should be required to return at least 10 per cent on the investment, that is, each cow must first pay 10 per cent on her quota of capital invested in buildings, in addition to labor and feed requirements, before the net profit can be determined.

SUNLIGHT

Sunshine is the cheapest and best germicide and is one of the essentials for the normal growth and health of dairy stock. Therefore, dairy barn construction should be such as to provide all the sunlight possible. A minimum of 4 square feet of window glass per cow is required. Windows which are long up and down are best because they admit direct sun rays farther into the barn and therefore cover more floor space. Sunlight will not only help to kill undesirable bacteria, but will also aid in keeping the barn clean because dirt and dust are more easily seen and therefore more likely to be removed than in the case of a dark barn. No mistake can be made by putting in too many windows. The best size of a pane is one 10 by 12 inches, each sash containing nine panes, and each window should be put in from 4 to 5 feet from the floor to prevent breakage by the animals.

To get the most sunlight inside it is best to build a rectangular barn and to run long way north and south. Such an arrangement provides abundant sunshine on the east side in the morning and on the west side in the afternoon.

VENTILATION

A cow needs just as much air in the barn as she does on the outside. A normal cow breathes about 60 cubic feet of air per minute to provide the oxygen necessary to purify the blood

used for body purposes and milk production. If fresh air is not provided, the cow will retake into her system the carbon dioxide which is thrown off as a waste product, and if forced to live under these conditions for any length of time, she will have less disease-resisting powers, and will also handle feed less efficiently. In order to furnish the necessary fresh air, the barn should be constructed so as to allow 500 to 600 cubic feet of air space per cow.

The windows should be hinged at the bottom so as to open inward and so that the current of incoming air is directed upward and over the backs of the cows, thus avoiding direct draft. Several loft holes will offer further ventilation in carrying the warm air through the loft to the outside roof ventilators on the top of the barn of two-story construction. At milking time the loft hole doors may be closed to prevent dust from falling into the milking barn. In the case of a single-story barn these roof ventilators will be especially valuable in summer. In either case, however, the outside roof ventilators should be placed at intervals of 35 feet, or one for every twenty cows. These ventilators should be two feet square. Roof ventilators should be provided with dampers so as to allow partial closing in extremely cold weather to prevent the escape of too much of the body heat and thus make the barn too cold.

In case of the two-story barn, the loft holes can be made any size so long as they are provided with doors which may be shut to regulate the escape of body heat in cold weather.—*Clemson College Bulletin No. 62*.

PREVENTING HORNS FROM GROWING

When the calf is about ten days old you can feel a button-like lump where each horn will later appear. This is the best time to prevent the growth of horns. With scissors clip the hair from the button-like lump. Wrap the end of a stick of caustic potash or caustic soda in paper to protect your hands. Dip the end of a stick in water and hold it as you would a pencil. Rub the skin over the lump until it bleeds at the center. Rub vigorously, especially on the highest part of the lump and for a space around it about the size of a dime. Do not make it wet enough so the caustic potash will run.

Labor leaders to coal operators—"There are our demands. If they are not granted we will refuse to go on strike next winter."

The Old Home Farm



HOME OF CLEAN COWS

Just the place where you can get Purebred Heifer Calves of Quality and Breeding.

Eugene B. Bennett

Allamuchy -- New Jersey



JESSIE AAGGIE PAULINE LASS

12,000 lb. milk in a year 71 lb. milk in a day—just everyday work.

Come and see her, as well as her daughters and granddaughters in our A.C. CREDITED HERD.

Such animals are bred to

KING ORMSBY ENDERCAMP
a son of King of the Ormsbys from a 904 lb. year record daughter of Judge Segis.

Let us sell you some choice calves.

E. R. GELATT & SON
R. D. 1, Thompson, Pa.
Susquehanna County



A STUDY IN TYPE

Notice her top lines, the width of her hips, depth of body, size, and shape of udder, and the way her teats are placed.

This cow and 23 other members of our herd averaged 11,402 lb. milk in a year of C.T.A. work.

Owing to lack of room we wish to sell all our young calves.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

JAY B. HARBECK & SONS
Black Creek New York

CLUB ACTIVITIES

DELAWARE BREEDERS MEET AT WINTERTHUR

The second winter meeting of the Delaware Holstein-Friesian Breeders Association was held at the Winterthur Farms, February 24. Nearly 200 were present at the meeting which was presided over by the president, Harry B. Clark of Kenton, Del.

A judging contest was staged. The visitors were asked to attempt to place four cows in their relative places as producers according to the barn records. Although 175 took part in the contest, no one was able to correctly place the animals which were three-year-olds. Their milk records totaled 69,800 lb. Willard Cloud of Kennet Square estimated their total as 70,000 lb. and was awarded the prize, a handsome bull calf.

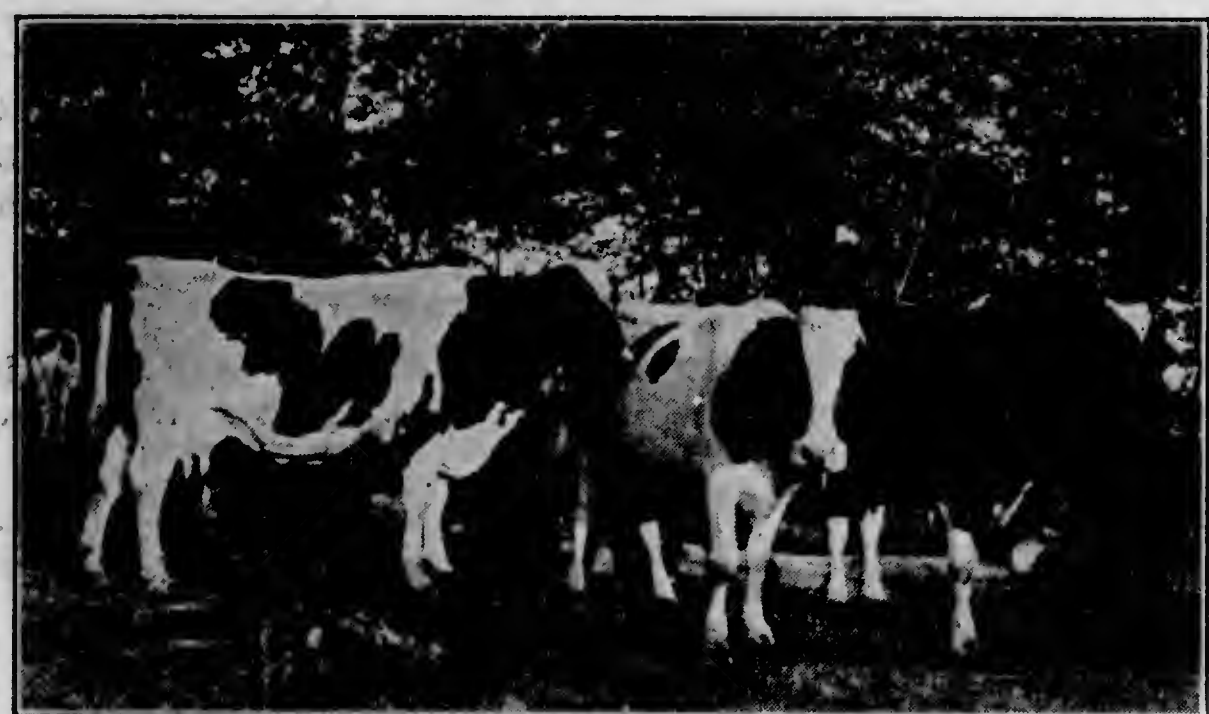
Miss M. E. Barger of the Interstate Milk Producers' Association gave an illustrated lecture, showing slides depicting dairy scenes in many countries. Miss Barger said that purebred Holstein-Friesians were first brought to America about one hundred years ago.

After dinner, which was served in the farm clubhouse, H. E. Robertson of York, Pa., spoke on retailing Holstein Milk. He said that milk from Holstein-Friesian cows had proven popular with mothers in his territory who desired the best milk for their infants.

J. Russell Danks, superintendent of the dairy department at Winterthur was nominated delegate to the convention to be held at Grand Rapids, Mich., June 4.

WAUKESHA BREEDERS MEETING

Members of the Waukesha County Holstein Breeders' Association re-elected their officers at a meeting held February 27 at Eagle, Wisconsin. They are: President, Fred J. Southcott,



The Kind We Raise

Cows of this size, type and evident producing capacity, bred and raised on this farm, are mated with

MODEL DARIUS KING SEGIS

whose dam produced 639.8 lb. milk in a week, averaged 79.8 lb. milk a day for three months and produced 2,771.2 lb. milk, 732.4 lb. butter in 10 months all as a two-year-old heifer.

This herd is Accredited.

Stock for sale at reasonable prices

FRED B. KEENEY,

Wyoming Co.

Laceyville, Pa.

Dousman; corresponding secretary, Will L. Baird; field secretary, L. V. Garvens. Mr. Southcott and Mr. Baird were re-elected members of the board of directors and Arthur Bennett was elected to succeed T. F. Schroeder as a member of the board.

The secretary-treasurer's report showed he handled \$118,412.44 during the past year.

After dinner, which was served in the parlors of the Congregational church, the members and friends listened to several addresses, the principal speakers being Dr. James S. Healy, on Possibilities of Federal Test Work, Stuart Reid on Coöperation Versus Competition, and J. F. Thomas who spoke on Progress in Area Testing and Cow Testing Association Work.

CONNECTICUT CLUB MEETING

Waldo S. Kellogg of Derby was elected president and Morton E. Pierpont of Waterbury, treasurer of the Connecticut Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association at its annual meeting held at the Connecticut Reformatory at Cheshire, February 21st. At the directors' meeting former President Angus P. Thorne was appointed secretary. Vice-presidents are as follows: Thomas Holt of Newington; George C. Erskine of Cheshire; Albert E. Johnson of Bethlehem; Lyman Keeler of Danbury; H. O. Daniels of Middletown; R. A. Birdsall of South Willington; E. C. Rogers of Putnam.

After lunch the visitors were taken through the Reformatory by Superintendent Erskine and saw the shops in which the boys are taught various trades. In the dairy barn one of the chief attractions was a fine string of daughters of Far Oaks Sir Homestead Darkness, the well-known show bull. The junior sire is North Star Neeltje Champion, who was just ten months old on the day of the meeting.

RE-ELECT HANSEN PRESIDENT

About 40 owners of Holstein cattle attended the annual meeting of the Scott County Breeders' Association held at Jordan, Minn., February 13.

President Axel Hansen discussed dairy conditions as he saw them during his travels in various parts of the country last fall.

The club will encourage calf club work by offering \$15.00 as prizes for Holstein calves exhibited next fall in the boys and girls club department at the Shakopee and Jordan fairs.

The officers were re-elected. They are: Axel Hansen, president; Jos. Erkens, vice-president; Jos. C. Munsch, treasurer; Edw. J. Leibbrand, secretary, who, together with Frank Suel, Henry Arens and Wm. F. Marschall, compose the board of directors.

CUNNINGHAM SUCCEEDS WHIPPLE

M. B. Cunningham was elected president, H. A. Simmons, vice president and Lloyd Whipple, secretary-treasurer of the Clarke County Holstein Breeders Association at a meeting held at Vancouver, Washington, February 14. Mr. Cunningham succeeded Mr. Whipple as president.

It is planned to hold a combined picnic and dairy institute some time during June when several dairy problem experts will be engaged to speak. The institute was planned originally for this winter but was postponed because of bad weather.

RE-ELECT WARFORD PRESIDENT

LaVerne Warford of Virgil, Illinois, was re-elected president of the Kane County Holstein Breeders' Association at the annual meeting held February 5th. Tracy Herd of Hampshire was elected vice-president and E. B. Cromer of Moosheart, secretary and treasurer. The latter is in charge of the dairy and poultry farm at Moosheart the great philanthropic institution owned by the the Loyal Order of Moose.

It is planned to show a county herd at the Central States fair, which will be held at Aurora next fall.

SOUTH DAKOTA ASSOCIATION MEETS

At a meeting held at Mitchell, S. D., February 11, the following were elected officers of the South Dakota Holstein Friesian association:

President, Frank Johnson, Hetland; vice president, B. C. Graber, Marion, and F. W. Barth, Mitchell, secretary. It was decided to encourage the formation and operation of boys and girls Holstein calf clubs and to hold an association picnic at Brookings in June.

WILL FURNISH THE CALVES

Members of the Henrico Holstein-Friesian Association at the annual meeting held at the Chamber of Commerce, Richmond, Va., on February 2d, re-elected J. A. Loving, president, H. W. Gill, was elected vice-president.

It is planned to hold a purebred Holstein calf sale in Westmoreland County during the month of April and calves are to be provided by the members of the Henrico County Association. The next meeting will be held some time in March.

FORM NEW IDAHO CLUB

At a meeting held in Caldwell, Idaho about the middle of February, Hermann Weick of Notus was elected president of the Canyon County Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association. J. G. Lupton was named vice president and D. A. Stubblefield of Caldwell was elected secretary and treasurer. These officers, with Clarence King and Fred Osterkamp constitute the board of directors.

The association went on record as favoring a bill which would require a license to sell oleomargarine, another bill that would prevent false advertising of imitation dairy products and favoring a bill creating a director of dairying in the State Department of Agriculture. A number of members spoke advocating calf club work.

MANUFACTURED MILK MARKETS

Imports of butter, cheese and manufactured milk showed a big falling off for December 1924 as compared to the corresponding month of the previous year, the amount being only about a quarter of the amount imported a year ago. The figures for December 1924, were 760,278 lb. against 3,038,942 lb. for December 1923. The amount of cheese imported during December 1924, was 5,632,014 lb., while during December 1923, the amount was 7,284,212 lb. The imports of condensed, evaporated and powdered milk were 538,458 lb., while during December 1923, 1,356,982 lb. were brought into this country.

The amount of butter exported during the last month of the recently ended year was 481,252 lb., as compared to 422,746 lb. for December 1923. More than 8,000,000 lb. were exported during the recently ended year, against less than 6,000,000 lb. for the year 1923. Cheese exports tell a different story for 4,299,127 lb. were sent out of this country during 1924, while 8,331,321 lb. were exported during the previous twelve months. More than twice as much was exported in December as was exported in the corresponding month of the previous year, the figures being 647,998 lb. against 320,943 lb.

The oleomargarin trade shows a great falling off. A little more than three and one-half million pounds were exported during 1923, while only a trifle over 900,000 pounds were sent out of this country during the past year.

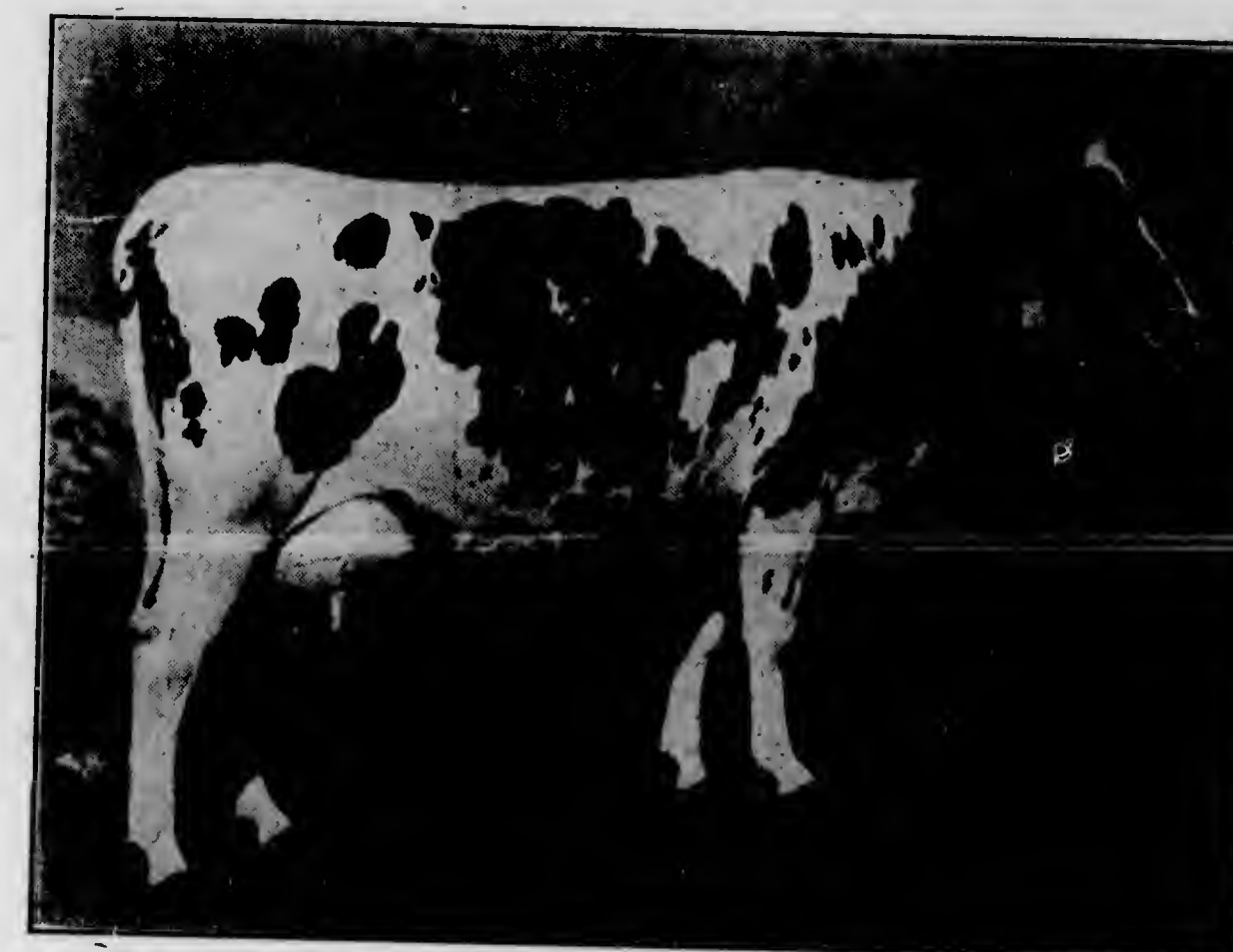
REVIVAL OF GERMAN BUTTER IMPORTS

German demand for foreign butter within the past year revived to such a degree as to affect materially the world butter market. In fact, the recently renewed butter import trade of Germany is about the most encouraging development, from the point of view of the butter producer, in the whole foreign situation at the present time. In the first eight months of 1924 there was imported into Germany a total of 62,043,058 lb. butter. Imports during the preceding year were almost negligible. Economic conditions in that country were such that even the domestic product could not be purchased freely in the German cities. A competent observer reports that on one particular day last year there was just one barrel of butter in all Berlin. While Germany must continue to import butter, much of

course, depends upon general economic developments in that country as to how near the imports may again approach the volume of 111,000,000 lb. imported annually before the war. It is still somewhat uncertain, too, what policy may finally be adopted in Germany regarding the proposed import duty on butter. On the whole, however, it appears now that economic conditions are such that if no considerable import duty on butter is imposed, German demand may be the most important factor in relieving the American butter market from foreign competition.

RYE HILL KORNDYKE KONIGEN

A milk record of 25,207 lb. in one year, second in Missouri to the famous Missouri Chief Josephine, has been made by Rye Hill Korndyke Konigen, owned at Fredmar Farm, F. W. A. Vesper proprietor. Josephine's record was 26,861.5 lb.



RYE HILL, KORNDYKE KONIGEN
25,207 lbs. milk in 365 days as junior four-year-old. Owned by F. W. A. Vesper, St. Louis, Mo. Photographed as a two-year-old.

The butter record of Rye Hill Korndyke Konigen was 953.63 lb. and was made as a four-year-old.

As a junior two-year-old this heifer produced 22,686.6 lb. milk and 824.57 lb. butter in 365 days. During her latest test she was cared for by E. E. Brasfield, a 1923 graduate of the Missouri College of Agriculture.

DEMAND FOR TESTED STOCK

More than twenty carloads of purebred Holstein cattle were sold during 1924 by John C. Buth, sales manager of the Kent County Holstein Breeders' Association. During 1923 the association sold only two carloads. The gain is attributed to the fact that all herds in Kent County, Michigan, have been tested for bovine tuberculosis.

Fond Parent—"Now, Doris, if you won't kiss your uncle, I shall have to send you to bed."

Doris (after a few moments' silence)—"Very well—good-night, mama."



YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED to this Accredited Herd in which there has never been a case of Abortion.

REASONABLE PRICES ON YOUNG STOCK

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

SCRANTON

PENNSYLVANIA



SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER,
Chambersburg, Penna.

INGERSOLL DOLLAR STROPPER

Robert H. Ingersoll, originator of the famous Ingersoll Watch, offers you his remarkable new invention that brings back keenness to used blades, makes them last longer and give clean, smooth, comfortable shaves. Already satisfying thousands.

Hundreds of Shaves From Every Blade

The INGERSOLL DOLLAR STROPPER makes it possible to keep razor blades good for a whole year—HUNDREDS OF SHAVES FROM EVERY BLADE! That means no more discarding of blades after a few shaves. Resharpen them, and Save \$5 to \$10 a yr.

Prove that the Ingersoll Dollar Strop is all we claim. Send \$1.00 for outfit complete with 12 inch Strop and Patent Nickel Plated Holder. Automatically puts scientifically keen edge on blades. Money back guaranteed if ten day trial doesn't convince that Mr. Ingersoll's new invention solves your razor blade troubles. Write today, mentioning make of razor used. Robt. H. Ingersoll, Pres.

THE NEWTON PRODUCTS CO.,
Box 930 Milwaukee, Wis.

PEDIGREES

Twelve years' experience compiling up-to-date, neat and accurate pedigrees.
4-gen., 8% by 11—3 copies \$0.75
4-gen., 13 by 16—3 copies 1.25
5-gen., 3 copies 2.00
Sends us your order to-day—immediate attention.

BACKUS PEDIGREE CO.,
Box E, Mexico, N. Y.

Twenty Head of Registered Holsteins soon due to freshen. Heavy Milkers. Heifer and bull calves from 2 to 12 months old. Priced for Quick Sale.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

J. R. FROST
Munnsville, New York

"GENUINE ASPIRIN TABLETS"—100 GOSNEY'S GENUINE ASPIRIN TABLETS, 45c, MAILED PREPAID. GUARANTEED. Sample Free. Agents Wanted. GOSNEY, New Dorp, New York.

Mrs. A.—"I've planned such a delightful surprise for my husband."

Mrs. B.—"What is it?"

Mrs. A.—"He'll be getting his spring suit out shortly and I've put a quarter in one of the pockets."

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

March 23—New Freedom, Pa., Frederick Snyder Dispersal.
March 23—Dalton, Pa., G. A. Spencer Herd Dispersal.
March 25—Harrisburg, Pa., Bonnymead Herd Dispersal.
March 25—Durand, Mich., V. I. Sexton & Son Dispersal Sale.
March 25—Copake, N. Y., Langdonhurst Stock Farm Dispersal.
March 25—Bowmanville, Ont., Durham County Holstein Club Sale.
March 25—Liverpool, N. Y., Hawley & Murphy Dispersal.
March 26—Tyrone, Pa., Geo. C. Wilson Herd Dispersal.
March 31—Topeka, Kansas, Kansas State Sale.
April 1—Lambertville, N. J., L. R. Harris Herd Dispersal.
April 2—Waukesha, Wis., Waukesha County Holstein Breeders Annual Spring Sale.
April 2—Andover, Ohio, B. L. Creech Sale.
April 10—Mt. Holley Springs, Md., W. W. Yeingst Sale.
April 15—Wellsboro, Pa., Blacres Dispersal.
April 18—Wallum Lake, R. I., J. Ernest Singleton Dispersal.
April 21—Royal Oak, Mich., George C. Spangenberg Sale.
April 22—Northfield, Minn., C. E. Ovestrud Dispersal.
April 28—New London, Wis., H. C. Strichman Dispersal.
April 29—Munroe, Wis., Green County Holstein Breeders' Ass'n.
April 29—30, May 1—Abington, Pa., Fourth Brentwood Show and Sale.
May 6—7—Syracuse, N. Y., New York State Sale.
May 8—Lake Mills, Wis., Lake Mills Breeders' Sale.
May 8—Hopewell Junction, N. Y., Reduction Sale, Henry Morgenthau, Jr.
May 9—Troy, Pa., Troy-Canton Consignment Sale.

LAST CALL

G. A. Spencer herd dispersal at Dalton, Pa., March 23d.
Bonnymeads Farms herd dispersal to be held at Harrisburg, Pa., March 25th.
George C. Wilson herd dispersal at Tyrone, Pa., March 26th.
L. R. Harris will disperse his herd at Lambertville, N. J., April 1st.

HOLSTEIN SALE AT TYRONE, PA.

On Thursday, March 26, at Tyrone, Pa., the entire herd of purebred Holsteins owned by George C. Wilson will be dispersed. This herd is headed by Lola Cybele Pontiac Homestead, a three-year-old son of the 30.48-lb. cow, Cybele Walker Ramoua Fayne. This cow has a year record of 1,105.33 lb. butter, 23,734.5 lb. milk and she is a granddaughter of Mooie Fayne De Kol.

The Wilson herdsire is by Lola Segis Pontiac Homestead, a son of Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King, famous for the show qualities of his daughters and granddaughters and for being the sire of May Walker Ollie Homestead, 31,610.6 lb. milk, 1,523.23 lb. butter in a year, the American dairy champion in yearly work. Lola Segis Pontiac Homestead is a son of Lola Pontiac Segis, 772.8 lb. milk, 34.132 lb. butter in seven days, 24,292.6 lb. milk, 1,012.52 lb. butter in a year as a junior four-year-old. Lola Pontiac Segis is one of the good daughters of King Segis Pontiac Count.

The dam and sire's dam of the Wilson herdsire have records that average 32.3 lb. butter in seven days, 1,058.9 lb. butter in yearly work.

There are nine young daughters of Lola Cybele Pontiac Homestead in the sale as well as one daughter of a 36-lb. sire, one daughter of a 32-lb. sire and a granddaughter of May Walker Ollie Homestead, the American Champion for year work.

In addition to the heifers there are eleven cows selected for individuality and breeding and handled for production. The Wilson herd of which W. W. Seeds is superintendent, is under state and federal supervision and 100% clean.

A LITTLE MORE ABOUT THE BONNYMEADS HERD

Contrary to the general belief, the Bonnymeads Farms are not being broken up although the herd which has been established over thirty years, will be sold at public auction, March 25. A number of changes will be made and the big barn, which has been a center of attraction for many years and to which visitors to Harrisburg, interested in agriculture were usually taken, will be fixed over into an orphanage. A portion of the fields surrounding the barn will be used as orphanage grounds. Plans are not completed at the present time and we assure our readers that when the new arrangements are made we will be pleased to carry the news and if possible to show pictures of the orphanage and some of its inmates. Owing to the alterations which are necessary it will be many months before any cattle will be required to furnish milk for the orphanage. While it is to be regretted that such an old established herd is to be dispersed, the reason is a good one.

The Bonnymeads cows have been milked twice a day and have made splendid records, several producing over 14,000 lb. milk in a year, and it must not be overlooked that during 1924, the output of the entire herd of sixty milkers, one-third

of which were in their first lactation period, averaged over 10,000 lb. There are few herds in the country of equal size that equal this showing.

The auctioneers on this occasion will be Colonel J. C. Hess of Hershey, a local auctioneer in such demand that he is kept going practically every working day and Colonel Glenn R. Mead of East Aurora, New York, who comes south on this occasion, will officiate at the "Bert" Spencer sale at Dalton on March 23 and then will help to sell over one hundred head on the Bonnymeads Farm on the 25th. S. R. Miller of Chambersburg, Pa., without whom no sale in Southern Pennsylvania is complete, will expound the pedigrees.

The Bonnymeads Farms are located one mile east of Harrisburg on the William Penn Highway, which passes by the office and the main barn at which the sale will be held. Parties coming by train can take the trolley marked "H" which leaves Market Square, Harrisburg, on the hour and half hour and passes by the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroad stations, a few minutes later and runs along the William Penn Highway, passing by the farms. The conductor will tell you where to get off. Don't overlook the fact that the Bonnymeads herd is under state and federal supervision and that all animals are sold subject to the standard sixty day retest. Visitors to the Bonnymeads sale are invited to visit the office of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN in the Evangelical Building, Third and Reily Sts., Harrisburg.

DISPERSAL OF NEW JERSEY ACCREDITED HERD

By R. AUSTIN BACKUS

L. R. Harris, who carefully selected a very high quality herd of about 30 head, because of going into other business, has found it necessary to disperse his herd at his farm at Lambertville, New Jersey on Wednesday, April 1st.

This was the first accredited herd in his county, and every milking animal in the herd has made official records except two first calf heifers.

Among the animals in the herd is a 24.71-lb four-year-old—who made 903 lb. butter in a year and produced 22,000 lb. milk. Also a 24.76-lb. four-year-old Mt. Hermon bred cow. Likewise a 24-lb three-year-old with her three daughters, and a 20.72-lb. two-year-old and her two daughters.

All the animals are outstanding individuals, for even first calf heifers in this herd are milking over 70 lb. milk in a day, and individual animals of the herd have averaged as high as 80 lb. milk in a day for 100 days. The senior Herdsire is a wonderful show bull—having been made Junior Champion at Trenton in 1921 and Grand Champion at Fleming and second at Springfield, Mass. in 1922. His dam is a twice 32-lb cow and his ten nearest dams average over 31-lb. Eight daughters of this bull will be sold—all from high record dams which are in the herd. The junior Herdsire is a son of King of the Sadie Vales—from a 28-lb four-year-old—who made 939 lb. in a year.

All interested in increasing the production and quality of their herds should avail themselves of this wonderful opportunity.

The sale is under the management of R. Austin Backus, Mexico, N. Y., with Baxter as auctioneer.

FIVE CLEAN TESTS

Too late for insertion in the issue of March 8, an advertisement was received from G. A. Spencer of Dalton, Pa., announcing that his entire herd of accredited Holsteins would be dispersed March 23.

The Spencer herd enjoys a well deserved reputation for individuality and production. It contains thirty-eight head of females and is a young herd for there is only one animal that has passed the age of five years. There are twenty cows a few of which are due to freshen about sale time, some of them will freshen next fall and there are also two-year-old heifers due to freshen at that time.

The blood lines are those best known in northern Pennsylvania. Many of the animals trace to Sir Veeman Hengerveld, King Korndyke Sadie Vale or King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje, sires with a nation-wide reputation.

The Spencer herd is fully accredited, in fact, has passed five clean tests. Glenn R. Mead of East Aurora, N. Y., will be the auctioneer and the sale will start promptly at noon, March 23.

OHIO ACCREDITED HERD SOLD

The accredited herd of Spayd & Wright was dispersed on the Wright farm about five miles from Bellevue, Ohio on February 27. There were thirty-eight purebred Holsteins in this sale, nine of them under two years old and the average was \$105.36, the total being \$4,004. In addition there were two registered Jerseys and fifteen grade cows of different breeds. One of the registered Jerseys went for \$90 and the other for \$87.50 and the average for the grades was \$68.

The top price was \$250 received for Josephine Burke De Kol Pontiac, a five-year-old granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs. Her dam as a four-year-old made 24.4 lb. butter, 651 lb. milk in a week, was from a 26 lb. cow and was sired by a son of Sandes De Kol Burke. Josephine's bull calf brought \$47.50. Two cows sold for \$200 each. They were full sisters, Minnie Korndyke Hengerveld, a six-year-old and Midget Korndyke Hengerveld, a four-year-old, granddaughters of Hengerveld Homestead De Kol from a 21 lb. three-year-old granddaughter of Pontiac Korndyke.

Colonel C. E. Baylor was the auctioneer and the sale was managed by F. G. Johnston of Columbus, Ohio.



This grand old cow produced 95 lb. milk in a day. She has sisters, daughters and granddaughters in Catatank Herd.

They are bred to

MAPLE CORNER SUPREME

whose dam produced 32.63 lb. butter, 629.6 lb. milk in 7 days. His six nearest dams average 35.11 lb. butter.

Will sell Cows, Heifers or Calves.

L. A. FISHER

Spencer, New York. Tioga Co.

WE BREED HOLSTEINS

for size, type, health and economical production. If you want fresh cows, springers, heifers or young bulls, the following breeders and dairymen, located within a half hour's drive from Wyalusing, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, have them.

You are invited to inspect our herds and do your own picking.

L. L. Allis Rummerfield
A. L. Burlington ... Wyalusing
James Eastman Orwell
John H. Howard ... Wyalusing
F. B. Keeney Laceyville
W. B. Kennedy & Son
..... Wyalusing

Twenty 1000 lb. Sisters

Are You Aware That



ORMSBY KORNDYKE HOCKSTER LAD

the head of our Accredited Herd has TWENTY Sisters that have each produced over 1,000 lb. butter in Yearly Test—that he is by Ormsby Korndyke Lad from a 35 lb. cow that heads a 30-lb. three generation group?

Let us sell you one of his sons. Can also spare a few heifers.

CHENEY BROTHERS & JONES
Randolph, Virginia.

Cow Testing Association Reports

GRADE AND PUREBRED

The leader in the Westfield Cow Testing Association for the month of January was a grade Holstein owned by W. H. McCullough. She is credited with 89.7 lb. fat, 1,868 lb. milk. Jewel, purebred Holstein, owned by H. A. Freed of Racine was second with 77.5 lb. fat, 2,040 lb. milk. The five leading cows were black and white.

During the month 24 herds containing 274 cows were tested by Mr. John Barto. Of this number 44 cows produced over 40 lb. butterfat, 15 over 50 lb. while 18 exceeded over 1,200 lb. milk. The Westfield Association operates in part of Lawrence County, Pa.

LEADING TEN PUREBRED HOLSTEINS

Purebred Holsteins owned by J. H. Lear of Carlisle, Pa., were first and second in the Cumberland County Testing Association for the month of February. Desse being credited with 87.1 lb. fat, 1,643 lb. milk and Spot with 81.5 lb. fat, 1,941 lb. milk. The highest milk producer was Adeline owned by Paul C. Gible of Hogestown. She produced 2,474 lb. milk. Her fat production, 79.2 was third. Virginia owned by Ivo V. Otto of Carlisle produced 2,194 lb. milk, 75.7 lb. fat. Mr. Otto had two, Mr. Gible three, Mr. Lear three, and A. N. Lehman two in the honor list, the leading ten cows all being purebred Holsteins. These ten averaged 1,943 lb. milk, 72 lb. fat and their average test was 3.7%.

During the month 25 herds containing 221 cows in milk were tested by A. A. Raudabaugh of New Kingston. Of this number 65 produced over 40 lb. fat, 27 over 50 lb. while 53 cows exceeded 1,200

lb. milk. Ten cows were discarded because of being unprofitable and seven were butchered.

The Gible herd averaged 1,675 lb. milk, 54.6 lb. butterfat and led the herd average division. The Lear herd, which consists of 11 purebred Holsteins, stands second with 1,436 lb. milk, 51.3 lb. fat.

C. G. Niesley has purchased a purebred Holstein bull calf from the I. V. Otto herd. The dam of this calf has a five-year average of 13,817.4 lb. milk, 581.5 lb. butterfat.

Drinking cups were installed in the stables of Vance McCormick, J. W. Raudabaugh and Paul N. Lehman. The result was an average daily increase of 2½ lb. milk.

HOLSTEINS LEAD IN VIRGINIA

The herd of eighteen purebred and grade Holsteins owned by S. C. Harley, Manassas, Va., took high butterfat average in the Prince William County cow testing association for the month of February. The herd averaged 993 lb. milk and 37.8 lb. butterfat. W. T. Thomasson's herd of 29 grade and purebred Holsteins was second high butterfat herd with an average of 960 lb. and 33.2 lb. The herd of J. N. House consisting of 22 purebred and grade Holsteins had third high average with 989 lb. and 34.2 lb.

Segis Queen Homestead, a purebred Holstein in the herd of P. A. Lewis, was high butterfat cow for the month. She gave 1,753 lb. milk containing 85.8 lb. butterfat. Grace Butler, a grade Holstein in the same herd, carried second butterfat honors with 1,745 lb. milk and 69.8 lb. butterfat.

A total of 565 cows were tested in the

Association. Seventy-seven dry cows were recorded during the month. Of the 483 milking cows, 56 made over 40 lb. butterfat and 25 made over 50 lb. butterfat. Eight made over 60 lb. butterfat. A total of 373,272 lb. milk and 13,823.4 lb. butterfat were made in the Association during the month. Seven unprofitable cows were sold.

ILLINOIS COW TESTING

A purebred Holstein owned by W. T. Rawleigh, Freeport, led the Illinois Cow Testing Association for January by producing 2,986 lb. milk, 134.2 lb. butterfat; purebred Holsteins owned on the Rock River Farm at Byron were second and third with 2,712 lb. milk, 103.2 lb. fat and 3,026 lb. milk, 93.8 lb. fat respectively. A grade Red Poll was next followed by four purebred Holsteins, then a registered Brown Swiss and then another purebred Holstein. Each of these ten animals produced 83.5 lb. fat or more.

The leading herd consisted of six purebred Holsteins owned by F. Beckman, Deerfield. Their average was 54.1 lb. fat, 1,649 lb. milk. The herd of Frank Plack, consisting of 13 purebred and grade Holsteins, averaged 1,536 lb. milk 53.4 lb. fat while 19 purebreds owned by A. D. Cornue of Hebron averaged 1,251 lb. milk 47.3 lb. fat.

Twenty-two associations reported production. In twelve of these the largest producing cows were purebred Holsteins while three other associations were headed by grade Holsteins. In exactly half of the Illinois associations the highest producing herd consisted of purebred Holsteins while in four others the leading herd was part purebred and part grade Holstein.

BEST COW AND BEST HERD

A registered Holstein owned by J. D. McDonald of West Salem, Wisconsin produced 14,606 lb. milk, 541.5 lb. fat last year in the West Salem-Bangor Cow Testing association. The McDonald herd averaged 12,455 lb. milk, 453.2 lb. butterfat.

The average production of the 356 cows completing the year's work was 7,374 lb. milk, 316.1 lb. fat. No less than 99 averaged a pound of fat daily for the year, 49 produced between 400 and 500 lb. and 11 exceeded 500 lb.

STATE PUREBRED HERD

The state reformatory at Ionia, Michigan owns a good purebred Holstein herd of 162 animals. Nearly 60 cows have A. R. O. records. One, Reformatory Century Pontiac has a seven-day record of 31.39 lb. butter and a 334-day record of 1,018.96 lb. The test was ended by her freshening. Last July the 60 cows in milk averaged 1,343.5 lb. which is said to be the record for state institutional herds. The entire production of the herd is consumed at the institution.

PENNSYLVANIA COW TESTING

In January, 9,241 cows were tested in the 28 Pennsylvania associations. Of this number 1,170 exceeded 40 lb. fat, 411 gave more than 50 lb. and 773 produced over 1,200 lb. milk. The highest milk producer was a grade Holstein owned by G. H. Henry & Son, enrolled in the Edinboro Association. She is credited with 2,623 lb. milk and her production of 89.2 lb. fat was second being exceeded by another grade Holstein owned by John Doane with 99.4 lb. fat. The third highest fat producer was owned by Mast Stoltzfus of Morgantown, is a purebred, and is credited with 88.1 lb. fat. Registered Holsteins are second and third for milk production. One owned by A. C. Yoder of Mifflin County is credited with 2,486 lb. and the other owned by John H. Neuber in the Sullivan

County Association producing 2,576 lb.

Cumberland County led in ten cow average, the figures being 69 lb. fat, Juniata being second with 67.9 lb. The Washington County Association finished its year's work with an average production of 8,100 lb. milk, 291.7 lb. fat. The highest producer is a registered Holstein owned by T. L. McCarrell of Hickory and produced 21,399 lb. milk, 742 lb. butterfat. The McCarrell herd had the best average 448.3 lb. fat being 107 lb. ahead of its nearest competitor.

The report for the Center County Association, which closed its first year of work last August, says that the leader, a purebred Holstein, was owned by J. J. Markle of State College and produced 10,010 lb. milk, 523 butterfat. The purebred Holstein herd of A. C. Hartle and Bros. of Bellefonte averaged 344.2 lb. butterfat, the highest figures reported.

GOOD IOWA HERD

William M. Voelker of Ryan, Iowa has a herd of fifteen purebred Holstein cows that averaged during January 52.5 lb. butterfat, one cow making 124.5 lb. She was the second cow in the state and the herd ranked third for the month.

Mr. Voelker says his father started with purebred Holsteins twenty years ago and every effort has been made to build up a producing herd. The majority of the cows carry Segis blood and the herd sire is a son of Sir Johanna Payne. The oldest cow in the barn, a daughter of Sir Johanna Payne, is seven years old. During January six two-year-old heifers averaged 62 lb. fat. Mr. Voelker is also a breeder of Silver Laced Wyandotte chickens and Chester White hogs.

FIRST TESTING IN COUNTY

Howard L. Hurd of Knox Ridge, Me., recently made creditable official records on some of the animals in his fine herd of registered Holsteins. Harry Goodine of Orono was the official tester. One two-year-old heifer produced

370.6 lb. milk, 14.15 lb. butter and another made 368.6 lb. milk, 14.14 lb. butter; a three-year-old made 402.8 lb. milk, 15.87 lb. butter. There were two four-year-olds in the bunch, one made 542.6 lb. milk, 20.87 lb. butter and the other 581.3 lb. milk, 22.04 lb. butter. This second went off her feed during the latter part of the test or would have made over 600 lb. milk. Her best day was 93 lb. The testing was done under adverse conditions, without any fitting and the cows were kept in stanchions. All the records made represent their everyday dairy work.

This is the first advanced registry testing ever done in Waldo County and indicates that this county has just as good cows as can be found in other dairy sections of the state.

HONORED IN OWN COUNTRY

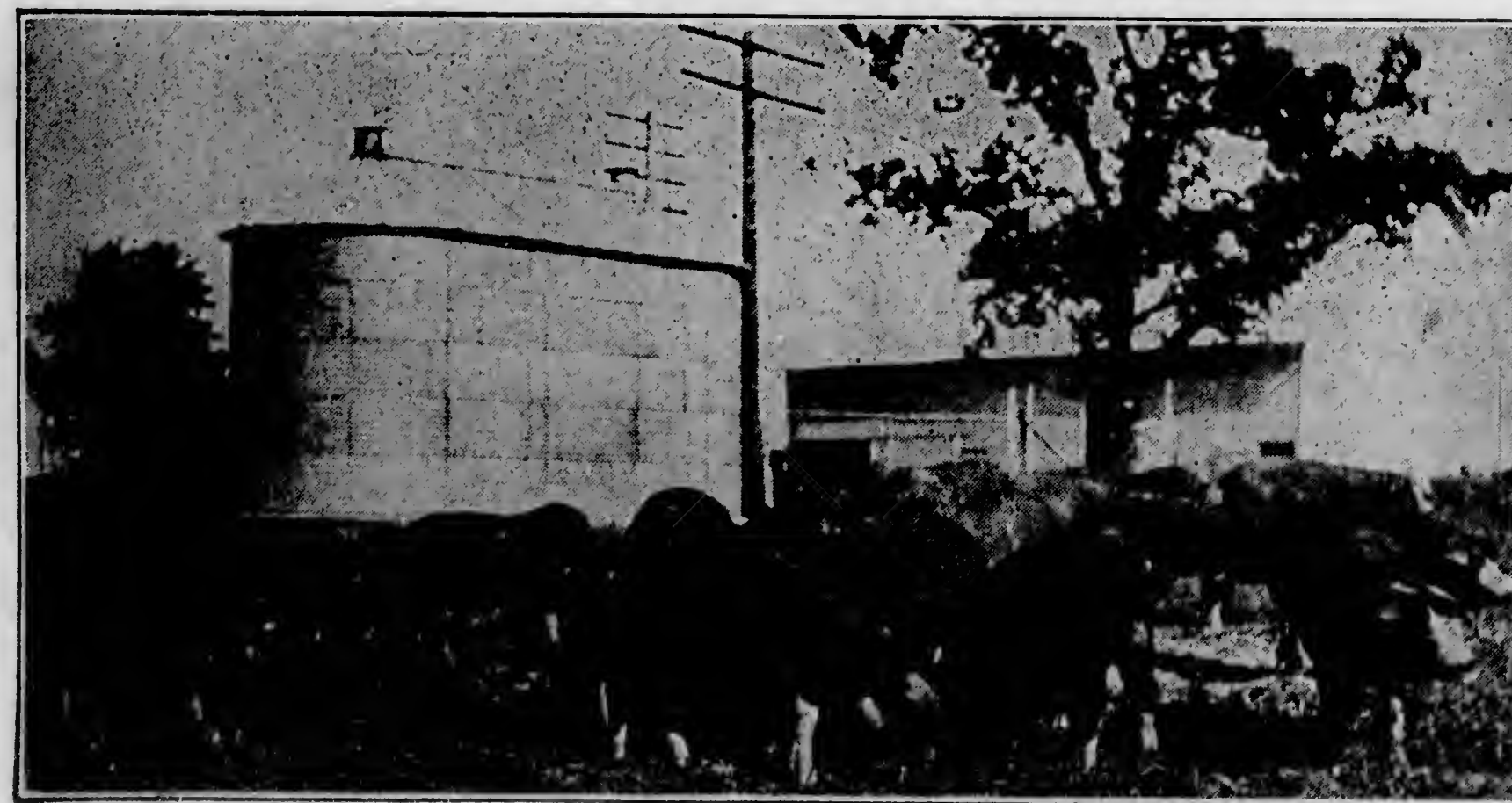
T. J. Hilliard of Fairfield, Ill., is experiencing quite a demand for any Holsteins he cares to sell, and better yet, the demand comes from his own neighborhood showing that his cattle are highly esteemed by those who should know them best. Four different parties from Fairfield recently purchased purebreds from Mr. Hilliard. To Norman Heidinger went a young bull about eighteen months old; Amos McNeil also took a bull; Hal Bradshaw purchased three two-year-old heifers and a sale was also made to Mr. Blaney. When it is considered that these four men all get their mail from Fairfield, it certainly indicates that the Holstein herd owned by Mr. Hilliard has a splendid local reputation for both individuality and production.

"Papa, what do you do all day long at the office?" inquired the young daughter of the editor of THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

"Oh, nothing," replied her father, deeply absorbed in the evening paper.

"Well, then," pursued the little girl, "how do you know when you are through?"

A Co-operative Poland China Swine Journal, Owned by the Breeders; Upward of 400 Poland China Breeders now own this Swine and Farm Journal devoted to the interest of pure bred stock. Every Breeder of Poland China Hogs Should become a member of this Co-operative Journal.



Full Information Free—Write Today for Sample Copy.

This Journal keeps you posted on the care and feeding of the hog. Much valuable information, worth many times your investment.

COMBINE THE COW and SOW as the real MORTGAGE lifter.

Advertising rates on economy basis. Don't miss a single copy of this interesting Journal.

Subscription 1 year, 50c; 3 years, \$1.

THE POLAND CHINA ADVERTISER, : : : : Bluffton, Ohio

SPECIAL

We offer TWO Bull calves born March 1st. Both are from cows that produced over 22 lb. butter, 500 lb. milk in 7 days as three-year-old heifers. Both are by our high class herdsire. Also have other choice calves—male and female—from good producing dams.

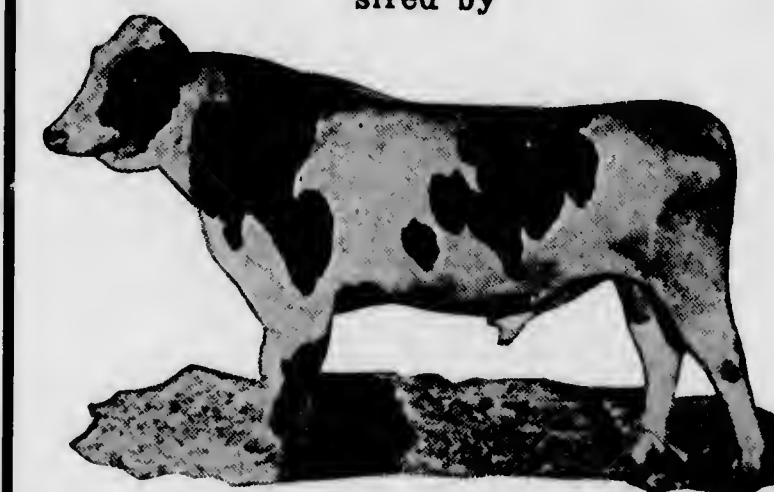
This herd has been established 22 years and is on the ACCREDITED list.

MRS. MARY F. WITTER & SON

Allegany Co., Cuba, N. Y.

YOUNG STOCK

sired by



MAPLE CORNER SUPREME

His dam produced 32.6 lb. butter in 7 days and averaged 83.6 lb. milk for 30 days.

His six nearest dams average 35.11 lb. butter and he is a choice individual.

The females in this herd are good individuals and big producers. Nearly all have creditable official records. Buy from this Accredited Herd.

C. F. GRIDLEY,

Tioga County, Candor, N. Y.

60 Accredited Holsteins

Cows with individuality bound to please—big milkers and profit earners.

Heifers and calves increasing in value every day.

Waldron Herd is headed by two splendidly bred sires

KING SYLVIA PONTIAC PIETJE and KING DIXIE KEYES

Big records all over their pedigrees.

Entire Herd has passed a CLEAN T.B. Test and is under State and Federal Supervision.

Our stock will please you and we want to sell.

MRS. MAUD DWIGHT
Chenango Co.
South Otselic, N. Y.

FOR ONLY \$50

Choice Bull Calf

Born December 1, 1924
Evenly marked, good
every way

Sire: GRAND CHAMPION
SEGIS 2d. His dam made over
37 lb. butter in 7 days as a four-
year-old; his seven nearest tested
dams average 32.8 lb.

Dam: SEGIS SUNNYMEDE
ALBINA, 8,820 lb. milk, 309.4 lb.
butterfat in 190 days of C. T. A.
work as a three-year-old. A cow
of good size and conformation, a
nice milker with an exceptionally
well shaped udder.

This herd is ACCREDITED

DE WITT GRIFFING

Heart Lake Pennsylvania
Susquehanna Co.



OUR BIG BLACK COW

Notice her topline, depth of body, length,
shape of udder and general dairy quality.

She and her stablemates are bred to
KING HENGVERELD LEFA JOH
a son of King Joh from a 32 lb. daughter
of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka.

Herd Accredited — Never a Reactor.
Quality High — Prices Low.

RALPH C. JACKSON

Conneaut Lake, Crawford Co., Pa.

Allegany County Cattle

have a splendid record for health
as well as type and Production.

The following herd owners living
close to Cuba, New York, who
work their own farms and milk
their own cows, offer you purebred
Holsteins that will earn for YOU
a profit over feed cost.

Their herds, with one exception,
are all ACCREDITED—the ex-
ception passed clean when recently
tested.

Amsden Bros. Cuba
Roy Chamberlain. Canadea
Glenn German. Cuba
Jay B. Harbeck & Sons.
..... Black Creek
Glenn L. Warner. Cuba
Mary F. Witter & Son. Cuba

COW TESTING ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONS

By J. H. LEWIS

Rockwell & Katterhenry, of Beloit,
Rock County, Wisconsin, members of the
Beloit Cow Testing Association, have
achieved the goal of their ambition by
returning one of the cows of their herd
the top butterfat producer of the state in
cow testing association work. The cow
that recently won the title answers to the
sweetly seductive title of "Beauty."

Beauty, according to the testimony of
her proud owners, is a grade cow. Her



THE GRADE HOLSTEIN, BEAUTY
22,950 lb. milk, 872.1 lb. fat in a year.
Champion of Wisconsin C. T. A.

sire was a son of Mercedes Lad Johanna
but was never recorded. She was shown
at the National Dairy Show in Milwaukee
and acquitted herself for the year with
distinction by giving birth to a nice heifer
calf. Her half sister "Kit" has a record
of 804.2 lb. butterfat in her year in cow
testing association work, placing her in
high position among the top notch pro-
ducers, a very fine record of itself were
it not for the swift pace set by her own
kinslady.

Following is the record of the Rock-
well & Katterhenry herd in the associa-
tion year 1924:

	MILK (LB.)	FAT (LB.)
Beauty	22,950	872.1
Kit	23,374	804.2
Margie	15,904	547.6
Blossom	14,924	544.2
Black Legs	16,108	541.2
Betty	13,446	410.3
Canary	12,081	437.6
Carnation	13,339	440.8
Johanna	12,330	400.7

Rockwell & Katterhenry have been
on the farm they now operate since
1913, and they have been members of
the Beloit Cow Testing Association four
years. They showed 18 head of Hol-
steins in the grade cow classes at the
National Dairy Show and took five firsts
out of a possible six.

At present the herd consists of 60 head
of cows and heifers. They are all big,
stretchy animals, with ample consuming
power and are in mighty good hands
from the standpoint of care and intelli-
gent feeding. At the head of the herd is
the bull Clothilde Creamelle Denver, pur-
chased from the Jefferson County Farm.

A. J. Cramer, fieldman for the Rock
County district of the Wisconsin State
Dairy Association camped on the Rock-
well & Katterhenry farm to make sure
that the record of production was unim-
peachable when given out. Local testers,
when a good cow is running high on pro-
duction, are sometimes inclined to put on
all the cow can carry and perhaps stretch
a point or two in her favor. Cramer is
a stickler for accuracy and, district or
no district, when a cow shows a ten-
dency toward championship honors he
steps in to see that she is timed as accu-
rately as a race horse legally entered on
a well organized circuit. For that reason
the record made by the Beloit cow is
therefore all the more cause of con-
gratulation.

Beauty is eight years old and in her
championship year returned to her owners
\$367.36 above feed cost. Her products
for the year sold for \$508.73, and her feed
cost was only \$141.37. The cow re-
ceived abundant feed of the right sort.

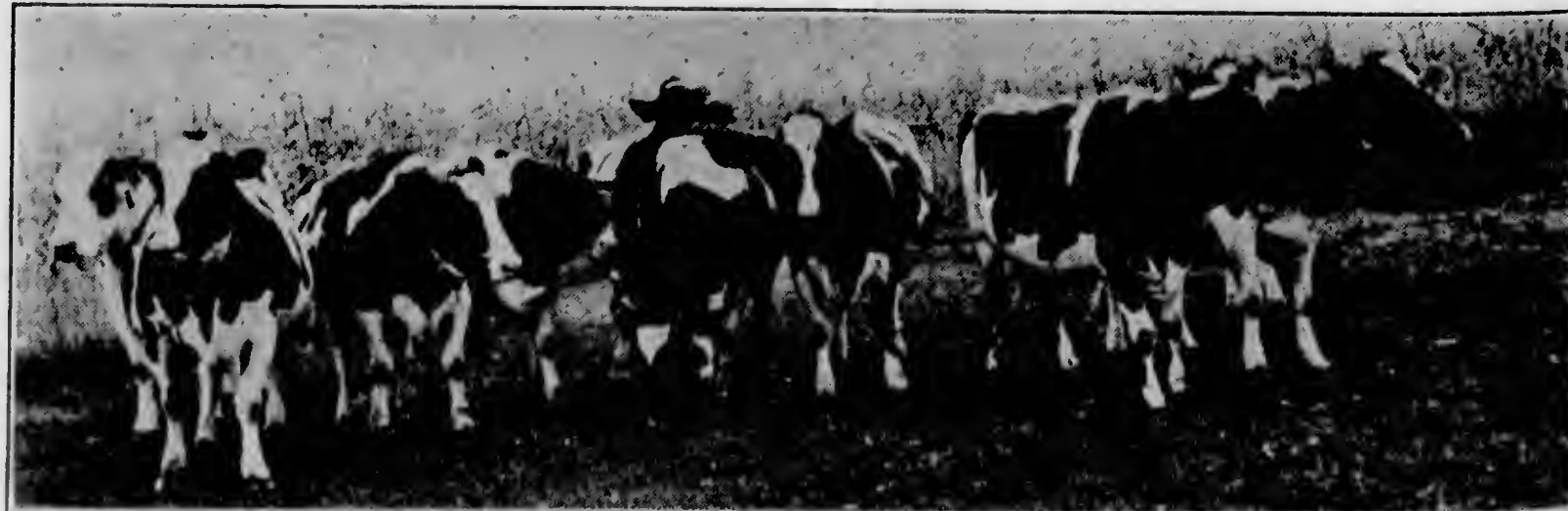
During the year's test Beauty con-
sumed 9,378 lb. silage, 1,478 lb. alfalfa
hay, 934 lb. mangels, 180 lb. mixed hay,
366 lb. soy bean hay, 2,453 lb. corn and
cob meal, 76 lb. gluten feed, 1,718 lb.
oats, 945 lb. bran, and 1,246 lb. oil meal.

Her production of 22,950 lb. milk is
more than 16 times her body weight
which is 1,400 lb. Her feed consump-
tion, exclusive of pasture, was 4,000 lb.
less than the lbs. milk she produced. She
returned \$3.59 for every dollar's worth of
feed consumed.

This cow is one of nine half sisters
with an average production of 555 lb.
butterfat for the year. These cows are
all granddaughters of Mercedes Lad Jo-
hanna. They were the greatest attraction
in the grade cow exhibit at the National
Dairy Show held in Milwaukee last fall,
at which they won premiums amounting
to \$510.00.

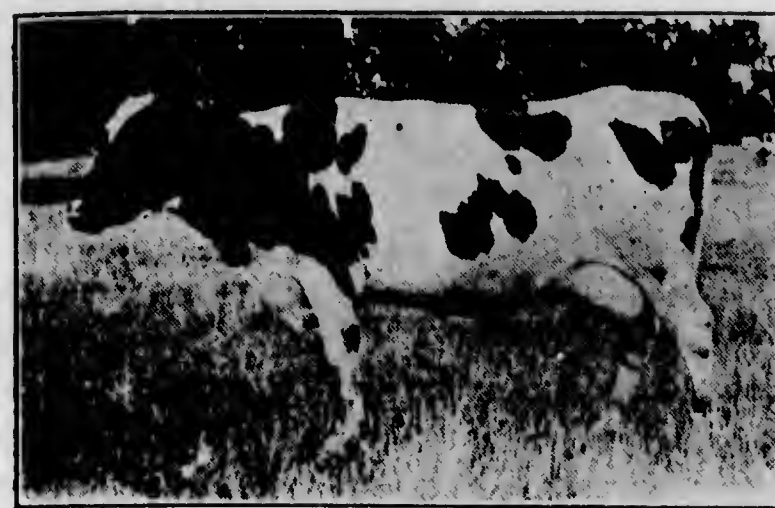
The two owners are real boosters for
cow testing associations and through their
efforts, interest in this work has been
maintained in Rock County at a time
where there appeared to be an inclination
among dairy farmers to drop out until a
more prosperous time in the farming in-
dustry.

W. R. Katterhenry runs the farm and



HALF SISTERS OF BEAUTY
Results achieved by heading a herd with a purebred Holstein bull.

owns a half interest in the herd of grade
Holstein cattle headed by bulls that have
the ability to turn out producers that av-
erage 555 pounds of butterfat in 365 days.
There is glory enough in the achieve-
ment of the Beloit Holstein cow Beauty
for all owners of Wisconsin farm herds
because it has been shown that good pro-
duction can be made with the regular run
of farm herds. Now and then a great
chortle of glee comes from some remote



KIT, HALF SISTER TO BEAUTY
23,374 lb. milk, 804.2 lb. fat in C. T. A. work.

corner of the state about some cow mak-
ing a world's class record. It follows
upon investigation that it is some rich
man's hobby and the exultation is con-
fined exclusively to the fellows who play
for high stakes with cows much as gam-
blers play poker with cards, their
chief interest being in pulling down big
stakes. The dairy industry in this coun-
try would soon be in a deplorable state
were such a practice the common pro-
cedure. What makes Wisconsin a great
dairy state is the labor of dairy farmers
seeking a livelihood and trying to lift
themselves from the depths of adversity
to a position of independence and com-
fort. When such men and women attain
the honor of returning a butterfat cham-
pion in competition with cows on test
in the average run of cow testing asso-
ciations it is a real achievement and Rock-
well and Katterhenry, dressed up in blue
denim and rubber boots, are agricultural
captains of industry in a truer sense than
the pampered pets of aristocracy lolling
softly on cushioned divans, pretending to
be something they are not.

Wisconsin's prestige as the greatest
dairy state is safe in the hands of cattle
owning farmers looking after their own
herds—men who can manage and care for
a cow of Holstein blood and make her
the champion producer of the state.
Beauty deserves her name and title.

KNOX'S NEW BULL

F. H. Knox & Co. of Collins, Mich.,
reported delivery of their new bull, Ma-
tador Kolrain Finnerne, shipped from the
Carnation Milk Farms. The bull is a
son of Segis Matador Walker and from a
cow with a record of 30.67 lb. butter.
Mr. Knox is well known in Ionia County
as one of the most prosperous farmers
and is building up a herd of cattle strong
in De Kol and Ormsby blood.

A city boy who had never seen a wind-
mill before exclaimed: "Gee, mister,
that's some electric fan you've got out
there cooling the cows!"

A LITTLE ABOUT SYLVDALE HERD

In the fall of 1911 Glenn L. Warner, of
Cuba, New York purchased his first two
purebreds. One was a heifer nearly a
year old, the other was about eighteen
months old. They were half sisters being
from the same dam, were of good size
and type and of De Kol breeding.

The noted sire Colantha Johanna Lad
8th was born on the farm adjoining Mr.
Warner's establishment. These two
heifers were in due time mated with this
bull and each presented their owner with
a heifer calf. One of the calves named
Rose Maude Colantha was tested by Mr.
Warner when she was a four-year-old,
and produced 654 lb. milk, 27.46 lb. butter
in a week. The other, Colantha Maude
De Kol, made 634.6 lb. milk, 30.46 lb.
butter in seven days as a senior three-
year-old, becoming the youngest 30 lb.
cow in Allegany County. Rose Maude
produced 99 lb. of milk her best day and
Colantha Maude 98 lb. Later this pair
of heifers was sold to the Bonalevo herd
and the younger cow was exhibited
several times and won a number of
prizes.

For three years Colantha Johanna Lad
8th was used in this herd. He was fol-
lowed by King Maxie De Kol Segis,
a full brother to Fancher Farm Maxie,
46.84 lb. butter in seven days as a four-
year-old. The present herdsire is Sir
Champion Sylvia, a son of Champion
Echo Sylvia Pontiac and of Belle Model
Champion Sylvia, 30.29 lb. butter in a
week. Her dam Belle Model Johanna
2d, has two different years made over
37 lb. butter in seven-day test and she
has three daughters that each have made
over 30 lb. butter in a week.

The seven nearest dams of Sir Cham-
pion Sylvia have seven-day official records
that average 35.43 lb. butter. His off-
spring in the Sylvdale herd are very prom-
ising. This herd has been accredited for
about two years and is noted for indi-
viduality as well as production.

HAIDEE-ORMSBY BULL

Spindler Brothers, of Stratford, Wis-
consin, have purchased from Philip
Mattes & Sons of Thorpe, a young bull,
King of the Haidee Ormsbys. He is a
son of King Korndyke Haidee Ormsby,
and his dam Piebe Colantha Roy has
a record of 803 lb. butter, 17,218 lb. milk
in a year which was the highest record
in Clark County over all breeds in 1920,
the year it was made.

A farmer boy had spent a sultry half-
hour, hauling and driving a new calf to-
ward the barn. A steer dashed by, headed
for the pasture, and the calf followed.

"Go to thunder, you darn fool!" mut-
tered the boy. "You'll know the differ-
ence when supper time comes."

"Will some one solve this knotty
problem for us?"

A young man becomes engaged to a
young lady. Later he discovers she has
a wooden leg.

Should he break it off?



COLANTHA MAUDE DE KOL

634.6 lb. milk, 30.46 lb. butter in 7 days,
98 lb. milk in a day as a senior three-year-
old.
Bred, raised and tested in SYLVDALE
Herd.

We now offer calves, either sex, of May
Echo Sylvia blood. This is YOUR op-
portunity to secure animals of this great
producing strain from an Accredited Herd.

GLENN L. WARNER

Cuba, N. Y. R. D. 5, Allegany Co.

Buy Your Stock

from an Accredited Herd which is
headed by

Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago

whose dam and sire's dam have
year records averaging 1,224 lb.
butter, 26,978 lb. milk or 102 lb.
butter, 2,248 lb. milk monthly.

L. L. ALLIS

Bradford Co., Rummerfield, Pa.



IDUNA DE KOL PIETJE

By King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje from a
daughter of Walker Kondyke Copia.

FOR ONLY \$50

you can buy her son sired by DUTCH-
LAND KONIGEN SIR ASCALON a
son of King Segis Pontiac Konigen from
Dutchland Colantha Ascalon, 81 lb. but-
ter in a year, she by Colantha Johanna
Lad from a 1,000 lb. year record daugh-
ter of Pontiac Korndyke.

This fine young bull was born Jan. 8,
1925, is straight and right, nearly all
white and a real bargain.

H. S. BROWN & SONS

Susquehanna Co. Thompson, Pa.
Herd under State and Federal Supervision.



SENSATION CLOTHILDE TEHEE

His sire's dam produced 30,024 lb. milk, 1,250 lb. butter in a year; his own dam, 21,968 lb. milk, 945 lb. butter as a three-year-old; their average is 25,996.5 lb. milk, 1,097.97 lb. butter.

All the cattle in this county have been twice tuberculin tested. At the recent test 99.2% passed clean. This herd is ACCREDITED.

Can spare a few good ones.

L. S. BROWN

R. D. 1 Saegertown, Pa.
Crawford Co.

ON THE HILLS

of Tioga County have been raised some of the best Holsteins that ever came from New York State—big healthy cows that yield large quantities of rich testing milk.

The following breeders of healthy Holsteins whose establishments are located near Owego and within easy driving distance of Elmira, Ithaca, Binghamton, or Waverly can supply you with good cattle and invite inspection of their herds.

Roy J. Sabin.....Spencer
L. A. Fisher.....Spencer
C. F. Gridley.....Candor
C. F. Giles.....Apalachin

WILLOW BROOK HERD

has for junior herdsire



KING ORMSBY ENDERCAMP

a son of King of the Ormsbys and Vandercamp Segis Aaggie Jewel.

The seven-day records of his dam and sire's dam average 33.50 lb. butter and the year records average 1,097.61 lb. butter and more than 23,000 lb. milk.

Owing to a lack of help we will sell you your choice of our ACCREDITED HERD.

A. L. BOWELL & SON,
Thompson, Pa.

HOLSTEINS IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Holsteins occupy prominent positions in the Montgomery County Testing Association's February report. The three leading herds for milk production and the four leading ones for butterfat production consist of purebred Holsteins. Twelve cows owned by Wm. H. Landis of East Greenville, Pa., averaged 1,389 lb. milk, 47.63 lb. butterfat. A dozen cows owned by A. K. Rothenberger of Norristown, stand second for milk with 913 lb. and third for fat with 33.48 lb. The ten cow dairy of the Ursinus College herd stood third for milk production with 892 lb. and second for fat with 33.97 lb. The J. L. Overly & Son herd located at Red Hill averaged 32.12 lb. fat.

Landis cows stood first and second for both milk and butterfat production. The leader is credited with 2,624 lb. milk, 86.59 lb. fat and her stablemate with 1,985 lb. milk, 71.46 lb. fat. Copia, a member of the Rothenberger herd, is third with 63.31 lb. fat and her stablemate, Mollie, is fifth with 60.19 lb. A purebred of the Ursinus College herd is fourth with 63.08 lb. fat.

During the month seven unprofitable cows were disposed of, making a total of 54 weeded out since the association started. The number of cows producing over 1,200 lb. milk was 27 while thirty-four cows exceeded 40 lb. fat and ten cows produced over 50 lb. Tester Carl A. Sager's report is complete and full of information yet was mailed from Norristown under date of March 3d. He and County Agent Waltz deserve much credit for getting out their report so promptly.

GOOD C. T. A. RECORD

Baroness Netherland Pontiac owned by Vernie Howard of Granton, Wisconsin, has produced in the past twelve months 18,968 lb. milk containing 608.1 lb. butterfat equal to over 760 lb. butter. The total value of her product, says tester Thorwald Christofferson, was \$300.04 and the total feed cost was \$92.96, so that she made a profit over cost of feed of \$207.08. Baroness was milked four times a day during December and three times a day during January and the rest of the year she was milked twice a day and was fed the same as the cows in the general herd.

HOLSTEIN LEADS COLORADO

A purebred Holstein owned by the American Beet Sugar Company and kept on their farm at Lamar, was the high cow in the state of Colorado for the month of December. The high herd consisted of Holsteins and Guernseys and was owned by Earl Cogburn of La Salle. Their milk average was 1,149 lb. and butterfat average was 54.1 lb. They produced 100 lb. milk at a feed cost of \$1.11 and a pound of butterfat at a feed cost of twenty-eight cents.

Much from Little—The Returns from a Classified Advertisement appearing in THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

TO HERD BUILDERS

There are several ways of building a herd. One is to purchase a few animals for foundation stock and gradually grow into the business. Many of the present herds in the country have been developed this way. Another is to start with a few animals and gradually add to the number as opportunity and finances permit. A third way is to buy a number of animals at one time and then defer more purchases until several can be obtained at one time. This way has the advantage of getting related animals and of lowering the overhead expense of travel, etc., inspecting herds in search of stock.

To people who like to purchase this way the Maple Grove Stock Farm offers an opportunity to obtain ten yearling heifers of closely related lines of breeding. These heifers are sired either by Clever Model Glista or by Maple Grove Ybma Glista, the two sires in service at Maple Grove. Clever Model Glista is a son of the 34 lb. cow Glista Coreva. Maple Grove Ybma Glista is a son of a cow that made 27 lb. butter, 641.3 lb. milk in the Maple Grove herd and he was sired by Model Daniel Glista, whose dam Glista Dinah is a 31 lb. daughter of the 34 lb. cow, Glista Coreva.

The Maple Grove herd is accredited and has been accredited for years. It is located at Centerville, Crawford county, Pa. In this connection it must be remembered that all the cows in the Crawford County have been tuberculin tested at least twice and at the recent test 99.2% of the tested stock passed clean.

NEW VIRGINIA HOLSTEIN CHAMPION

The senior four-year-old cow, V. P. I. Lady Korndyke De Kol 516287, owned by the Virginia Polytechnic Institute at Blacksburg, Virginia has recently completed a yearly record of 19,091.3 lb. milk containing 735.9 lb. butterfat, or 919.8 lb. butter. This record becomes the new Virginia State record in this class, the former record having been held by a cow owned by the college whose record was 19,619.9 lb. milk and 715.7 lb. fat, or 858.9 lb. butter.

As the record of Lady Korndyke De Kol indicates, she was a very good tester throughout the entire record, having averaged 3.85% test throughout the 12 months. She is one of the best type Holsteins in the entire college herd of 40 purebreds, being a large cow with a splendid spring of ribs and excellent top lines. She was a very persistent milker throughout the entire period, having made in her last month on test over 45 lb. butterfat and 1,000 lb. milk. She was bred in the Institute herd and is a daughter of Virginia Korndyke Butter Boy and V. P. I. Lady Johanna De Kol.—V. P. I. Dairy Department.

"We are now passing the oldest inn in England," shouted the guide in the front seat as the motor coach rolled over the landscape.

And a husky voice from the back seat asked: "Why!"

WE HAVE SECURED



KING RAG APPLE PLUM COPIA

for additional service in our herds. His dam made 30.47 lb. butter in 7 days, 120.63 lb. butter in 30 days with a daily milk average of 92.3 lb. as a five-year-old, and as a six-year-old made 33.26 lb. butter in 7 days.

He will be bred to daughters of GRAND CHAMPION SEGIS 2D.

YOU know their Quality.

Our herds contain 120 head and are under State and Federal Supervision.

L. N. MACK & SON and FLOYD E. MACK
Montrose, Pennsylvania

All the Cattle in Crawford County, Pa.

Have been tuberculin tested TWICE under the Accredited Area Plan. In the second test 99.2% passed CLEAN.

When buying Holsteins, purebred or grade, why not come to Crawford County. The producing capacity and individuality of our cattle equal their health record.

Any of the men listed below would be pleased to supply your needs or put you in touch with responsible breeders who can.

L. S. Brown,Saegertown
Ralph C. Jackson,
.....Conneaut Lake
Maple Grove Stock Farm, F.
Jones, Mgr.,Centerville
O. I. Martin,
.....Cambridge Springs
Merle W. Ongley, ..Centerville

Polled Holsteins



For
Beauty
Production
Prolificacy
Profitableness

Safety of Self and Stock

Place a Polled Holstein Bull at the head of your herd. Prices and Quality are both right.

GEORGE E. STEVENSON
727 Connell Building, Scranton, Pa.

THE WITTER HERD

For more than twenty-two years there has been a purebred Holstein herd at Cuba, New York. It was established by the late E. H. Witter, and since his death two years ago has been carried on by the Witter family. Mr. Witter was born on the farm fifty-three years ago, and the farm has always been run as a dairy establishment.

The present Witter herd contains about 40 head more than half of which are milking. It is accredited and has always been headed by good bulls. The present herdsire is King Walker Lyons Arcady. He is from a daughter of Ormsby Korndyke Lad and was sired by a son of the 40 lb. four-year-old Highland Burke Joh.

The younger members of the dairy are daughters of King Madaline Butter Boy, also a very handsome bull. This bull exhibited at the Erie County Fair, Hamburg, New York when he was a calf. This is one of the best fairs in western New York, and there are always a lot of good animals exhibited. King Madaline Butter Boy not only won first prize in his class, but was also awarded the junior championship.

The Witter farm is in Allegany County, close by the Cattaraugus County line. All the animals in Allegany County have been tuberculin tested under the area plan, and the cattle men of this county have always taken a prominent, progressive position in the campaign for tuberculosis eradication. The Witters, years ago saw the advantage of having a clean herd, and so their establishment has been on the accredited list for a number of years.

PROMINENT IOWA BREEDER

Paul P. Stewart of Maynard, is one of the leading Iowa Holstein breeders. When Mr. Stewart was a boy he wanted to work at a dairy products plant and so later went to Ames and took a course in dairy manufacturing. After his return he worked awhile making butter and cheese, then started a cheese factory on his father's farm to which farmers of the locality brought their milk.

Selling the product was hard and before a market for all the "make" could be found the farmers were patronizing creameries. Stewart bought a number of cows to furnish milk and rented 400 acres including his father's farm.

Then Mr. Stewart started to improve his herd. He purchased a purebred bull and found that the daughters of this bull produced more than did their dams. Then he joined a cow testing association, started weeding and gradually went into purebreds. One of the bulls owned by Mr. Stewart in partnership with two other breeders was Tritomia Pietertje Ormsby, grand champion at the 1921 Waterloo Dairy Cattle Congress and National Dairy Show.

BULLY FOR MABEL

Mabel, an eight-year-old Holstein owned by H. C. Holt, Jr. of Wall Lake, Ia., was milked eleven months during 1924 and is credited with the production of 11,158 lb. milk, 521.4 lb. butterfat.

Spring Brook Farm

is now headed by
**KING SADIE VALE
HENGERSVELD
ORMSBY**

a proven sire of great merit.

He is a grandson of King Korndyke Sadie Vale and Sir Veeman Hengersveld and his dam produced 1,085.6 lb. butter, 24,050 lb. milk in a year.

His offspring inherit his own splendid individuality and are bound to please you.

C. F. GILES

Apalachin New York
Tioga County



OUR KIND

We specialize on type, and size as well as production. The milking herd consists of daughters of the 36-lb. bull

KING TOBE ALCARTRA DE KOL
and they are bred to a grandson of Carnation King Sylvia.

We can spare a few good ones

O. I. MARTIN

Crawford Co. Cambridge Springs, Pa.

Accredited Yearling Heifers

\$80 Each

or

TEN for \$750

Their dams are cows of first-class breeding and producing capacity.

Sired by bulls of GLISTA blood, several by a son of a 34-lb. cow.

Why bother with the poor kind when you can obtain such splendid stock for rock-bottom prices?

Better Write TO-DAY.

MAPLE GROVE STOCK
FARM

F. Jones, Manager
R. D. No. 4 Centerville, Pa.

THE KIND WE LIKE



Ideal Konigen Creamelle Fayne
The youngest daughter of Dutchland Konigen Creamelle Boy and the 30 lb. cow Pietje Alcartra Fayne, 707.7 lb. milk in a week.
She is full sister to our herdsire **IDEAL KING CREAMELLE**
(The Bull with an Ideal Dam.)
For Sale: Her son, born November 3, 1924, sired by a son of Walker Korndyke Copia. Price, \$125.00.
CECIL L. A. RESSEGUIE
Ideal Farm Kingsley, Pa.
Four Clean Tests without a Reactor.

In C. T. A. Work

a member of this herd produced 12,321 lb. milk, 307.7 lb. FAT in 8 months.

22 sisters of our senior herd sire averaged in year test over 20,000 lb. milk and 900 lb. butter.

A Sister of our junior herdsire made a World's Record in the 10 months division.

The Herd is under State and Federal Supervision and passed a CLEAN TEST.

Will sell Cows, Heifers or Calves.

Raymond D. Strickland
R. D. Nicholson, Pa.
Susquehanna Co.

SYLVAN LAWN FARM



PRINCESS VEEMAN ARTIS

A granddaughter of Sir Veeman Hengerveld. We think so much of her that we kept one of her sons for service in Sylvan Herd.

Our animals are kept for profitable dairy production. If you would like a few of this kind, write or visit

E. C. COBB
Chenango Co. Greene, N. Y.
Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

VIRGINIA STATE HOLSTEIN RECORD BROKEN

The cow, Mary Abbekerk Alcartra, No. 417366, owned by H. S. Seward of Petersburg, Va. has recently completed a record which breaks both the State Seven-day Record and the State Thirty-day Record for butter production. This cow produced in seven days 544.5 lb. milk containing 30.73 lb. fat, or 38.41 lb. butter, showing an average test of 5.644%. Her thirty-day record was 2,895.8 lb. milk containing 111.34 lb. butterfat, or 139.17 lb. butter.

Both of these records now become state records superseding the records which were held by the cow Ivy Lodge Rose 2d, owned by J. C. Stafford of Petersburg, Va. The former state record was for 736.5 lb. milk in seven days, containing 30.18 lb. butter, and for thirty days 2,810.0 lb. milk, containing 120.00 lb. butter.

With this new record cow Seward Stock Farm has now six State Record cows in the Short Time Division (7 and 30 day records), and in the Long Time Division (305 day record) this same farm owns five record cows.

F. A. BUCHANAN,
Supt. Official Testing.

THREE GOOD FEMALES SOLD

N. W. Johnson, of Paulding, Ohio, has sold C. Cormon, of the same town, two cows and a two-year-old heifer. One of the cows, Canary Aaggie Pietertje 2d, is from a daughter of Brightest Canary and was sired by Sir Inka Prilly Segis, a son of King Segis and Inka Prilly, a 30 lb. daughter of Prilly Princess, the oldest daughter of the famous foundation cow, Prilly.

Hesseltje Pontiac Clothilde, the other cow, was from a daughter of Sir Olive Pontiac Hesseltje and was sired by Clothilde Pontiac Beets Korndyke, a son of the well-known A. R. O. sire Fairview Pontiac Beets Korndyke, whose daughters have made such a splendid showing in official short time and long time work and also in the general dairy.

The heifer, Clothilde Hesseltje Canary, was from a daughter of Clothilde Pontiac Beets Korndyke and was sired by King Pabst Canary Korndyke, a son of Pabst Gipsy Korndyke and Canary Faforit.

Mr. Cormon certainly secured animals of producing strains and readers of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN will wish him success.

THE INVENTOR OF BARBED WIRE

Barbed wire was invented by Jacob Haish, of DeKalb, Ill., Mr. Haish celebrated his ninety-ninth birthday on March 10. Although he has been an invalid for more than a year, he is president of a DeKalb bank and still transacts considerable business by telephone from his bed.

Georgette: "How do you like my little brother?"

George: "He's all right in his way, but he's always in ours."

King Sylvia Korndyke Tweede

OUR JUNIOR HERDSIRE

is by a noted show bull and is from a daughter of

King Tweede Spring Farm

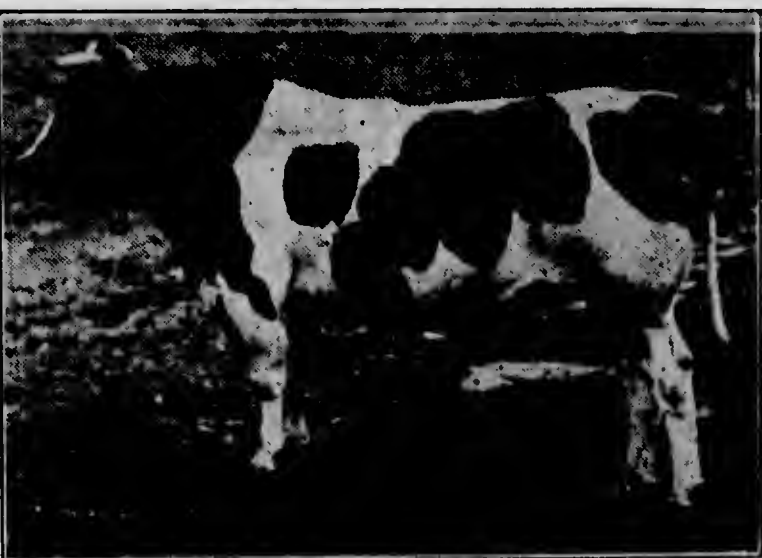
the only living bull with two 30 lb. two-year-old daughters.

Let us price a few good ones to you.

Herd Accredited.

Maple Ridge Farm

J. S. & F. R. Howard, Props.
Springville, Susquehanna Co., Pa.



KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE

my senior herd bull, is admitted by everyone to be the greatest sire ever in Northern Pennsylvania.

His sons and daughters win in great show rings—his daughters and granddaughters are wonderful producers as well as choice individuals.

His dam, sire's dam and sire's sire's dam were World's Champions. Buy his sons and daughters HERE.

A. E. ROBINSON,
Susquehanna Co., Montrose, Pa.

Come to Chenango County for Good Holsteins!

Chenango is one of the four leading counties of New York State for number of Registered Holstein-Friesians. Every owner is a practical Breeder and Dairyman, and each herd here listed is under State and Federal Supervision and is periodically Tuberculin Tested. These herds are within a short distance of Sherburne and Norwich. Good Roads and splendid railroad facilities.

Dan E. Anderson Norwich
Menzo A. Brooker

South New Berlin
Mrs. Maud Dwight

South Otselic

Just Your Kind of Bull for \$400

Hillside Volunteer

75% white and extra well grown.

Sire: King Pontiac Maple Knoll Ormsby—You all know him.

Dam: Hillside Rosemary 460.8 lb. milk, 30.74 lb. butter in 7 days.

Full brother to Hillside Pontiac Rose, 25.24 lb. butter in 7 days, 2,011.7 lb. milk, 102.8 lb. butter in 30 days at the age of 25 months.

Herd just passed another Clean Test.

HILLSIDE & SPRINGBROOK FARMS

Trucksville, near Wilkes-Barre, Pa.



SPOT VEEMAN ARTIS

One of 6 daughters of Sir Korndyke Pontiac Artis Prince in RO-AN Herd. She has 75% the same breeding as my great 31 lb. cow, Inka Veeman Artis.

Such cows are bred to

ROYAL JOHANNA KORNDYKE
a bull of splendid breeding and individuality whose daughters are doing splendidly both in official and C. T. A. work.

Herd Accredited. — Never a Reactor.

ROY W. CHAMBERLAIN
Allegany Co. Caneadea, N. Y.

SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF CHIEF TACORA KORNDYKE PIEBE

whose dam produced 13,999.9 lb. milk, 543.81 lb. butter in 349 days at just three years old.

She is full sister to a 35 lb. cow and her dam produced 654.1 lb. milk, 30.12 lb. butter in a week, 26,011.1 lb. milk, 1,060.81 lb. butter in a year.

Our cows produce from 10,000 lb. to 15,000 lb. milk in a year in C.T.A. work.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision, last test CLEAN.

RAY J. SABIN
R. D. 2, Tioga Co., Spencer, N. Y.

SILVERWOOD HERD

One of the best herds in north-eastern Susquehanna County is the Silverwood Herd owned by H. S. Brown & Sons, or Thompson, Penna. A number of good bulls have headed this establishment. The older cows are by Walker Korndyke Copia and the younger ones by King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje. These two sires are two of the best ever in northern Pennsylvania. Their daughters and granddaughters have not only made good in everyday dairy work but when tested have made nice records and have won high honors in the show ring.

The Browns have some very nice calves sired by Dutchland Konigen Sir Ascalon. This bull was by King Segis Pontiac Konigen and was from Dutchland Colantha Ascalon 811 lb. butter in a year as a three-year-old. She was a daughter of Colantha Johanna Lad and her dam Pontiac Ascalon has a record of 29.2 lb. butter in seven days, 1,015.65 lb. butter 22,827 lb. milk in a year. Pontiac Ascalon was a famous old show cow. She was a daughter of Pontiac Korndyke and she has three daughters with long time records including one that made 1,263 lb. butter, 26,485 lb. milk in a year. Silverwood Herd is under state and federal supervision. The animals are large, well grown and in good condition and have a splendid reputation extending through Susquehanna and adjoining counties for production.

CLEANS UP

Two state records were broken within a period of one year by the senior two-year-old, Prilly McKinley Valley Vale, owned by R. T. Davis of Weiser, Idaho. As a two-year-old she made 535.1 lb. butter in ten months. Freshening again as a senior two-year-old she produced 13,704 lb. milk, 614.9 lb. butter in a similar period. Her dam, Valley Vale Prilly of Donnybrook, as a senior three-year-old produced 15,903.6 lb. milk, 710.86 lb. butter in ten months, which is the state record for that class. Evidently this family intends to monopolize the state champion list.

WASHINGTON STATE STOCK

On October 1, 1924, the state of Washington owned 297 purebreds and 315 grade cows at the various state institutions. The number of cows in milk during the past fiscal year ranged from 247 to 287. During the first nine months of 1924, they produced 2,927,239 lb. milk, and 103,193 lb. butterfat. The average fat per cow varied from 37.97 lb. in February to 46.05 lb. in May.

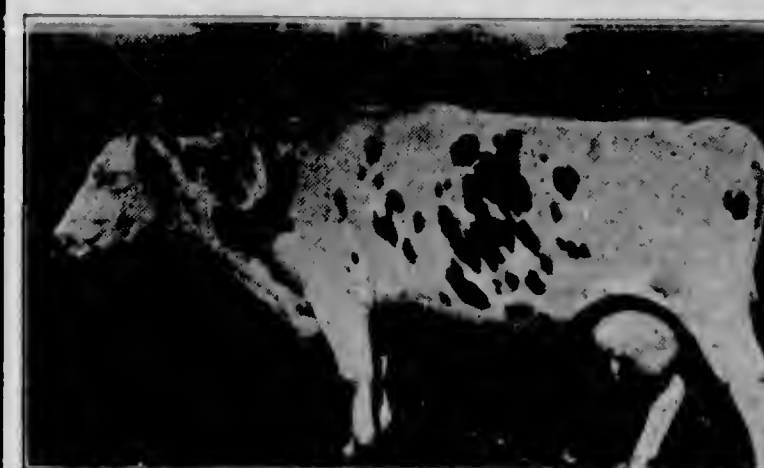
GOOD DEMAND FOR BULLS

Harry Newell of Alburnett, Iowa, sold three young bulls during the month of January. One went to W. L. Powell, Walker, the second to M. S. Hickman, Marion, and the third to Leonard Stone, Central City. Mr. Newell has been secretary-treasurer of the Linn County Association for several years, and is a staunch advocate of junior club work.



SIZE, TYPE AND PRODUCING CAPACITY

Such cows are bred to **KING PIETJE AAGGIE PONTIAC** a son of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje from a 31.79 lb. cow.
Choice Young Stock For Sale.
ROBERT I. SPRINGER
Factoryville, Pa. R. D. 1.
Herd under State and Federal Supervision.



AMSDALE AMELIA COLANTHA

Another big producing member of our ACCREDITED Herd.
We offer sons and daughters of such cows sired by

KING ECHO SYLVIA COLANTHA SPOFFORD

whose dam produced 30.55 lb. butter, 700.9 lb. milk in 7 days. His sire is one of the best sons of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac.

High Class Stock at Low Prices
AMSDEN BROTHERS
Cuba, New York



Traverse Echo Sylvia King

heads Merryall Herd. His dam produced 33.27 lb. butter in 7 days and averaged 102 lb. milk daily for a month.

3 nearest dams average 33.03 lb.
7 nearest dams average 32.72 lb.
10 nearest dams average 33.67 lb.
14 nearest dams average 30.18 lb.

That's Transmitted Producing Ability.

Let me price you a good bull calf.

Herd Federally Accredited.

A. L. BURLINGTON, Wyalusing, Pa.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

FANCY POULTRY. 30 varieties; catalog free. HERMAN BLUMER, BERGER, Mo.

SINGLE COMB BUFF MINORCAS Stock, chicks, eggs for hatching. H. J. HANSEN, Berea, Ohio.

PEAFOWL, PHEASANTS, BANTAMS, PIGEONS, Wild Geese, Ducks, Swans, Goats. Free circular. JOHN HASS, Bettendorf, Iowa.

MAKE HENS LAY—Make 'em lay. Will make them lay. Positively will increase egg production. Write LA HORE CO., DEPT. H., RHINELANDER, Wis.

DAY OLD CHICKS—Purebred S. C. White Leghorns from free range stock. Write for price list.

MARTIN B. SEARCH, BAPTISTTOWN, N. J.

CHICKS, thoroughbred, assorted, 10c; Reds, 12c; Wyandottes, 13c; Leghorns, 11c; thirty breeds, 100 eggs, \$5.

CONTINENTAL HATCHERY, YORK, PA.

RHODE ISLAND RED CHICKS. Absolutely best grade. Order now. Circular. BENJ. McKUNE, PARAMOUNT POULTRY FARM, R. 4, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

BIG HUSKY CHICKS that will live and grow, the kind that will start to lay EGGS early. Purebred. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Send for free catalogue and low price list. MODEL HATCHERY & SUPPLY CO., Box 60, MONROE, IND.

50,000 S. C. W. Leghorn Day-old chicks from **HEAVY TYPE** two-year-old hens. Laying strain. Also Barred, White & Buff Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpington, Light Brahmas, Mammoth W. Pekin Ducklings. Write for Prices. VALLEY HATCHERY, Maugansville, Md.

BABY CHICKS—Hatched by the best system of incubation from high class bred to lay stock. Barred and Buff Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Black Minorcas, 18c each; White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, 15c each Broiler chicks, 12c each. Safe delivery guaranteed by prepaid parcel post. NUNDA POULTRY FARM, NUNDA, N. Y.

"BIG INDIANS." Pedigreed, that lay and pay, trapnested, Madison Square Garden, Chicago Ancestry, Richmond Fair winners; fifteen years experience behind this breeding of R. I. Reds. Mating list free. Eggs, \$2 to \$15 per sitting. 100 cheaper. No better Reds bred. MOHAWK FARM, BUCKINGHAM, VIRGINIA.

JONES' BARRED ROCK CHICKS—Owing to the great demand for chicks, we started incubator Nov. 17. Breeders strictly culled by State Board of Agriculture. This, combined with New Incubator, 150,000 eggs and 10 years' experience in baby chick business, puts me in a position to sell you Good, Strong, Purebred Chicks at reasonable prices. Pedigreed, Certified Stock. Contest Records: 313, 288, 268, 251. Catalog. A. C. JONES, Georgetown, Del.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

POULTRY

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS \$2 per 15; \$10 per 100. Toulouse Geese eggs, 50c each. I. S. MURPHY, TRUMANSBURG, N. Y.

HATCHING EGGS—Six Dollars a Hundred. S. C. W. Leghorns, Jersey Black Giants, \$3 a Setting. SHAFFER-MALTBIE POULTRY FARM, Richland, N. J.

DAY OLD QUALITY CHICKS—Reds and Wyandottes our specialty, 15c. Also Rocks and Leghorns. Guaranteed delivery. Circulars free. "SUN PEEP" HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS. Selected Stock guaranteed to be right. Shipped on approval. Address F. M. REYNOLDS, FACTORYVILLE, PA.

GIANT, LARGE-TYPE, HEAVY-WEIGHT WHITE ROCKS. Halback strain. Setting \$1.50; 100, \$7.00. ELLA WHITEWOOD, HUDSON, ILL.

PREVENT COCCIDIOSIS by adding coccidiosis powder to chicks' drinking water or milk. Two sizes 60c and \$1.00. Order direct. FULLER BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, ITHACA, N. Y.

BIG HUSKY CHICKS—Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Anconas. Write at once for our Special Reduced prices for April delivery. SHADY LAWN HATCHERY, ZEELAND, MICH., Box H.

TIFFANY'S SUPERIOR CHICKS THAT LIVE—Wyandottes, Reds, Rocks and Leghorns. Mammoth Pekin, Giant Rouen, Indian Runner Ducklings.

ALDHAM POULTRY FARM, R 45, Phoenixville, Pa.

FREE, 10 PUREBRED CHICKS—on advance orders. 20 varieties. 9c and up. Sires in flocks from head laying pens of Michigan. Guaranteed trapnest. 220 eggs and up. Bloodtested. Write for free circular before buying elsewhere.

BECKMANN CHICKERIES, 26 LYON, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

GIVE POBANZ'S HEN ETTA TON a trial. Tonic and Prevention for Cholera, Roup, White Diarrhea, \$1.00. Sold on money back guarantee. Will give one box of my lice salve free. I was formerly breeder and fancier of Anconas.

ERNEST POBANZ, ATKINSON, ILL.
Good Agents Wanted.

HAY AND STRAW

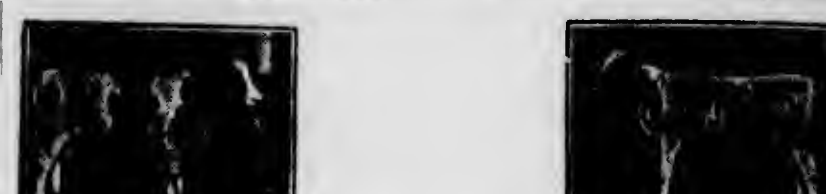
FOR SALE—Alfalfa Hay. Car Lots. CHAS. B. WING, Box 24, MECHANICSBURG, OHIO.

FOR SALE—Hay, Alfalfa, Clover and Dairy Feeds. Write or wire. J. A. BENSON CO., 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

FIRST CLASS TIMOTHY HAY—With a little alfalfa. First class clover with one-third timothy. FLOCK BROS. CO., WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

HAY—Alfalfa, Clover, and Timothy. Get our prices before you buy. Wholesale carloads only.

THE HARRY D. GATES COMPANY, JACKSON, MICH.



LIVE STOCK

CHESTER WHITE HOGS. Write your wants. R. L. MUNCE, CANONSBURG, PA.

ANGORA—LONG-HAIRED KITTENS OF PUREBRED stock. Maine grown pets, male or female. ORRIN J. DICKEY, BELFAST, MAINE.

BERCHERONS—Three fine young stallions at Farmers' Prices. Write, LAWRENCE FARMS, MARION, OHIO.

RABBITS, CAVIES, PIGEONS—(1,000 animals). Circular for stamp. SUMMIT RABBITRY, Bernharts, Pa.

TOGGENBURG DOES—2 and 3 years old. Freshen in May. Prices \$25 up. Extra quality. List free. ROY S. HOLLAND, King Ferry, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Registered milk goat does, bred to the best buck in America, at prices to suit the buyers. They are ready to ship. N. BARTHOLOMEW, 210 Crocker Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.

NO MORE HARD MILKERS. If you use "Eureka Teat Reamers." Simple, painless, effective. Money back guarantee. \$3.00 per set. Cash with order. COW BARN SUPPLY CO., OMAHA, NEB.

ABORTION. Dr. George Hollabush's remedy, general tonic for cows and mares will prevent abortion and make prompt breeders and correct failure to clean. Guaranteed and money refunded if not satisfactory. Write for circular. DR. GEORGE HOLLABUSH MEDICINE CO., INC., DEPT. A. FT. ATKINSON, WIS.

PLANTS, SEEDS, BULBS

WELL ROOTED BOXWOOD PLANTS—10 cents and up. FUR TANNERY, Mineral, Va.

REGISTERED WOLVERINE OATS—Michigan's Best. C. D. FINKBEINER, CLINTON, MICH.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, state inspected. Catalog describing best varieties. WILL MARTIN & SON, DEPT. 80, HUNTINGDON, VERMONT.

POTATOES—Beauty, Bliss, Carman, Cobbler, Enormous, Heavyweight, Hustler, Mountain, Ohio, Russet, Six Weeks, Spaulding, Rose, others. CHARLES FORD, Fishers, New York.

FOR SALE—Early Gold Mine seed corn, 97% germination guaranteed. Will ship in ear if desired. \$3.50 per bushel. JOHN McALLISTER, BIRDS RUN, OHIO.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—Leading Varieties. Asparagus, Dewberry Flowering Shrubs. Write for illustrated catalog.

PINE WOODS NURSERY, DELMAR, DELAWARE.

ALFALFA SEED FOR SALE. Triangle, Pure Grimm and Cossack Alfalfa Seed. Home grown, hardy, tested. Postcard brings samples, folder, full information. TRIANGLE RANCH, Cottonwood, South Dakota.

CLASSIFIED ADS, Continued

ALFALFA SEED—90% pure \$8.00 per bushel. Hulled white sweet clover 90% pure, \$6.00 per bushel. Track here, sacks free. GEO. BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

PEACH TREES—General line of fruit trees. Small fruit plants and hedges. PEACH trees our specialty. Catalog Free. Quality Stock At a Conservative Price. THE KOKOSING NURSERY, MT. VERNON, O.

GLADIOLUS, DAHLIAS AND IRIS—12 Iris, mixed, \$1; 50 Gladiolus, mixed, \$1; 25 all different Gladioli, \$1; 12 mixed Dahlias, \$1; 12 mixed Chrysanthemums, \$1. Postpaid. Write for price list. W. H. TOPPIN, Merchantville, N. J.

FOR SALE—Wilson Soy Beans \$3.80 Bushel Mixed Cow Peas 4.40 " Wisconsin Certified Seed Potatoes Cobblers \$4.25 Bag JOSEPH E. HOLLAND, MILFORD, DEL.

GLADIOLI—Magnificent flowers easily grown. "Rainbow Collection" of thirty bulbs, all different, many rare colors, including lavender and orange, \$1 postpaid. Send for free 24-page illustrated catalog of 150 beautiful varieties. HOWARD GILLET, Box 456, NEW LEBANON, N. Y.

SAVE MONEY ON CLOVER—Our prices are \$2.00 to \$3.00 lower than most dealers. Write us to-day for free samples of Highest Grade Home Grown Seed. Our price is surprisingly low. Get our samples and prices on Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Timothy and all Seeds. We can save you big money on your seed bill. Write for free samples, special prices and 52 page catalog.

AMERICAN FIELD SEED CO., DEPT. H. B., Chicago, Ill.

CABBAGE PLANTS—You should use our FROST PROOF cabbage plants and get your early cabbage in the markets two to four weeks earlier than you can by using home grown hot house plants. Early Jersey and Charleston-Wakefield, Succession and Flat Dutch. Prices f. o. b. here by express, \$1.25 per 1,000; 5,000 for \$5; 10,000 for \$9. Should you desire shipment by parcel post add \$1 per 1,000 to above prices. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

S. M. GIBSON CO., YONGES ISLAND, S. C.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

FOR SALE—CANARIES, 1924 hatch—Pedigreed. Registered. THERESA HYLAND, ANDOVER, N. Y.

PURE extracted clover honey, 1/2 gallon, \$1.50; gallon, \$2.75, delivered. HARRY J. BOREMAN, KATOAH, N. Y.

FURS Tanned and Made up to order. Remodeling, Dyeing and Repairing. FUR TANNERY, Mineral, Va.

WRITE—For prices on world's best homespun tobacco. Sample 10c. TROUT & SON, HICKORY, Ky.

\$25.00 WEEKLY—At home, making cloth working gloves; instruction and pattern 25 cents. HOME SUPPLIES, Box 1583, PITTSBURGH, Pa.

CHOICE HONEY—Clover, 5 lb., \$1.15; 10 lb., \$2.20; dark, 1.00 and \$1.90. Postpaid 3d Zone. Satisfaction guaranteed. SAMUEL NILEWSKI, AMSBRY, PA.

HONEY—Now, when colds are prevalent is the time to eat honey and keep well, 5 lb. pail choice buckwheat, delivered, \$1.00. SWEET CLOVER APIARY, OUAQUAGA, N. Y.

NATURAL RED LEAF TOBACCO, direct to consumer, prepaid; best grade. Five pounds, \$1.75; 10 lb. \$3.25. Smoking, 5 lb. \$1.25; 10 lb. \$2.25. W. B. ADAMS, SHARON, TENN. Reference, Bank of Sharon.

CEMETERY MEMORIALS from Vermont marble and granite. Reduced prices. Artistic designs. Send for our new catalogue.

THE TEMPLE BROTHERS, RUTLAND, VERMONT.

UNLEACHED HARDWOOD ASHES improves meadows, pastures, orchards, wheat, oats, corn, lawns, flower gardens. Free Circular. Agents wanted. GEORGE STEVENS, PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO, CANADA.

WEAVER'S SUPPLIES. We manufacture Jute Roving, Cotton Roving, Rug Filler, Carpet Warp, Chenille Selvage, etc., and can quote low prices. R. L. McCREADY, WARP COMPANY, 1216 FULTON BUILDING, PITTSBURGH, PA.

DOGS



YOU NEED PROTECTION—Dogs vaccinated are protected against distemper. Healthy strong pups and workers. Natural heelers. English or Welsh Shepherds.

GEORGE BOORMAN, MARATHON, NEW YORK.

30,000 CHICKS KEYSTONE CHICKS



They can be safely shipped into any state within mailing distance, Bred right, hatched right, and shipped right.

S. C. White and Brown Leghorns. Barred Plymouth Rocks S. C. Reds, Minorcas, Black Jersey Giants and Broilers 10c each and up

Hatched by men with 15 years' experience in one of the largest and most modern hatcheries in the state. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Prepaid to your door. Member I. B. C. Association. Fine catalogue free.

THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY

BOX 36

RICHFIELD, PA.

(The old reliable plant)

Leaders since 1910

If You Want Fresh Cows, Springers, Heifers or Young Bulls

BRED IN THE PURPLE, you can secure them in Susquehanna and Wyoming Counties, Pennsylvania, from the following breeders and dairymen whose establishments are within easy driving distance of Tunkhannock, Thompson, or Montrose. You are invited to inspect these herds and make your own selection.

A. L. BOWELL & SON..Thompson
H. S. BROWN & SON..Thompson
A. R. BUSH.....Montrose
E. R. GELATT & SON..Thompson
M. DeWITT GRIFFING..Heart Lake
L. N. MACK & SON....Montrose
FLOYD E. MACK.....Montrose
Maple Ridge Farm..Springville
Cecil L. A. Resseguie..Kingsley
A. E. ROBINSON.....Montrose
Robert Springer....Factoryville
Raymond Strickland.Nicholson

YOU NEED A SON OF



SUSQUEHANNA JUDGE SEGIS LEORALINE

whose sire and dam are both from cows that made over 31 lb. butter in 7-day official test. The blood of several of the breed's greatest sires runs in his veins. Our cows are producers and select individuals.

This Herd is Accredited.

MURRAY A. MILLER
Sunny Lawn Stock Farm,
—Milton, R. D. 3, Pa.—
The oldest Herd in Northumberland Co.

He—"Do you want to marry a one-eyed man?"
She—"No, why?"
He—"Then let me carry your umbrella."



For Real Cows

with Straight Backs,
Square Rumps and
Perfect Udders

— VISIT OR WRITE —

Spring Brook Farm

SAM T. WITMER

Dauphin County Union Deposit, Pa.

West View Herd

is the home of Healthy Producers.
It has passed two clean tests and
is now on the accredited list.

At its head stands the splendidly
bred bull

Maple Grove Clever Koningan Glista

His individuality as well as that
of his calves will please YOU.
Let me fill YOUR wants.

MERLE W. ONGLEY

Centerville, R. D. 4 Penna.



BETSY DE KOL PONTIAC AMBROSIA

A granddaughter of King of the
Pontiacs, bred and raised in this
herd, which also contains several of
her sisters. Cows like this are bred to

King Madaline Butter Boy

a show bull backed by big producers.
This herd is Accredited and we can
spare a few good producers.

GLENN C. GERMAN

Allegheny Co., Cuba, N. Y.

RESSEGUIE APOLOGIZES

Cecil L. A. Resseguie, the enterprising young Holstein breeder of Kingsley, Pa., wishes to apologize to readers of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. Like most Holstein owners, Mr. Resseguie puts off registering his calves until he can send in a number of applications. One he delayed registering was his young herdsire which he named and has been advertising as "King Ideal." Much to his chagrin, Secretary Houghton said that the name of King Ideal and also of Ideal King had been taken so the young bull was finally named Ideal King Creamelle, a name even more descriptive of the breeding. However, as the poet says, "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet."

Ideal King Creamelle is a son of Dutchland Konigen Creamelle Boy and Pietje Alcartra Fayne, 30.03 lb. butter, 707.70 lb. milk in a week. She is the highest official record daughter of the famous sire King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje. Year after year this cow has made good both in official work and in the general dairy and it must not be forgotten that as a junior three-year-old she has a C. T. A. record of 718 lb. butter, 17,168 lb. milk. She is a beautiful individual and Mr. Resseguie's ideal type. Naturally it is very easy for him to use an attractive slogan when advertising his herdsire, "The Bull With an Ideal Dam."

The Ideal Herd has just passed its fourth annual test and passed clean. When to large production, choice individuality and good breeding, is added health, Mr. Resseguie has certainly every right to call his aggregation of accredited Holsteins the Ideal Herd.

HERDSIRE TRANSACTION

Mrs. L. B. Jones & Son of Kenton, Ohio, have sold to E. V. Jones of the same address, a half interest in the well bred herdsire, Ormsby Segis Echo No. 360862. This bull is now three years old and is a son of Echo King Sylvia from Queen Ormsby Segis Walker, a good A. R. O. daughter of Ormsby Segis Lad. Ormsby Segis Lad was by King Prilly Segis from Mabel Ormsby Pontiac, a daughter of Ormsby Korndyke Lad with a record made as a three-year-old of 607.3 lb. milk, 36.28 lb. butter in seven days, 23,032.3 lb. milk, 1,104.7 lb. butter in a year.

Echo King Sylvia has a number of big producing daughters in the noted Bell herd. He is a son of King Vadessa Pontiac and May Echo Sylvia, 41 lb. butter in a week. This cow is credited with producing 1,005.6 lb. milk in seven days, the highest production ever credited to any one cow.

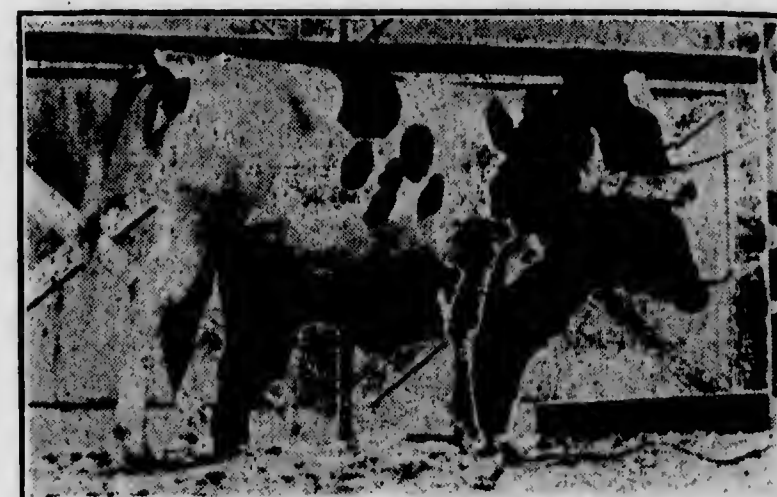
FOR SALE—17 Holstein thoroughbred Cows and a Bull. Selling out. Fine collection of cows for breeding and foundation herd. Sire of bull, King of the Ormsbys. Theo. Baylor, 52 Broadway, New York City.

Dear Editor: "Which is the most important—a man's wife or his trousers?" Answer: "Well, there are lots of places a man can go without his wife."

BRED IN THE PURPLE

The handsome little heifer here depicted is a member of the purebred herd at Tip Top Farm, Waverly, Pa. Robert Winship, manager of Tip Top Farm says this little beauty was two and one-half months old at the time her picture was taken. She is a daughter of King Hengerveld Hartje and Segis Tobe Korndyke, a cow purchased from B. F. Jones & Son.

Segis Tobe Korndyke as a three-year-old made a seven-day record of 19.73 lb. butter, 424.7 lb. milk and as a two-year-



A FUTURE CHAMPION

Owned at Tip Top Farm, Robt. Winship, Mgr., Waverly, Penna.

old has a 305 day record of 398.32 lb. butter, 8,895.10 lb. milk. She has two tested daughters, Tobe Tweede Pontiac Lass, 28.29 lb. butter, 532.60 lb. milk as a three-year-old and Tobe Korndyke Pontiac Lass, 20 lb. butter in a week and 70 lb. milk per day at twenty-five months old. Segis Tobe Korndyke is a daughter of Tobe Rag Apple Korndyke and the 25-lb. cow; De Kol Segis Hengerveld.

King Hengerveld Hartje is known as one of the best Holstein sires ever in northern Pennsylvania. His sire was King Segis Hengerveld and his dam was a 30-lb. four-year-old granddaughter of De Kol 2d's Butter Boy 3d and Jolie Johanna, the grand champion show cow at the St. Louis World's Fair. The daughters of King Hengerveld Hartje are noted for size and producing capacity. Only a few daughters of this sire have ever gone into herds where they have been tested under favorable conditions but one did, Walker Hartje Spofford, making 960.60 lb. butter, 26,233 lb. milk in 305 days, the milk record being world's record at time of making.

At Tip Top Farm they have a nice little purebred Holstein dairy, keep purebred Cheshire hogs and S. C. White Leghorn fowls. They also grow good fruit on Tip Top Farm which is rightly named as it has an altitude of 1,600 feet above sea level.

A CONNECTICUT DEAL

C. S. Longley, of New Haven, Conn., recently sold a yearling bull to Samuel L. Pierce of Southbury, Conn.

This young herdsire is well grown and largely black in color, has a straight top-line, and is deep bodied. He was sired by a 36 lb. grandson of Colantha Johanna Lad and was from a 23 lb. two-year-old daughter of a 24 lb. cow. The sire is now at the head of the American Thread Co. herd at Milo and the dam is owned by The Connecticut Reformatory, Cheshire, Conn.

FROM PENNSYLVANIA TO NEW YORK

Miller Bros., of Clarks Summit, Pa., have sold to E. W. Graves, South Apalachin, N. Y., and C. F. Giles, Apalachin, N. Y. their five-year-old herdsire, King Sadie Vale Hengerveld Ormsby.

King Sadie Vale Hengerveld Ormsby is a son of King Sadie Vale Hengerveld and S. V. H. Effie, 28.33 lb. butter, 617.3 lb. milk in seven days as a junior four-year-old. As a five-year-old this cow has a year record of 1,085.6 lb. butter, 24,050 lb. milk. She was a daughter of Sir Veeman Hengerveld and was from a 25-lb. three-year-old daughter of Sadie Vale Sir Ormsby, whose dam, Sadie Vale Concordia, was the first cow to make 30 lb. butter in a week.

King Sadie Vale Hengerveld has a long list of good record daughters. He was from S. V. H. Belle De Kol, 37.38 lb. butter in a week as a senior three-year-old. She is one of the highest record daughters of Sir Veeman Hengerveld and she has two daughters that, as two-year-old heifers, each produced over 660 lb. butter in long time test.

King Sadie Vale Hengerveld Ormsby is a bull of splendid individuality and his daughters are very promising. There are big records in his pedigree for his ten nearest dams average 29.61 lb. butter in seven-day test. The establishments of Mr. Graves and Mr. Giles are about a mile apart and in his new homes this bull will be bred to daughters of Cornucopia Finnerne Pride whose dam, Finnerne Pontiac Pride, has seven-day records of 685.5 lb. milk, 31.11 lb. butter and is a maternal sister to Finnerne Pride Johanna Rue, 1,470.59 lb. butter in a year, world's record at time of making.

The Miller Bros. herd is, we believe, the oldest herd in the state of Pennsylvania. It is on the accredited list and has a splendid reputation for the producing capacity of the animals as well as their health and individuality.

The editors of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN are greatly pleased at this sale. King Sadie Vale Hengerveld Ormsby is a tried and proven sire, a sire whose daughters have already made good in the general dairy and whose own individuality would please the most critical judge. To help place such a sire at the head of good herds, would please anyone who has the welfare of the dairy industry and the Holstein breed at heart. Nearly a year ago Mr. Graves subscribed to the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. As our readers know the Millers advertised their sire as their herd is small and contains a number of his daughters. Mr. Graves had seen sisters of this bull at cattle sales and at the National Dairy Show and always thought he would like to have a bull of this family. When he saw the advertisement, he promptly got in touch with Mr. Giles for these two gentlemen own Cornucopia Finnerne Pride. The deal was closed and the bull is now at the Graves establishment. Under date of March 12, Mr. Graves wrote, "I am very much pleased with King Sadie Vale Hengerveld Ormsby. He is very quiet and easy to handle."

Bonnymead Herd!

102 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN
CATTLE WILL BE SOLD AT 102
PUBLIC AUCTION

Wednesday, March 25, 1925

Starting promptly at 10 o'clock A. M.

60 Cows and Heifers in milk; 40 Heifers up
to two-year-old; 2 Herdsires, both
splendid individuals.

The average production of the milking herd last year was over 10,000 lb. despite the fact that one-third were in their first lactation period. THREE Cows have each exceeded 14,000 lb.

All records made on twice-a-day milking and with the care given the general dairy.

Some of the best blood of the breed flows in the veins of our animals.

Bonnymead Herd is under State and Federal Supervision and the animals are sold subject to the Standard 60-day retest.

Bonnymead Farms are situated one mile east of Harrisburg on the Wm. Penn Highway. Parties coming by train should take trolley car marked "H" which leaves Market Square, Harrisburg, on the hour and half-hour and passes by the Farms.

Bonnymead Farms

R. D. 1

Harrisburg, Pa.

SATISFACTION OR YOUR MONEY BACK

Since his early boyhood days Henry C. Glissmann of Omaha, Nebraska, has been a prominent figure in western Holstein circles, and it is said that Mr. Glissmann bought more purebred Holsteins in the Eastern states and sold them in the West than has any other person since the first purebred black and white cows were brought to America.

Naturally, the dairyman's problems would interest Mr. Glissmann. He is a member of the Cow Barn Supply Company, which markets a number of supplies that are, or should be, in every cattleman's stable. One of the products handled by this concern is the Eureka Teat Reamers, which were, we believe, de-

signed by Mr. Glissmann. This company sends these Reamers out with a money back guarantee if they are not satisfactory. Mr. Glissmann says that a Reamer is an instrument that is a real boon to dairymen and breeders. They have been sold for a few months with a money back guarantee, and so far only one has ever been returned, and there is reason to believe that in that case a cure was effected before the goods were returned. However, as nearly all cattleman are honest, the Company will continue to do business on these terms—money back if not satisfied.

One of the greatest handicaps to marriage is that the poor nut of a husband learned to make love before he learned to make a living.

Complete Dispersal Sale!

Thursday, Mar. 26, 1925

**27 REGISTERED
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS 27**

The splendidly bred herdsire.

Lola Cybele Pontiac Homestead

from a cow that made 30.48 lb. butter in a week,
1,105 lb. butter, 23,734 lb. milk in a year.

- 12 heifers—9 of h's daughters
- 1 daughter of a 36-lb. sire.
- 1 daughter of a 32-lb. sire.
- 1 granddaughter of

MAY WALKER OLLIE HOMESTEAD

The American Champion for Yearly Butter Production.

11 CHOICE COWS 11
Breeding, Individuality and Production Combined.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision. 100% Clean.

Don't Miss This Event. Auc., G. W. Baxter

GEORGE C. WILSON

TYRONE, PA.



BESS JOHANNA ORMSBY

LB. MILK	LB. BUTTER	LENGTH OF TEST
835.4	44.18	7 days
30,143.3	1,497.61	305 days

She is a full sister to "Creator," the sire of my 35 lb. bull. Four of his bull calves for sale.

No. 1. Born 1-15-24. His dam is a 21 lb. two-year-old daughter of a 30-1,226 lb. bull and his 10 nearest dams average 30 lb. Price \$300.

No. 2. Born 2-19-24. His dam is a 21 lb. three-year-old and his 5 nearest dams average 1,000 lb. yearly. Price \$250.

No. 3. Born 1-27-25. Dam a two-year-old full sister to dam of No. 2. Now on yearly test. Price \$100.

No. 4. Born 2-16-25. Dam weighs 1,700 lb. Butter 22 lb. Now on yearly test. Price \$50.

Never had T. B. or Abortion.

DAVID FALCONER

Scottville,

Michigan

EARLY RISE HERD

IS HEADED BY A SON OF



MINNIE MONK OF GRAYFIELDS

She is sister to

Red Cross Heroine of Grayfields

22,067.3 lb. milk, 1,118.87 lb. butter in 305 days.

Second highest butter record in U. S.!

Third in the world!

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

Just the place to get Young Stock.

MENZO A. BROOKER

R. D. 2, South New Berlin, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY

Dispersal Sale

PROMINENT HERD OF

30 Registered Holsteins

Wednesday, Apr. 1, 1925

at the L. R. HARRIS FARM, Lambertville, N. J.

Never a reactor—first accredited herd in county—60-day retest.

NOTE THESE WONDERFUL OFFERINGS

Every milking animal except two first calf heifers—has a good official record, including, 24.71 lb. 4 yr. old with 903 lb. in a year and 22,000 lb. of milk, also her son by Segis Pietertje Prospect bull; 24 7/16 lb. 4 yr. old and her son by Prospect bull; 24 lb. three-year-old and three daughters.

In fact all have splendid records—very outstanding producers the kind that are very rare and desirable.

HERDSIRES—Senior sire, a show bull, Grand Champion in show ring, from twice 32 lb. dam by Sadie Vale King. Eight of his daughters all from good official record dams.

JUNIOR SIRE—by King of the Sadie Vales, from 28 lb. four-year-old with 939 lb. in a year. Majority in calf to this bull.

THIS IS A HERD OF MONEY MAKERS—foundation kind.

Col. Geo. W. Baxter, Auctioneer.

Sale Manager, R. Austin Backus, Mexico, N. Y.

Write at once for catalog to owner,

L. R. HARRIS, Lambertville, New Jersey.

The Holstein Breed

Vol. IV HARRISBURG, PA., APRIL 8, 1925 No. 7

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



IN ACTION AT THE BONNYMEADS SALE

Col. Glenn R. Mead selling, S. R. Miller in the box, Col. Hess in the foreground, Manager Hiram Billett demonstrating how to pose Bonnymeads Jarie, catalog No. 101.



Complete Dispersal Sale!

Thursday, Mar. 26, 1925

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HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

The splendidly bred herdsire

Lola Cybele Pontiac Homestead

from a cow that made 30.48 lb. butter in a week,
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TYRONE, PA.



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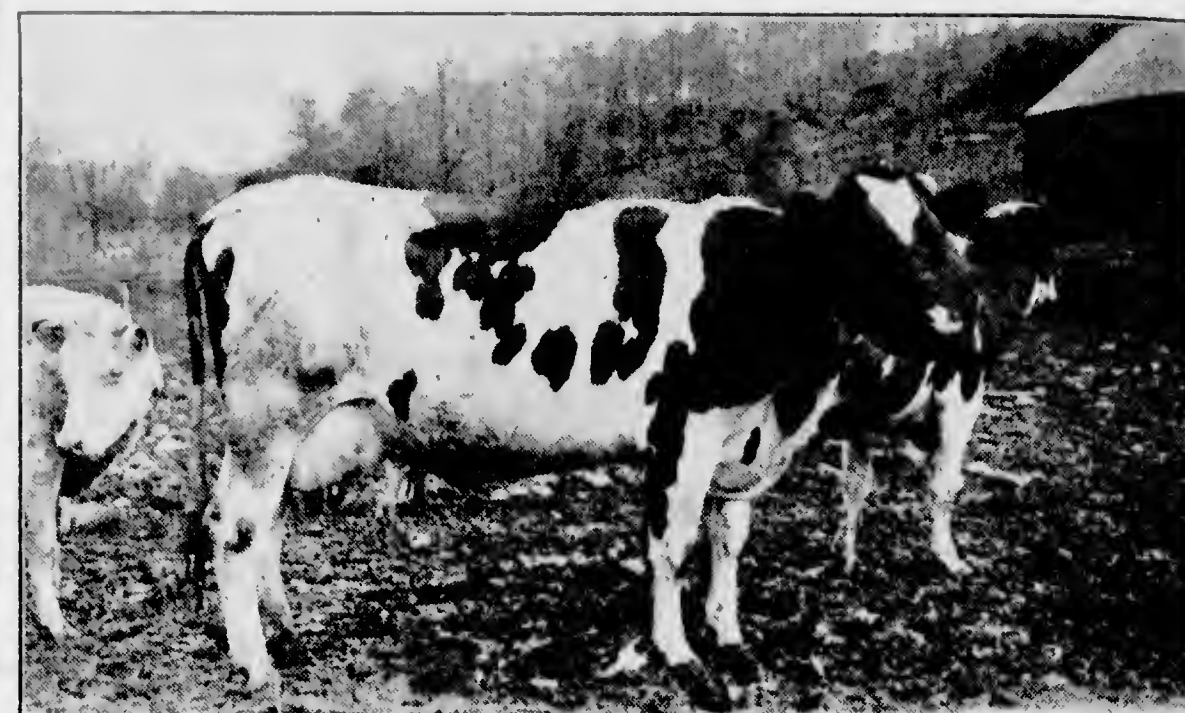
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Entered as second-class matter April 8, 1922 at the post office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879.



QUALITY STOCK

Daughters of the grandly bred bull

KING ALCARTRA RAG APPLE POSCH

one of the best sons of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje.

Three different years he carried off the grand-championship at the Susquehanna County Fair, evidence enough of his type and quality.

Looking for Holsteins? Remember our herd is Accredited and has never housed a reactor.

A. R. BUSH

MONTROSE

PENNSYLVANIA



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She is a full sister to "Creator," the sire of my 35 lb. bull. Four of his bull calves for sale.

No. 1. Born 1-15-24. His dam is a 21 lb. two-year-old daughter of a 30-1,226 lb. bull and his 10 nearest dams average 30 lb. Price \$300.

No. 2. Born 2-19-24. His dam is a 21 lb. three-year-old and his 5 nearest dams average 1,000 lb. yearly. Price \$250.

No. 3. Born 1-27-25. Dam a two-year-old full sister to dam of No. 2. Now on yearly test. Price \$100.

No. 4. Born 2-16-25. Dam weighs 1,700 lb. Butter 22 lb. Now on yearly test. Price \$50.

Never had T. B. or Abortion.

DAVID FALCONER

Scottville,

Michigan

HAMPSHIRE

PROFITABLE IN THE HANDS OF ANY
PRACTICAL FARMER

1918	1921
1919	1922
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WORLD'S GRAND CHAMPIONS FOR 6 YEARS

The Hampshires have won over all breeds in the carload classes at the International at Chicago, the greatest livestock show in the world.

As usual the Hampshires not only won the grand championship, but had the heaviest carload for their age of the entire show.

Not only at the International, but at practically all of the large shows during the past few years, Hampshires have carried off the highest honors in the carload classes. These honors have been won by average farmers. The Hampshire hog and good home-grown feed have achieved the desired results.

A copy of the HAMPSHIRE ADVOCATE, the official breed paper, will be sent to you free upon request. The Hampshire Advocate Company can put you in touch with breeders who have these profitable money-making brood sows.

WRITE TO

The Hampshire Advocate Company

409 WISCONSIN AVENUE

PEORIA

ILLINOIS



DO YOU LIKE THIS KIND?

Our cows have Type and Size, their Capacity and Individuality shows in the above picture. The entire dairy, heifers included, average well over 10,000 lb. milk annually.

Our herdsire is the fine young bull

BERYLWOOD PRINCE AAGGIE CHICAGO

a son of California's great show sire and from a cow that produced 53,669.4 lb. milk, 2,273.85 lb. butter in two years.

Let us sell you a good young bull from our Accredited herd.

JAMES E. EASTMAN

Bradford Co., R. D. 2

Rome, Pa.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. IV

HARRISBURG, PA., APRIL 8, 1925

No. 7

Work and Holstein Milk Keeps C. F. Gridley Young



C. F. GRIDLEY

IN the year 1912, Charles F. Gridley of Candor, Tioga County,

New York, purchased a pair of heifer calves from John Elsbree, a well-known Pennsylvania Holstein breeder. These two animals, now past thirteen years old, are still in the Gridley herd and a majority of the animals in the herd are descendants of this pair. One is Milanhurst Esmeralda No. 210267, a daughter of Prince Tromp and Jenett Esmeralda and the other is May Colantha Korndyke No. 174227, a daughter of Woodcrest Aaggie Lad and Viola Colantha Korndyke. An accompanying illustration shows these two heifers soon after they came into the Gridley herd. A representative of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN had the

privilege and pleasure of examining these two animals, now fine, large cows that bear evidences of being big producers, but failing light prevented photos being taken. We feel, however, that the story is not properly illustrated when pictures of these two animals are not shown and hope to rectify this omission a little later.

Several good bulls have headed this herd. One of these is King Pontiac Canary 7th. His sire is King Pontiac Canary, a son of King of the Pontiacs and Canary Hartog De Kol, 533.6 lb. milk, 26.49 lb. butter in seven days. His dam, Lilith Canary Hartog has an official record of 478.6 lb. milk, 29.12 lb. butter in seven days. She was by Lilith Paul De Kol's Count and her dam, Jacoba Hartog Canary, is a 30.82 lb. daughter of Canary Mercedes Alban, also the sire of Canary Hartog De Kol. As

might have been expected from his breeding, King Pontiac Canary 7th proved to be a high-class sire. Daughters and granddaughters of this bull are found in a number of herds in southern New York and he has a nice lot of daughters in the herd of Charles F. Gridley and also in the herd of E. R. Gridley, a nephew of Charles, who lives about a

couple of miles distant on the same road.

King De Kol Quality headed this herd for a time and the two and three-year-old heifers now in it are by him. His dam was by Reuben Colantha De Kol. His sire, King Quality Walker, was by King Quality from Tennessee Walker Pietertje, thus combining noted strains of breeding of the Bonalevo Herd.

The next sire was Maple Corner Supreme, owned jointly with W. K. Hart and Fred E. Hilbert. Maple Corner Supreme is a very handsome bull and is backed by large record animals. His dam Albina Butter Girl Pontiac as a two-year-old made 22.44 lb. butter in a week and as a three-year-old is credited with 25.89

lb. Tested as a five-year-old she made official records of 32.63 lb. butter, 629.6 lb. milk in seven days, 126.59 lb. butter in thirty days with a milk average of 83 lb. daily while in 192 days she produced 572.25 lb. butter, 12,715.5 lb. milk. Her dam, Albina Butter Girl De Kol made 29.09 lb. butter, 619 lb. milk in a week as a junior four-year-old while her sire, Spring Farm King Pontiac 6th was by Spring Farm King Pontiac from Tweede De Kol Lass, 34.39 lb. butter in a week, the dam of K. P. Pontiac Lass, 44.18 lb. butter in seven days. Maple Corner Supreme was sired by King Sadie Vale Supreme, a son of King Korndyke Sadie Vale from K K S V Topsy, 40.38 lb. butter in seven days as a senior three-year-old. Her dam, King Segis De Kol Korndyke Topsy was

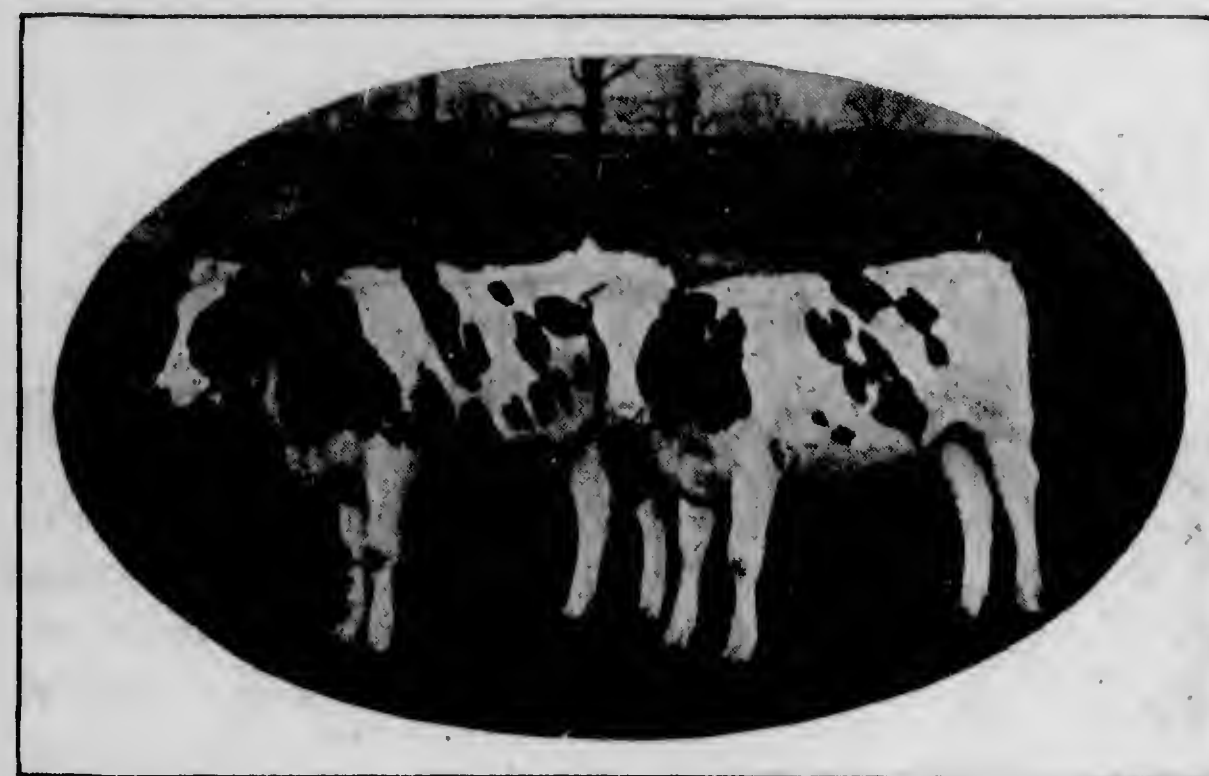
a 33 lb. four-year-old, sired by King Segis De Kol Korndyke, a son of the former world's champion Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2d. The six nearest dams of Maple Corner Supreme have seven day records that average 35.11 lb. butter and a number of animals that have held world's records in various classes are closely related to him.

Maple Corner Supreme is



THE C. F. GRIDLEY HOMESTEAD

a very nice individual, in fact he is a real show bull and has won honors at the Tioga County Fair. His offspring appear to possess his constitution as well as his type and conformation and his heifers are exceptionally promising. We are pleased to report that this good bull has been spared for future usefulness and he is now heading the high-class purebred Holstein



MILANHURST ESMERALDA AND MAY COLANTHA KORNDYKE
The foundation pair of the Gridley herd.

herd owned by L. A. Fisher of Spencer, New York. Mr. Fisher, who has had many years' experience in some of the best herds of the country, saw this bull and his offspring, recognized his value as a sire, and promptly secured him to head the Catatonk herd, where he will have the opportunity a bull of his quality and breeding deserves.

The Gridley herd is accredited and the owner proudly boasts that it has never contained a reactor. Every precaution is taken to insure and protect the health of the herd, which now numbers thirty head.

Mr. Gridley is seventy-six years old and a bachelor. He was born on the farm which he now owns. This farm consists of 300 acres but the father of Mr. Gridley owned 1,600 acres in this neighborhood which has



MORE LIVESTOCK ON THE GRIDLEY FARM

been divided among members of the Gridley family or else sold. Mr. Gridley has very little patience with the proposed Child Labor or 20th amendment, for he was brought up to work as were his brothers and it evidently did not hurt them for Charles is six years past the allotted three score and ten. One brother, the father of E. R. Gridley, lives in the village of

Candor and is eighty years old while another brother living in Amboy, Ill. has reached the age of eighty-six.

Mr. Gridley enjoys the Holstein-Friesian business and is never so happy as when working around his cows. A little more than a year ago he thought he would try some official testing, so sent for a tester and milked some of his cows four times a day. One of the animals tested was Burke Colantha Canary Lady, a daughter of King Pontiac Canary 7th. When the test closed about six weeks after she was fresh, she had an official record of 435.6 lb. milk, 23.08 lb. butter and during her test gave 85 lb. milk in a day. Mr. Gridley says that he experimented a little when feeding her following the advice of one of would be friends and consequently she went off-feed otherwise she would



BURKE COLANTHA CANARY LADY
23.08 lb. butter in 7 days, 85 lb. milk in a day. A product of the Gridley herd.

have made a larger record. Next time he says he is going to take nobody's advice but will do just as he thinks advisable and he believes he can make a 30-lb. record with this cow.

There are few men nearing eighty years that would stay up nights and milk cows four times a day just for pleasure and in Charles Gridley we have one Holstein-Friesian cattle breeder who enjoys his daily work among his stock. Needless to say the stock show that they have the care and attention of a master.

Mr. Gridley is a farmer who deliberately chose farm-



THE MILKING DAIRY AT C. F. GRIDLEY'S

ing for a business and then studied that business. His fields are well tilled, his fences well kept up and, should you pass along the highway you can see at a glance that a good farmer lives at this establishment. While dairying is the main business, the owner is a believer in diversified agriculture and his poultry flocks are of as high quality as his accredited, purebred Holstein-Friesian herd, cattle, every one of which, with three or four exceptions, were bred and raised on this farm.

Why I Started Breeding Registered Holstein-Friesians

By A. C. Slifer

THE first Holsteins that the writer knew of in this vicinity were owned by Mr. Chester Butler who ran a creamery near Chilisquaque, Penna. The first ones coming into Buffalo Valley were bought from him by Mr. Lincoln Mertz who at that time lived on the Miller farm just south of Oak Heights. Another of our progressive farmers, Mr. Adam Grove, saw one of these cows and her week old male calf and immediately wanted the calf for a herdsire. At that time four weeks old veal calves were worth from four to five dollars and Mr. Mertz's price on this week old purebred was ten. Mr. Grove rather prided himself on being shrewd in a deal and thought he ought to get the calf cheaper but Mr. Mertz was adamant as to

to her. She gave one glance at the wreckage and then one at him and remarked: "Why you Wooden Nutmeg, why didn't you close the shutters?" Now if Henry knows nothing of this incident when he gets to the next world it will not be because he did not hear often enough of it in this. It was a handy measuring stick wherewith his wife could remind him how smart he wasn't.

But to get back to my story. About three years after the advent of the bull calf Mr. Grove sent the writer word that he had some cows to sell. I was running an intensive retail dairy at the time and replenished my herd quite a little by buying females ready to milk and then selling the calves at ten days of age. I went to look at Mr. Grove's cows and the first one to come up for inspection was a three-year-old grade Holstein coming with second calf that he priced at thirty dollars. The second was a short two-year-old, one of the daughters of his new bull and with a heifer calf by her side which he priced at thirty-five dollars. Mr. Grove was going on to price more of them but after taking a half way careful look at the first pair I told him we had gone far enough and that I would take this first pair. He at once wanted to back out as he wanted to keep the younger heifer and had put the extra five dollar price on her so that I would not take her. I however held him to his offer and finally placated him by agreeing to return the calf to him after the heifer was accustomed to her new home. This heifer we named Peg.

I had a well equipped dairy, at the time with a 24 bottle steam Babcock tester in the dairy room and scales at the barn and it was not long until it was quite evident that this heifer was worth a whole lot more to me than the average cow that I could buy. Practically everything was cheaper in those days but I figured that this heifer was worth at least \$25, net profit per year above the average, or \$250 for the time during which I had her. (\$250 profit on a ten dollar investment in a bull calf. Now some of you Junior boys, get out your pencils and figure out what percentage that was on the investment. Then worry Dad until he gets a good calf for you.—Ed.) I did not wait until she was gone to try and get some more into the herd like her. Mr. H. D. Roe and his records were just coming into the limelight then and I sent to him for a good bull calf. This started the ball rolling and it hasn't stopped yet.

The trouble is that many honest folk dislike the emotions of horror, pity and dread so much that they shut their eyes, and walk through the world with their heads in the air, breathing a little atmosphere of their own, and congratulating themselves that the world goes very well now.—Henry Van Dyke.

Why worry about trouble that cannot come until tomorrow?



A. C. SLIFER,
Holstein breeder of Lewisburg, Pa.

price so Grove finally agreed to take the calf on one condition, namely, that he, Mertz, was not to tell Grove's women. This may seem funny but is only human nature for of all places that a man would care to appear foolish the last would probably be at home.

This reminds me of a one time neighbor who, whether he deserved it or not, we boys had placed in the henpecked class. One summer day his wife put on her sunbonnet and went away for the day and left him monarch of all he surveyed. As ill luck had it a heavy shower came up during the afternoon and Henry took shelter in the house. During the heaviest part of the storm it began to hail and break the window panes on the west side of the house. Henry valiantly manned the carpet and as fast as a glass crashed in he would fill the opening with an old coat or rug or some such thing. Henry had an idea it was rather fortunate that he was at home to take care of things and while in this cheery mood his wife came in and he intimated as much

Purebred Hogs Profitable

By LORING T. BUNN, *Secretary of Hampshire Swine Record Association.*

THE future of the hog business is what many farmers are interested in at the present time and it looks much brighter than any time since the inflation period caused by the world war.

There are several reasons for this opinion, the most important of which is the inexorable law of supply and demand. For several years there has been enormous numbers of hogs slaughtered for consumption, each succeeding year establishing a new record. The peak has been reached and it is safe to predict that marketing will fall off considerably starting with the month of February. The government reports that there are fewer hogs on the farms at the present time than any time in the last fifteen years.

The enormous demand for pork and pork products will not diminish—in fact consumption both at home and abroad ought to increase in 1925. The European financial situation is gradually righting itself and business in our own country is in a prosperous condition. In the last ten years the consumption of pork has increased 25% and with our population increasing each year there is bound to be more and more pork consumed.



A GROUP OF GOOD PRODUCING PUREBRED SOWS IS A SPLENDID INVESTMENT.

There have been plenty of farmers who have made money out of purebred hogs even in 1924. These men are the ones who have raised purebred hogs, have used sanitary measures and have fed them properly. The ton litters which have been raised throughout the U. S. in the last few years have proved conclusively that purebred hogs are much more efficient than crossbreeds or grades. In most cases the determining factor of whether a profit or loss was made in the hog business was whether purebreds were raised or not. This not only applies to the man who is raising breeding stock but it applies to the feeder as well.

In the first place the purebred sow will farrow and raise more pigs per litter. This means that fewer sows can be kept and yet raise the same number of pigs. It also means that the cost of the pigs will be reduced very materially as the overhead expense will not be as high. Then the quality of purebreds will have a great influence as purebred hogs will put on more pounds of

pork with the same amount of feed than grade hogs will.

J. M. Ballard is one of the biggest feeders of hogs in the U. S., produces and feeds out about 2,000 a year. He is worth many thousands of dollars and feeding Hampshire hogs is responsible for his success. Mr. Ballard has shown two of the grand champion carloads of hogs over all breeds at the International and every hog that he has on his farm and all his producing sows and gilts are purebred Hampshires. He has found that Hampshires are extremely healthy, will produce and raise large litters, and reach a marketable age in a very short time.

He has found that keeping down the expense is very necessary to successful production. Careful buying, saving unnecessary labor, avoiding needless expense of equipment, and attention to details in producing hogs are some of the things that he emphasizes. Feed of course is the greatest expense in connection with raising hogs and Mr. Ballard has found that alfalfa cuts down his feed bill very materially. Alfalfa is grown so that his hogs during the summertime have access to it at all times. In the wintertime he is able to winter his sows on a quarter of a pound of tankage, an ear and a half of corn, and about four pounds of alfalfa hay daily. He is very careful in regard to sanitation and uses the McLean County system.

In journeying through the country one will notice farms that look prosperous—farms with good equipment, fertile fields, and good crops. If one will investigate they will find that practically all have been made possible by the use of purebred stock whether cattle, hogs, sheep, or a combination of them. Remember this fact in raising livestock—that it is not the quantity of animals that are raised but it is the quality and the way that they are taken care of that determines the profit.

We are members of one great body. Nature planted in us a mutual love, and fitted us for a social life. We must consider that we were born for the good of the whole.—*Seneca.*

Improving the quality of purebred livestock by rigid culling and by selling only worthy animals for breeding purposes is urged and practiced by progressive farmers.

Polled Cattle are Historic

FOR many years George E. Stevenson of Scranton, Pa., the leading breeder of polled Holsteins in this country, has claimed that the trait of hornlessness is dominant and is so confident of his theory that he has sold both males and females with an absolute guarantee that they would be parents of only polled Holsteins whether mated with horned or hornless stock. Mr. Stevenson's contentions are borne out by the conclusions of a Swedish investigator, Professor E. O. Arenander of the Ultuna College of Agriculture, Upsala, who has sent the results of his studies on polled cattle, translated into English, to the *London Livestock Journal*, says the *Idaho Farmer*.

The Professor has been looking into the history, zoological characters and economic qualities of polled cattle for thirty years, in fact, it has been a life study with him. He finds that ever since the neolithic or later stone age, there are evidences of polled cattle in Switzerland and Poland in historic times.

Pictures of polled cattle are found in the tombs of ancient Egypt. In ancient Assyria, also, there were polled cattle, likewise in Asia Minor. Greek writers speak of polled cattle in Scythia. The Latin historian Tacitus relates that the cattle of the Teutons—among whom the Swedes are especially mentioned—lacked "the ornament of the forehead," that is, horns.

At the present time polled cattle are distributed chiefly over northern Europe.

Professor Arenander finds that, when crossed with horned cattle, polled cattle are proved to possess an especially strong dominance against every kind of horned cattle, having thereby proved themselves a separate, natural type.

He even contends that hornlessness is an earlier stage of development than equipment with horns. Therefore, when hornlessness spontaneously appears in hornless herds, this must be looked upon as a reversion to the ancient type and not as new formation or mutation.

From the Official Penn State Report

THERE is room for great improvement in dairy practice in Pennsylvania. Investigation of the feeding of dairy cattle leads to the belief that not over one-half of the dairy cows in the state are fed balanced rations. Experiments have demonstrated that balanced rations increase the milk production nearly eleven pounds daily per cow. This means that the production of Pennsylvania dairy cows would be largely increased, if they were fed properly.

Profitable production depends not only upon economical feeding, but also upon careful breeding and selection. It is believed that fully one-third of the dairy cows in Pennsylvania should be discarded as unprofitable producers. With the remaining two-thirds the dairymen of the state would realize greater profits than with the entire present number.

In an investigation on veal production it was determined that a first-class veal carcass could not be produced on any other than a strictly whole milk ration. When milk substitutes were used, the carcass was always graded low when sold on the Philadelphia market.

An extensive study of the dairy herd records of the

College herd revealed the fact that some sires are prepotent in increasing the production. Others are just as outstanding in decreasing production. It was shown that the best way to select a sire is according to the records of his daughters. It was found that the average yearly production of milk and butterfat increased with the age of the cow up through the seventh year. A young cow, after freshening for the first time at the age of two to three years, produces an average of sixty-eight per cent as much milk as during her maximum production year. A cow with her second calf at the age of three to four years produces an average of eighty-six per cent as much milk as during her seventh year. At the age of four to five years she produces ninety-two per cent, and at the age of five to seven she produces ninety-five per cent as much milk as at seven years of age.

New York Takes the Lead

NEW York State now leads in the number of accredited herds according to Commissioner C. P. Norgord, who is in charge of the tuberculosis eradication work in the Empire State. There are 10,704 accredited New York herds, her nearest competitor being Indiana with 8,500 herds on the accredited list. New York State made a gain of 6,714 during the year.

During 1924 there were 17,021 herds tested, and there are now 40,770 herds containing 586,760 cattle under state and federal supervision. Practically all this testing has been done by township areas.

At the close of the year the cattle in 213 townships had been tested one or more times. One county, Essex, has become modified or accredited. Another, Steuben, is practically in this class, and all the cattle have been tested in the counties of Cattaraugus, Greene and Allegany. The average salvage obtained for condemned animals was \$14.50 in 1921, and \$19.00 in 1924. Due to this the average indemnity paid by the state has decreased from \$76.26 in 1922 to \$50.88 in 1924.

General Conditions and Dairy Prices

WHEN there is full employment, the demand for dairy products is increased. Prices of industrial stocks are a good measure of industrial conditions. When money is cheap, the price of stocks usually rise somewhat in advance of improved business conditions. The prices of butter and cheese tend to lag about eight to ten months behind the stock market. For the period of 1897 to 1913, prices of creamery extra butter in New York City correlated with industrial stocks, giving butter a lag of ten months, showed a correlation of 0.30. The correlation between stocks and prices of cheese, giving a lag of eight months, was 0.55. The price of milk at New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and St. Louis correlated with prices of industrial stocks, giving milk a lag of fourteen months, showed a correlation of 0.56.—*The Agricultural Situation*, by Warren & Pearson.

In every other line of business except farming, accurate record is kept of business receipts and expenditures.

Pennsylvania Cattle Owners Talk to Legislators

CATTLE owners from practically every county in Pennsylvania appeared before the Senate Appropriation Committee, April 1 in an endeavor to secure an appropriation of \$3,250,000 for financing tuberculosis eradication work and the payment of indemnity for animals condemned in that campaign. The hearing was held in the Senate Chamber and the farmers and their friends occupied the entire Chamber and a large part of the Senate galleries.

Morris T. Phillips, Pomeroy, Pa., himself a Guernsey breeder, was in charge of the meeting. Mr. Phillips is president of the State Agricultural Council, which is made up of representatives of agricultural associations. Mr. Phillips gave a short history of the test and said the campaign was a health measure for the promotion of the general welfare. He introduced the various speakers to the Committee.

Dr. T. E. Munce, head of the State Bureau of Animal Industry, said that there were one and a half million cattle on the 20,200 farms of Pennsylvania. Eradication of bovine tuberculosis is important to both producer and consumer. Medical authorities estimate that 25% of the tuberculosis in children came from diseased cattle. 16% of the cattle of the state are now under official supervision for the prevention and eradication of tuberculosis. All the cattle in Mercer, Crawford, and Jefferson Counties have been tested under the area plan which has also been conducted in forty-six townships in ten other counties. In addition the owners of 195,328 cattle have signed up to have their cattle tested. He showed that while Pennsylvania ranks third among all states in the value of dairy products and sixth in the total number of dairy cows, she ranks only fourteenth in the number of cows under official supervision. Lack of adequate funds for paying indemnities and financing the work was a distinct check upon Pennsylvania livestock industry. He figured that \$3,257,000 would be required for these pur-

poses during the next two years.

Mr. E. B. Harshaw, president of the Grove City Bank and president of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association told how the banks in his district had advanced money in order to enable dairymen to test their herds and replace diseased animals with healthy cows.

Dr. L. M. Thompson, president of the State Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs, said that the dairymen of northern Pennsylvania were likely to lose their New York market if New York State pushed the work as it had been doing during the past few years and Pennsylvania lagged behind.

E. S. Bayard, editor of the *National Stockman and Farmer*, Philip H. Dewey, master of the State Grange, and Wm. B. Griscom, milk distributor of Philadelphia, gave evidence as to the demand for milk from tested cattle. Dr. Charles H. Miner, secretary of the Department of Health, said that while the children of the cities were partly protected by milk pasteurization, the rural districts must depend upon raw milk and he endorsed the testimony of Dr. Munce as to the danger to children from milk produced by diseased cows. His department endorsed the T. B. movement.

Mrs. J. Duncan Just of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, said the movement had the endorsement of the organized women of the state. John T. Shirk, Holstein breeder of Lancaster, said that Lancaster city had an ordinance which will prohibit the sale of milk from untested cows after January 1, 1926. Similar action has already been taken by the City of Baltimore to which goes much milk from southeastern Pennsylvania.

Secretary of Agriculture Willits endorsed the statements of the speakers, and a number of dairymen from different counties told of the demand for cattle tested in their localities and urged the Legislators to provide adequate funds for the furtherance of the campaign to eradicate tuberculosis from the herds of the state.

There's a real thrill in finding a friend who asks no more than he is willing to give.



KING PIETJE AAGGIE PONTIAC

my senior herdsire, is by the great King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje from a 31.78 lb. cow whose dam made 25.31 lb. butter in a week and was from a 31 lb. daughter of a 34-lb. cow.

Then my herd is under State and Federal Supervision and has always been handled from the standpoint of profitable dairy production.

Let me sell you some choice heifer calves.

ROBERT I. SPRINGER

Factoryville, Pa.

R. D. 1.

Just Your Kind of Bull for \$400

Hillside Volunteer

75% white and extra well grown.

Sire: King Pontiac Maple Knoll Ormsby—You all know him.

Dam: Hillside Rosemary 460.8 lb. milk, 30.74 lb. butter in 7 days.

Full brother to Hillside Pontiac Rose, 25.24 lb. butter in 7 days, 2,011.7 lb. milk, 102.8 lb. butter in 30 days at the age of 25 months.

Herd just passed another Clean Test.

HILLSIDE & SPRINGBROOK FARMS

Trucksville, near Wilkes-Barre, Pa.



SPOT VEEMAN ARTIS

One of 6 daughters of Sir Korndyke Pontiac Artis Prince in RO-AN Herd. She has 75% the same breeding as my great 31 lb. cow, Inka Veeman Artis.

Such cows are bred to

ROYAL JOHANNA KORNDYKE
a bull of splendid breeding and individuality whose daughters are doing splendidly both in official and C. T. A. work.

Herd Accredited. — Never a Reactor.

ROY W. CHAMBERLAIN

Allegheny Co.

Caneadea, N. Y.

The Junior Breeder and Dairyman

Maryland Junior Club Family

Club work, like most other things, generally starts small and grows big, or at least bigger. The nice little string of purebreds shown in the photograph belongs in Kent County Maryland, and had its start in the winning of a dairy cattle judging contest at the Timonium Fair in 1922. Stanley Sutton, who happened to be one of the four lucky winners in the contest, took home with him the Holstein bull calf shown at the left of the line as his prize. The three purebred Holstein heifers were purchased afterward. The Sutton boys—there are three of them—now have a foundation herd of Holsteins that looks promising, while their father owns the young bull at the right, which he purchased to keep the boys from getting too far ahead of their "dad."

Stanley Sutton is 19 years old and is a son of L. A. Sutton, of Chestertown. In 1923 he was selected as one of the club members to represent Maryland in a competition staged at the Eastern States Exposition,

shown in the photograph. Left to right: Stanley Sutton, Martin Sutton, Walter Morris, County Agent H. B. Derrick, Albert Nicholson, Albert Sutton and Wilbur Morris.

Timothy and His Calf

Timothy Waby of St. Charles, Minnesota, has a ten-months' old grade Holstein calf on which he won first prize at the 1924 Winona County Fair. Timothy had two calves of almost equal merit and had quite a time trying to decide which one would make the better one to show. Tim wrote an article entitled "The Story of My Dairy Calf," which is herewith reproduced:

I joined the boys' and girls' club because last year while at the Winona County Fair I saw how interested the boys and girls were in their calves. I saw how they fed them and the pride they took in caring for their calves, and it made me want to feed one too. I also saw how much pride each member took in leading his prize calf in the parade. It made me feel as though



MEMBERS OF THE KENT COUNTY CALF CLUB
on the Sutton Farm, Chestertown, Md.

held in Springfield, Mass. In the dairy cattle judging contest there, he won first place.

Stanley is not the only member of the Sutton family to win honors, Martin, seventeen, owns a purebred Holstein heifer which placed sixth at the Timonium Fair in 1923 and ninth at the National Dairy Show. Last fall the same heifer as a yearling placed fifth at Timonium. In addition, Martin was one of the high scoring boys in the dairy cattle judging contest and was on the team that represented Maryland at the National Dairy Show at Milwaukee. Stanley's other brother, Albert, fifteen years old, has already done well with seed corn and will probably soon be ready for other enterprises.

Stanley Sutton is an all round club member and the leader of the boy's club in his section of the county. In addition to his success in the dairy field he has grown purebred seed corn for a number of years and sold it successfully. Last year he handled the largest community tomato plant bed in the State and grew and sold approximately 400,000 tomato plants. Some of the members of the club over which Stanley presides are

I could just as well have the pride that member had if I won in the club.

When the calf I selected was born, she was a well-marked heifer calf. She grew well and I decided she would be a good calf to feed for the boys' and girls' calf club.

I asked my dad if I could have the calf and join the boys' and girls' calf club. He said I could if I would take good care of her and feed her carefully, and that is just what I have been doing.

I always liked the *Holstein* breed of cattle best because they are great milk producers. So I knew I would have more interest in a calf of that breed.

I always fed my calf twice a day with skim milk, ground oats and bran with some oil meal. I always fed her myself, because I thought that someone else would not feed her just right.

I have learned that if a calf is neglected, she will not do as good or be as good as the calf that has been fed and well cared for, and I am working hard to be one of the winners.

St. Charles, Minn.

TIMOTHY WABY.

Pennsylvania Cattle Owners Talk to Legislators

CATTLE owners from practically every county in Pennsylvania appeared before the Senate Appropriation Committee, April 1 in an endeavor to secure an appropriation of \$3,250,000 for financing tuberculosis eradication work and the payment of indemnity for animals condemned in that campaign. The hearing was held in the Senate Chamber and the farmers and their friends occupied the entire Chamber and a large part of the Senate galleries.

Morris T. Phillips, Pomeroy, Pa., himself a Guernsey breeder, was in charge of the meeting. Mr. Phillips is president of the State Agricultural Council, which is made up of representatives of agricultural associations. Mr. Phillips gave a short history of the test and said the campaign was a health measure for the promotion of the general welfare. He introduced the various speakers to the Committee.

Dr. T. E. Munce, head of the State Bureau of Animal Industry, said that there were one and a half million cattle on the 20,200 farms of Pennsylvania. Eradication of bovine tuberculosis is important to both producer and consumer. Medical authorities estimate that 25% of the tuberculosis in children came from diseased cattle. 16% of the cattle of the state are now under official supervision for the prevention and eradication of tuberculosis. All the cattle in Mercer, Crawford, and Jefferson Counties have been tested under the area plan which has also been conducted in forty-six townships in ten other counties. In addition the owners of 195,328 cattle have signed up to have their cattle tested. He showed that while Pennsylvania ranks third among all states in the value of dairy products and sixth in the total number of dairy cows, she ranks only fourteenth in the number of cows under official supervision. Lack of adequate funds for paying indemnities and financing the work was a distinct check upon Pennsylvania livestock industry. He figured that \$3,257,000 would be required for these pur-

poses during the next two years.

Mr. E. B. Harshaw, president of the Grove City Bank and president of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association told how the banks in his district had advanced money in order to enable dairymen to test their herds and replace diseased animals with healthy cows.

Dr. L. M. Thompson, president of the State Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs, said that the dairymen of northern Pennsylvania were likely to lose their New York market if New York State pushed the work as it had been doing during the past few years and Pennsylvania lagged behind.

E. S. Bayard, editor of the *National Stockman and Farmer*, Philip H. Dewey, master of the State Grange, and Wm. B. Griscom, milk distributor of Philadelphia, gave evidence as to the demand for milk from tested cattle. Dr. Charles H. Miner, secretary of the Department of Health, said that while the children of the cities were partly protected by milk pasteurization, the rural districts must depend upon raw milk and he endorsed the testimony of Dr. Munce as to the danger to children from milk produced by diseased cows. His department endorsed the T. B. movement.

Mrs. J. Duncan Just of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, said the movement had the endorsement of the organized women of the state. John T. Shirk, Holstein breeder of Lancaster, said that Lancaster city had an ordinance which will prohibit the sale of milk from untested cows after January 1, 1926. Similar action has already been taken by the City of Baltimore to which goes much milk from southeastern Pennsylvania.

Secretary of Agriculture Willits endorsed the statements of the speakers, and a number of dairymen from different counties told of the demand for cattle tested in their localities and urged the Legislators to provide adequate funds for the furtherance of the campaign to eradicate tuberculosis from the herds of the state.

There's a real thrill in finding a friend who asks no more than he is willing to give.



KING PIETJE AAGGIE PONTIAC

my senior herdsire, is by the great King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje from a 31.78 lb. cow whose dam made 25.31 lb. butter in a week and was from a 31 lb. daughter of a 34-lb. cow.

Then my herd is under State and Federal Supervision and has always been handled from the standpoint of profitable dairy production.

Let me sell you some choice heifer calves.

ROBERT I. SPRINGER

Factoryville, Pa.

R. D. 1.

Just Your Kind of Bull for \$400

Hillside Volunteer

75% white and extra well grown.

Sire: King Pontiac Maple Knoll Ormsby—You all know him.

Dam: Hillside Rosemary 460.8 lb. milk, 30.74 lb. butter in 7 days.

Full brother to Hillside Pontiac Rose, 25.24 lb. butter in 7 days, 2,011.7 lb. milk, 102.8 lb. butter in 30 days at the age of 25 months.

Herd just passed another Clean Test.

HILLSIDE & SPRINGBROOK FARMS

Trucksville, near Wilkes-Barre, Pa.



SPOT VEEMAN ARTIS

One of 6 daughters of Sir Korndyke Pontiac Artis Prince in RO-AN Herd. She has 75% the same breeding as my great 34 lb. cow, Inka Veeman Artis.

Such cows are bred to

ROYAL JOHANNA KORNDYKE
a bull of splendid breeding and individuality whose daughters are doing splendidly both in official and C. T. A. work.

Herd Accredited. — Never a Reactor.

ROY W. CHAMBERLAIN

Allegheny Co.

Caneadea, N. Y.

The Junior Breeder and Dairyman

Maryland Junior Club Family

Club work, like most other things, generally starts small and grows big, or at least bigger. The nice little string of purebreds shown in the photograph belongs in Kent County Maryland, and had its start in the winning of a dairy cattle judging contest at the Timonium Fair in 1922. Stanley Sutton, who happened to be one of the four lucky winners in the contest, took home with him the Holstein bull calf shown at the left of the line as his prize. The three purebred Holstein heifers were purchased afterward. The Sutton boys—there are three of them—now have a foundation herd of Holsteins that looks promising, while their father owns the young bull at the right, which he purchased to keep the boys from getting too far ahead of their "dad."

Stanley Sutton is 19 years old and is a son of L. A. Sutton, of Chestertown. In 1923 he was selected as one of the club members to represent Maryland in a competition staged at the Eastern States Exposition,

shown in the photograph. Left to right: Stanley Sutton, Martin Sutton, Walter Morris, County Agent H. B. Derrick, Albert Nicholson, Albert Sutton and Wilbur Morris.

Timothy and His Calf

Timothy Waby of St. Charles, Minnesota, has a ten-months' old grade Holstein calf on which he won first prize at the 1924 Winona County Fair. Timothy had two calves of almost equal merit and had quite a time trying to decide which one would make the better one to show. Tim wrote an article entitled "The Story of My Dairy Calf," which is herewith reproduced:

I joined the boys' and girls' club because last year while at the Winona County Fair I saw how interested the boys and girls were in their calves. I saw how they fed them and the pride they took in caring for their calves, and it made me want to feed one too. I also saw how much pride each member took in leading his prize calf in the parade. It made me feel as though



MEMBERS OF THE KENT COUNTY CALF CLUB
on the Sutton Farm, Chestertown, Md.

held in Springfield, Mass. In the dairy cattle judging contest there, he won first place.

Stanley is not the only member of the Sutton family to win honors, Martin, seventeen, owns a purebred Holstein heifer which placed sixth at the Timonium Fair in 1923 and ninth at the National Dairy Show. Last fall the same heifer as a yearling placed fifth at Timonium. In addition, Martin was one of the high scoring boys in the dairy cattle judging contest and was on the team that represented Maryland at the National Dairy Show at Milwaukee. Stanley's other brother, Albert, fifteen years old, has already done well with seed corn and will probably soon be ready for other enterprises.

Stanley Sutton is an all round club member and the leader of the boy's club in his section of the county. In addition to his success in the dairy field he has grown purebred seed corn for a number of years and sold it successfully. Last year he handled the largest community tomato plant bed in the State and grew and sold approximately 400,000 tomato plants. Some of the members of the club over which Stanley presides are

I could just as well have the pride that member had if I won in the club.

When the calf I selected was born, she was a well-marked heifer calf. She grew well and I decided she would be a good calf to feed for the boys' and girls' calf club.

I asked my dad if I could have the calf and join the boys' and girls' calf club. He said I could if I would take good care of her and feed her carefully, and that is just what I have been doing.

I always liked the *Holstein* breed of cattle best because they are great milk producers. So I knew I would have more interest in a calf of that breed.

I always fed my calf twice a day with skim milk, ground oats and bran with some oil meal. I always fed her myself, because I thought that someone else would not feed her just right.

I have learned that if a calf is neglected, she will not do as good or be as good as the calf that has been fed and well cared for, and I am working hard to be one of the winners.

St. Charles, Minn.

TIMOTHY WABY.

NOT ABOUT COWS

"A Yaqui Indian Easter"

AS Easter Sunday approaches the majority of American people will look forward to an inspiring sermon commemorating the Resurrection of Christ, and probably a program of glorious music within a church decorated with beautiful Easter flowers. The children will enjoy egg hunts, in some cities egg rolling contests will be held in the parks, the stores are full of Easter toys and candies, while amid all these festivities in our Nation a few hundred of people, known as the Yaqui Indians are preparing for their Easter in a much different manner.

We really know very little of the Indian races, nor where they originally came from. There are three Indian languages in this country, totally different. All the tribes differ in physical and moral characteristics, and even those who instruct and have charge of them on the Reservations and in the large government schools know very little of their minds. A few make industrious, intelligent citizens, the remainder are "grown up" children.

Perhaps no community in all the United States shows the Indian of yesterday to such an advantage as Arizona. Here he is seen doing the vocations that have followed his tribesmen through more than a century while his religious ceremonials are the same as those of his great-great-grandfather.

Cochise, Arizona, is named for the last chief of that fierce and warlike tribe, the Apaches. Near Cochise is a fortress of natural formation in the Dragoon Mountains, and here the old chief made his last stand and was vanquished. In Northern Arizona is the Navajo Reservation, and in this same Reservation on the Painted Desert live the Hopi Indians. The Navajos herd sheep, weave wonderful rugs and are quite industrious. The Hopi make pottery and live in their cliff dwellings which are very picturesque but not so sanitary. Other Arizona tribes are the Maricopas and Papogoes.

The Yaqui Indians originally came from old Mexico, and are natives of that country, drifting across the border into Arizona, driven from their wretched homes by the cruelty of the Mexicans. They really do not come under the control of our government but are looked after for humanity's sake.

Dotted here and there on the vast barren desert of southeastern Arizona are their little villages usually located near some larger town or city where they can beg or steal, for they are lazy and very inefficient. The largest Yaqui village is near Tucson, upon the desert, where the only respite from the blazing sun is under the sparse shade of the Mesquite tree, and the only vegetation is sage brush and cacti. Over all tower the barren peaks of the Santa Catalinas.

At Easter time these Yaquis have their dances which are a strictly religious ceremony with them and they prepare for the occasion several weeks in advance.

These dances continue for three days from dusk to dawn, the tribesmen dancing in relays until they fall upon the ground exhausted, fresh dancers taking their place.

The music is provided from peculiar instruments of at least six different kinds, the musicians squatting upon the ground. The dancers have bunches of bones and seeds tied to their ankles, and hold clusters of them which they shake and rattle as they dance.

There are a number of different dances, meaning different things, the significance of which is known only to the tribesmen. However, the Sun Dance is the symbol of death and resurrection. These dances are done in the peculiar syncopated style of the Indian, which can best be described as a "clog dance." The Indian is entirely naked except for a short skirt around the hips, and as he shuffles to the weird music perspiration streams over his copper colored body while the alkali dust rises in clouds. Wilder and wilder shrieks the music, faster and faster dance the braves, working themselves to a higher exaltation of religious feeling, occasionally breaking into a high chant. Around the musicians and dancers squat the onlookers, silent and apparently indifferent. Occasionally one will arise and shuffle away. Mere passing of time means nothing to them. They do not resent spectators but firmly refuse to allow any pictures to be taken, and pass up sums of money from moving picture concerns that would bring luxuries to them.

In one hut which they designate as a church, they have an altar upon which reposes an image representing Christ. As their religion is Catholic they keep candles burning, while women and children dressed in their best apparel keep coming and going to this chapel to place offerings of such flowers as they can obtain.

At times a dance composed of both men and women is carried on, here they join hands, dancing in a circle first inside then gradually advancing out, then back again.

People interested in Indian tribal customs come many miles to see these Easter ceremonies, but the Indians attend strictly to their own business and only ask to be let alone. Their sincerity is emphasized by their refusal to commercialize their ceremonies, for any movie picture concern would give a large sum to film the entire proceedings and would make big money on the investment.

If you can picture these scenes in your mind, while overhead swing the brilliant stars of an Arizona night, the moon slowly rising over a distant, jagged mountain peak, throwing into relief the ghastly desert plants, here and there a Saguaro Cacti like some giant sentinel standing watch, the smell of the sage brush and alkali dust, the white desert sand, while above the beating of the music and chanting of the Yaqui dancers a coyote in the hills wails his mournful cry, you will have some idea of the Yaqui Indian Easter.

The Vogue for Collars and Cuffs

NEVER was a more unbecoming style introduced than that of a couple of years ago, when contrasting collars for dark colored gowns were banished, for a bit of lace or linen at the neck softens the harshest of features, and adds beauty to the prettiest of faces. Indications this Spring seem to point to a renewal of the use of collars and cuffs, in lingerie and tailored styles, for daytime frocks of all sorts. To those who are clever with their needles this vogue will afford an opportunity to refurbish their old gowns and add an attractive feature to the new ones.

Linen in white and natural color may be used for the wide collars, with cuffs to match in size and shape, so becoming to the younger folks, while the rolling collar with jabot, or lace edged ruffles of batiste may be used for those no longer as young as they used to be. Hand embroidery on fine linen makes a good semi-lingerie set, or figured silk may be used giving preference to stripes or polka dots. If stripes are used, the matching of them should be watched carefully or much of the beauty will be spoiled. If plain silk is used, fagoting in contrasting colors makes an effective trimming. A high stock of ribbon or silk is also one of the new fashions, but it is doubtful if it will appeal to women who like the freedom and comfort of the low neck, especially in warm weather.

The Church Budget

IT will soon be time to be making the annual financial canvass for the church budget, and in connection with this it may not be amiss to ponder over the following statistics, prepared by *The American Education Digest*, showing the division of our domestic income:—For the church, we pay three-fourths percent; schools, one and one-half percent; government, four and one-half percent; crime, eight and one-fourth percent; investment, eleven percent; waste, fourteen percent; luxuries, twenty-two percent; living costs, twenty-four and one-half percent; miscellaneous, thirteen and one-half percent. Stress is

usually laid on the amount we pay for luxuries, with special mention of chewing gum, cosmetics and tobacco. But please note that we waste eighteen times as much as we give to the church.

The Oldest Known Records

THE earliest bookkeeping of which there is any record is a recently discovered record of the tithes paid by the farmers living around Ur of the Chaldees, to the priests of the temple of E-Nun-Mah, the Moon God, at least five thousand years ago. These tithes were in the form of butter, milk, cheese, corn and oil.

The Moon God was supposed to control the weather, especially the rainfall which in that dry country greatly influences the growth of crops. This age old superstition has not yet entirely died out as every farmer knows. The records not only show the receipts but also the issuing of the same; rations of the temple servants; oil for doctoring a man who was sick and all the petty routine of a big estate agency. The old Sumerians were a businesslike people. Every month the complete list of tithes received was written on sheets of clay nearly a foot square, ruled very much like the pages of a modern ledger. The records were discovered by an expedition from the University of Pennsylvania of which Mr. C. Leonard Woolley is the head.

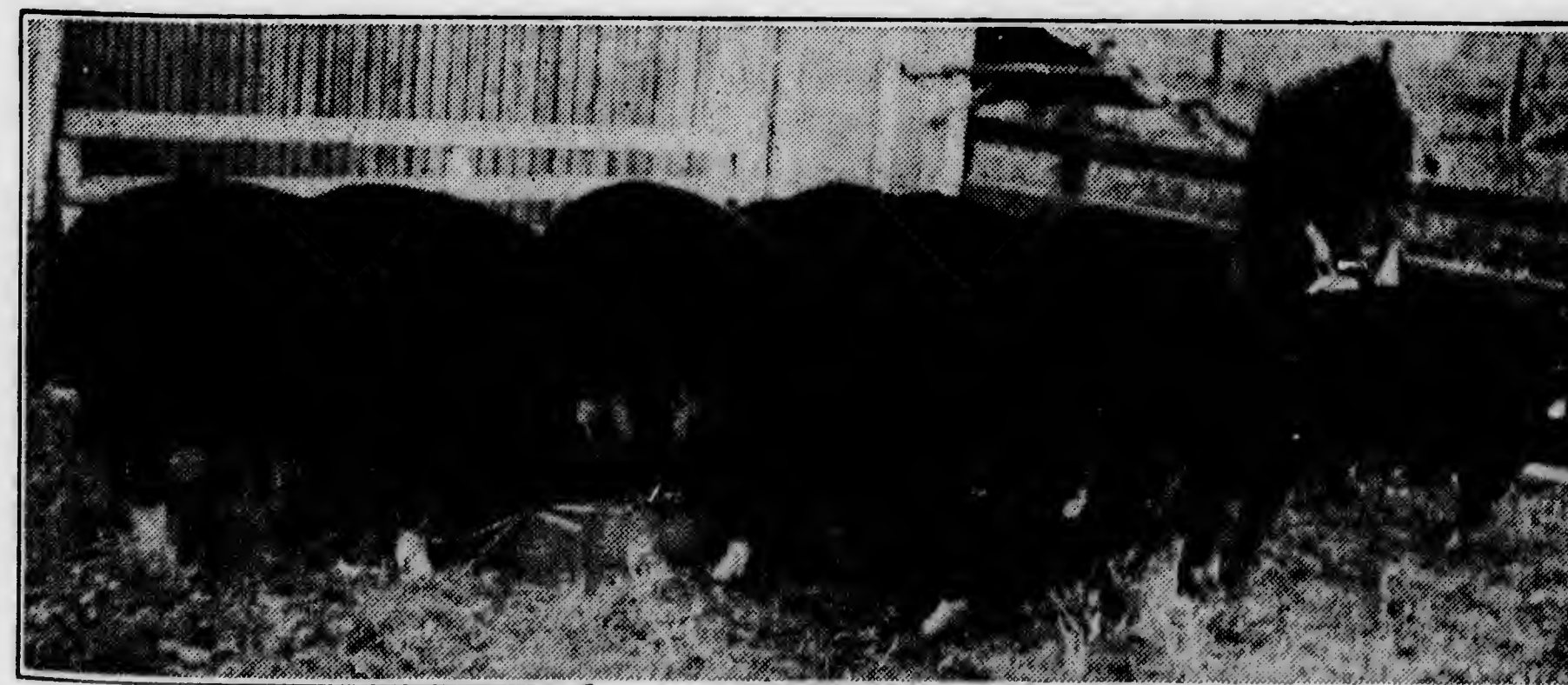
A city girl went farming
The poor thing didn't know how,
She early rose one morning
To milk the Holstein cow.
But she ain't gonna milk
No mo', no mo',
She ain't gonna milk no mo'.
The old cow's tail
Swung like a flail,
So she ain't gonna milk no mo'.

Every man may become wretched by envying other men their good fortune.

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

NATIONAL POLAND-CHINA JOURNAL, SHELBYVILLE, INDIANA



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cts. for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.00. National Record records your Poland-Chinas.

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The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

G. H. TRUCKELL, Associate Editor
M. M. LEEDOM, Advertising Manager

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J. H. LEWIS

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APRIL 8, 1925

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

Members Should Decide Policies

WHEN C. V. Gregory, editor of the *Prairie Farmer*, spoke over the radio on cooperative marketing recently, he said something that many who study farmers associations are coming to believe, and something the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN has preached since its first issue. Mr. Gregory spoke from Chicago, where many farmers' and breeders' organizations have their headquarters, yet he said: "We hear much of the loyalty that members owe to their officers. We hear little of the loyalty that an officer owes to the membership, yet that is even more important Successful democracy depends not only on the consent of the governed, but on their actual control of the government."

"A Review"

IN OUR March 22d issue we reviewed briefly the methods resorted to by the "POLITICAL-DEALING ELEMENT" in their effort to gain control of the Holstein-Friesian Association.

We referred to the unsuccessful attempt at the Milwaukee Meeting in 1918 to take over the Association's management and we made reference to the successful attempt to gain control of the Association at the Philadelphia Meeting in June 1919 by putting through a By-Law amendment, increasing the Board of Directors and placing in office a hand-picked Board by a procedure that has been questioned in the court.

Reference was made to the payment of a \$12,000.00 salary to the President, and his activities during the two years following the Philadelphia Meeting in building up a Political Organization at the expense of the breeders by Whirl-wind Campaign methods and placing a man in charge in the person of a State-Paid-Secretary to look after the Political welfare of the group that gained control at the Philadelphia Convention.

We called our readers' attention to the various Constitutional amendments that appeared in the call of the Annual Meeting at Syracuse in June 1921 and the

statements that were made by Mr. Brockway, Mr. Brill, Mr. Peasley, Mr. Newman, Mr. Kerrick and others in their letters sent out to the membership soliciting proxies to be voted at the Syracuse Convention.

We printed Mr. Brockway's and Mr. Brill's letter in full and in this issue we are printing the letters sent out to the members by Newman, Kerrick and Peasley.

We wish our readers to judge whether the proxies were prostituted at the Syracuse Convention, as has been contended by certain breed publications who represent the "POLITICAL-DEALING ELEMENT," or whether the proxies were used to carry out the purposes for which they were solicited, namely TO PROTECT THE RIGHTS OF THE MEMBERS AND THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

By reviewing the facts as they appear in the letters and the editorial, it is very clear that the members of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America have fallen prey to a carefully laid plot.

At the Philadelphia Meeting in June 1919, the transfer fee was boosted from twenty-five cents to \$1.00. At that time the Association had accumulated assets of over \$367,000.00. Its net earnings for the previous year was over \$60,000.00. There was no legitimate need of more money, yet, a tax on the members was increased 400% WHY?

It appeared that the "POLITICAL-DEALING ELEMENT" was using the Association's funds to build up a Political Organization to maintain themselves in office and to promote the selling of cattle at consignment sales of a State and National character. The members resented this conduct on the part of the officers and they realized the unnecessary burden inflicted upon them through the increased transfer fee.

At the Syracuse Convention, two years after the "POLITICAL-DEALING ELEMENT" gained control of the Association, the members, by the largest vote ever cast at any annual Convention, defeated a resolution endorsing the conduct of the officers and, further, they defeated for re-election the \$12,000.00 President. They reduced the transfer fee from \$1.00 to fifty cents and defeated the By-Law amendment that would have placed the power of Altering, Amending or Repealing the By-Laws in the hands of the Directors. They did all in their power to place the Association in a position where it could pursue safe and sane policies and because the members used their votes to protect their rights and defeated the efforts of the "POLITICAL-DEALING ELEMENT," *The Holstein-Friesian World*, their official organ, came out in bitter editorial attacks, contending that the members' votes were used for ulterior motives—"That the proxies were prostituted."

It must have been plain to the "POLITICAL-DEALING ELEMENT" that they would be defeated for re-election at the next annual Convention and thus the Association would be freed from the tentacles of the Political, Speculative influence that fastened itself upon the Association at the Philadelphia Convention, unless by some "Hook or Crook" the members could be deprived of their right to a direct vote in Electing Officers, Fixing By-Laws, and Directing the Policies of the Association.

Failing to have their conduct in office endorsed by a vote of the members at the Syracuse Convention and realizing that many of their number would be defeated for re-election at the next Annual Convention unless they could disarm the members and deprive them of their direct vote, the officers called a Special Meeting at St. Paul on October 11, 1921, and were successful in putting into operation a Political Form of Government.

At the annual meeting held in Kansas City in June 1922, the "POLITICAL-DEALING ELEMENT," who failed to have their conduct in office endorsed by the votes of the members at the Syracuse Convention, were able to retain office because they had brought about the adoption of a Political Form of Government, which deprived the members of their direct voice in Electing Officers, Fixing the By-Laws, and Directing the Policies of the Association.

At this Convention the transfer fee was increased from fifty cents to \$1.50, fifty cents on each transfer was to be turned over to the State organizations, built up by the \$12,000.00 President, and thus the Political management were able to saddle the expense of maintaining their Political Organization on the breeders of Holstein cattle.

Thus the warning expressed in Mr. Brill's letter to the members under date of May 19, 1921 has come true.

"THIS MOVE LOOKS LIKE THE WELL LAID PLAN OF A FEW SO-CALLED 'BIG MEN' TO GET CONTROL OF OUR ASSOCIATION, AND TO FIX THINGS THAT YOU AND I, AS MEMBERS, WILL NO LONGER HAVE A WORD ABOUT HOW OUR AFFAIRS SHOULD BE CONDUCTED. IT LOOKS LIKE A PLAN TO SQUEEZE OUT THE MEN WHO MILK THEIR COWS, AND LEAVE THE 'SMALL FRY' WITH NOTHING TO SAY BUT PAY THE BILLS AND KEEP STILL."

An Overlooked Point

DEAR EDITOR:

THERE are a few opportunities you missed in your editorial in the March 22d issue of the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

The World said in their issue of March 14, "In most instances the votes of this proxy control were cast directly contrary to the wishes of an overwhelming majority of the members present and who had listened to the discussions on the matters to be voted upon." They then mention the Milwaukee meeting in 1918 and the Syracuse meeting in 1921 as outstanding examples.

The question is not:—Were the proxy votes cast for or against the wishes of the members attending the meetings? The question properly stated is:—Were the proxy votes cast for or against the wishes and interests of a majority of the entire membership?

The fact that millionaires, speculators, and politicians attended the meetings in large numbers during the later years the proxy system was in force, and that they were unchanged in their opinions by listening to the discussions and arguments before the convention, is an argument for rather than against the proxy system.

The ordinary breeder largely does his own work and cannot afford the time and money necessary in attend-

ing an annual meeting far from home. He would greatly enjoy a trip of this kind:—which to him would be a treat but which to the "high ups" is a matter of every day occurrence. When his absence from home means the leaving of the herd in the hands of hired help that requires constant supervision or, means an over burden for the women folks, the breeder who values his animals must not hesitate to stay at home rather than risk the result of years of labor or be guilty of a selfish act. The expense was another factor prohibiting a vast number from attending.

Under the delegate system the same factors prevent these breeders from attending the meetings, even if the political organization of State Secretaries permits their selection as delegates. With expenses of delegates paid by the association, the other disadvantages against the ordinary breeder still apply and the millionaires, speculators, and politicians get the "dough" as usual.

This may be away beyond the understanding and comprehension of the millionaires and some of the speculators, but undoubtedly the politicians are fully aware of these things and for that very reason established the delegate system so that the majority of those who are so fortunately situated as to be able to attend may have things according to their wishes, regardless of the wishes of the majority of the association.

The World can discover but few instances where the proxy votes were cast against the wishes or interests of the majority of the members of the association, outside of the special meeting in 1921. Certainly they were not at Milwaukee in 1918 or Syracuse in 1921. I venture the opinion that the delegate votes have been cast against both the wishes and interests of the majority of the members at every annual convention since the delegate system was established.

ASSOCIATION MEMBER.

Not a Gamble

THE raising of purebred live stock is not a gamble nor a rich man's hobby. Purebred live stock of the right sort are 40 to 50% more profitable than scrubs. "Crooks" discredit it to a considerable extent by their activities in the trade. Parasites, middlemen, speculators and shysters are always numerous in any prospering business. Where treasures are laid up or in circulation, thieves always abound.

Fifteen to One

THE Holstein-Friesian Association of America, it seems, is being operated as a Promoting Organization to promote the Speculative Side of the Purebred Dairy Cattle Industry. It is rendering the breeders and dairymen little service other than merely issuing registration and transfer certificates, for which service it collects an increased tax to promote speculation.

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America offers no reward to the breeders and dairymen who conduct their business on an economical basis and who make records consistent with economical production, which records may be assumed to be a reliable index of the

milk producing and transmitting qualities of the animals in question.

On the other hand, the Association at times has offered prizes and paid bonuses to that class of breeders who have been willing to spend large sums of money in feed and labor to fit cows for test and have employed experts to care for them while on test in order to produce phenomenal records at great expense and at the sacrifice of the future usefulness of the animal. Such breeders have not only been rewarded by receiving a prize or a bonus, but the Association has caused to be circulated through the medium of the agricultural press and through the mails, articles and reading notices, inferring that such animals possessed superior qualities. Yet, the record, because of its cost, has no bearing on economical dairy production and, because of the variation in butterfat percentage, has no scientific value in selecting breeding stock and, because of the injurious effect upon the animal's health, the practice of making phenomenal records has jeopardized the future welfare of the breed by destroying the future usefulness of many good breeding animals whose health should have been preserved to perpetuate the breed.

Since the present management came into control of the Holstein-Friesian Association in June, 1919, every phenomenal record but two at that time on the Association's books have been surpassed by other records.

Previous to the annual meeting in June, 1919, when the present management came into control, the Holstein-Friesian Association of America had not participated in the buying and selling of cattle or the promoting of the buying and selling of cattle at consignment sales of a State and National character or of any character.

Immediately following the Philadelphia Convention, the Holstein-Friesian Association for the first time became active in promoting cattle sales. Through the efforts of its \$12,000.00 President; Sale Organizations were built up in the leading Holstein States and a sale manager placed in charge in the person of a State-Paid-Secretary.

The cost of organizing and promoting consignment sales of a State and National character was expensive; therefore, when the management of the Association was taken over by the "DEALING ELEMENT" in June, 1919, they were able to saddle the sales expense on the breeders and dairymen, by forcing them to pay an increase in transfer fees. And then what happened?

At the first so-called National Consignment Sale held under the auspices of the State-Paid-Secretaries, consignors indulged in buying each other's cattle to such an extent and at such high prices that the average price received at this sale was \$3,075.00. One of the consignors, a Director of the Association, purchased a cow consigned by his brother (or rather bid her off) at the "snug" little sum of \$30,000.00. Is such conduct on the part of the Association's officers helpful to the Holstein-Friesian industry or to the Association?

Why is it that since the present management assumed control at the Philadelphia meeting in June, 1919, that the National Association has promoted, through its Advanced Registry Department, the mak-

ing of phenomenal records, when the dairy public knows and the breeders and dairymen generally know that these records, because of their cost, have no bearing on economical milk production, and, because of the great variation in butterfat percentage, the records are unreliable in selecting breeding stock and, because of the detrimental effect on the animal's health, her future usefulness is impaired or may be entirely destroyed?

Why should the Holstein-Friesian Association continue to encourage the making of phenomenal records when scientific investigators and the agricultural press make it so plain that these records have no tangible value and the practical application of official testing has so clearly demonstrated that it is not a sound business proposition?

As the records of the Dixon Test Plant, conducted by the Illinois Holstein-Friesian Association, clearly demonstrate the practical application of the Advanced Registry theory is unsound from a financial and economical standpoint.

Thirty purebred Holstein cattle maintained under one roof at the Dixon Test Plant, whose average yearly milk production was 20,903 lb., showed an average loss of \$441.53 over and above the value of their milk.

Why should the Holstein-Friesian Association of America advocate such a system of caring for cattle, particularly when the animal's usefulness is not improved and may be and usually is partially or wholly impaired?

Why is it that since the present management came into control of the Association in June, 1919, at the Philadelphia Meeting that the Association has taken on the burden of promoting consignment sales of a State and National character when the breeders know and the dairy public knows that it is the most hazardous and expensive method of disposing of live stock and that price boosting and the buying of each other's cattle by consignors has been indulged in until the whole affair has assumed the aspect of a "Public Scandal," and has been dubbed in the agricultural press, "Cattle Swapping Organizations"?

Will we find our answer in the kind of men who make up the Board of Directors?

If the Board of Directors was made up of Practical Dairymen it would be expected that they would so manage the Association that the dairy interests would be best served. If the dairy interests were best served the Association would be fulfilling the purpose for which it was originally intended.

If the Board of Directors was made up largely of men who were breeding purebred Holstein cattle as a hobby or of men who were interested in promoting the speculative side of the purebred Holstein cattle industry it would naturally follow that they would try to use their influence to so manage and so conduct the Association that its influences and resources were devoted to promoting the particular side of the purebred Holstein industry in which they were interested.

The Speculators and Dealers have found the wealthy breeders, and those who breed cattle as a pastime and a hobby, their chief clientele because it is the wealthy men who can afford to pay the high prices, and natu-

rally the Speculators would be most interested in this class of customers. Therefore, a combination of Speculators and Dealers and their victims would make a vicious combination to gain control of any breed association such as the Holstein-Friesian Association of America and divert its influences and its resources to promoting speculative schemes.

The Board of Directors of the Holstein-Friesian Association is composed of sixteen members. One member and only one could be classed as a breeder and dairyman. Of the other fifteen directors, nine are breeding Holsteins as a pastime and a hobby or are not dependent upon the returns from their dairy for a livelihood. Three are herdsmen or have charge of herds where the making of records has been indulged in extensively; one is a Professional Politician, and two, Dealers and Sale Promoters.

Check over the list of consignors to sales of a State and National character and see how often the names of Officers and Directors appear. Check over the list of the men who have paid the "high dollar" at these sales and see how often the names of Officers and Directors of the Holstein-Friesian Association appear. Study the list of phenomenal records and see how often the names of Officers and Directors appear as being owners of cattle with phenomenal records.

In such a standard publication as *The Breeders' Gazette*, in its issue of November 20, 1924, under the heading "All Around the Farm," appears the following statement:

"Every artificial 'boom' in prices is a 'boomerang.' It is a two-edged sword by which the victor who uses it ultimately is slain. Every form of speculation requires a final crop of 'suckers' or ultimate 'holders of the bag.' These are the people who are the last buyers of cattle or commodities that have been toll-gated through many hands."

In the December 8th issue of the same publication under the same heading further reference is made to Speculation:

"A son of one of my boyhood neighbors was victimized by a hog journal's fieldman to the tune of \$30,000. He is one of many young men who were swindled by fieldmen in the days of '\$60,000' boars. In many cases these 'busted' young men and their 'I-told-you-so' bankers, relatives and friends now regard the improved stock breeding business as a 'crooked game,' or as a hobby for rich men who ride it, as plug-hat gamblers, and have no interest in it as a practical farm enterprise."

Mr. Robert Scoville, President of the American Guernsey Cattle Club, in an article printed in *The Breeders' Gazette* under date of March 26th, refers to Advanced Registry Test in part as follows:

"The underlying principle of testing is to measure and record the producing ability of a cow, as an aid in determining breeding progress. Advanced Register Testing has unfortunately grown into a competitive game, rather than a constructive breeding standard. There are too many high records that do not tell the true story of the producing ability of the cows in question, because they do not represent her normal dairy capabilities.

If disgrace has been reflected upon the Holstein-

Friesian industry and the purebred cattle industry generally by the "craze" to make phenomenal records and the creating of fictitious values at public action, WHO ARE THE GUILTY PARTIES?

Peasley Defines the Different Ways

Fellow Members of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America:

The time is near at hand when our Association will again meet to elect its officers and directors, and to determine some questions that are vital to the future welfare of the organization.

Among the members of the Association there are two well defined groups, each having decidedly different ideas about the general plan of management. The first of these groups advocates the following principles, to wit:

First: That the powers of the Association which have to do with carrying out the purposes of its organization should remain in the control of the members, to be exercised by them, at their annual meetings, through their by-laws, and that powers should only be delegated to the Board of Directors to such an extent as will enable them to perform their duties under the direction of the membership.

Second: That officers and directors should conduct the Association's affairs between its annual meetings in strict conformity to the provisions of the constitution and by-laws; and that the making, amending or appealing of those by-laws should remain the sole right of our members.

Third: That the fees levied against members should be limited to such sum or sums as will meet the expenses of recording, registering and transferring our cattle, and the issuance of certificates therefor; that only such reasonable expenditures be incurred as are necessary to a normal and healthy growth in popularity of the breed; and, that the purposes of the Association as now controlled by its members, can best be carried out by retaining its offices as now located.

The second of these two groups contends, that the powers of the Association should be more largely in the hands of the Board of Directors; that some of the officers chosen by the members, and particularly the secretary, should be appointed by the Board of Directors; that the fees charged against members for the services which the Association renders to them should be so large as to provide a fund with which to employ a large number of high salaried men, under large expense, to travel about the country, in an endeavor to extend the popularity of the breed.... They desire to centralize the office of secretary now located at Brattleboro, Vermont, and that of the Superintendent of Advanced Registry, located at Delevan, Wis., and to bring them both together at one central location.

To the principles and purposes of the first group mentioned, I hereby subscribe, and for the triumph of these principles at our next annual meeting, I appeal to the membership of our Association. It is by and through the application of these principles that our Association and our breed have made their unsurpassed progress and advancement; and, it is only by holding to these principles in my opinion that we may hope to retain our position of supremacy and keep our good Association off the rocks of adversity.

Against the undermining of these principles, Frederick L. Houghton, the Association's tried and true secretary, has always stood steadfast and with the rights of our membership uppermost in mind. The opposition to these principles culminated several years ago in a violent and unjust attack upon Mr. Houghton; and upon this attack the members put their stamp of disapproval so emphatically that no similar attempt has been since made.

If Mr. Houghton cannot be reached by a direct attack, the same practical result can be reached by removing the office of secretary in which he has so faithfully served us to some Western location under the pretext of getting more efficiency by a centralized office, and with the alluring appeal to the members for an "Association Home."

We are at the "parting of the ways." Shall we proceed with those who have an abiding faith in the integrity of the members of the Association at large; or, shall we surrender the organization to the gentlemen who so ardently wish to run it

for us as they see fit? What they failed to do in their direct attack upon Mr. Houghton, they seek to accomplish by the election of officers and directors of their choice, and by amendments to our by-laws in keeping with their sinister purpose.

Let us rescind the action taken at St. Paul giving power to a committee to select and purchase a site for an "Association Home." Let us adopt the district plan for electing directors proposed by Mr. Reynolds of Pennsylvania, and by all means, let us take such positive, outspoken action, as will retain Mr. Houghton as the faithful and efficient secretary of this Association. Let us reduce the transfer fee from \$1.00 to 50c.

The one strong weapon with which you can fight that which is wrong, and support that which is right, is your vote. It is unfortunate that we cannot all attend the annual meeting, and each personally participate in the deliberations of the meeting and in the election of our officers; but, we can each of us voice our wishes by the use of our proxy.

If you cannot personally attend the annual meeting; if you believe as I do regarding these matters, and wish to add the strength of your vote to those who appreciate the vital importance of the matters which are to be considered; if you wish to see the transfer fee reduced from \$1.00 to 50c; if you believe in retaining to the members the rights which belong to them under our constitution and by-laws; if you believe that the faithfulness of Mr. Houghton should be rewarded and that the welfare of the Association, its members and the Holstein industry will be best subserved along these lines, I shall be very glad to represent you and I enclose a proxy for this purpose.

If this proxy is entrusted to me, I shall look upon it as a sacred trust given into my hands for the good of our Association and its membership. In its use I shall be guided solely by an earnest desire to promote justice, fairness and the very best interests of our Association.

A stamped envelope all ready addressed is enclosed for your convenience. You have but to sign and date your proxy, and deliver it in this sealed envelope to one of Uncle Sam's messengers, and you may be sure that your voice will be heard at the annual meeting although you are personally unable to be there. Will you please mail your proxy to-day?

For the permanent welfare of the Association, I am

Sincerely yours,

FREDERICK M. PEASLEY.

May 12, 1921.

Plain Breeder and Dairyman Talk

May 10, 1921.

Fellow Members:

We believe that you will appreciate this special letter as a message of warning of a very serious danger which threatens the future of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

We ask you to carefully read and consider the resolution passed at the St. Paul meeting last year (which is printed on the enclosed circular) and consider the dangerous consequences with which our Association is threatened by that resolution.

The powers given to the Committee are alarming in their scope and we earnestly urge you to join with us in removing this very grave danger, by arranging to rescind the resolution at the coming Syracuse meeting.

Why, think what it means. It means that the reserve fund of \$330,000.00 which is now in our treasury, in charge of our good honest and trusted treasurer, Wing R. Smith, is to be spent for real estate.

It means that they want to purchase real estate and erect buildings to constitute a "Holstein Center" under the pretext that it is desirable to have both offices under one roof. But let us see just what the REAL FACTS are, and what the consequences are SURE to be.

They know perfectly well that Secretary Houghton, that tried, true, honest and faithful official who has so efficiently served us all for nearly thirty years, with his lifelong home and his many interests located in Brattleboro, could not possibly change his residence to some undetermined location, to retain the Secretaryship of our Association, and it, therefore, follows that we would surely be deprived of his valuable experience and services.

The purpose behind this scheme is nothing new.

Certain persons with selfish personal interests have tried

to defeat Secretary Houghton before, and having repeatedly failed, they are now trying the scheme of ousting him from the Secretaryship by moving the office away from Brattleboro.

Furthermore, it is perfectly well known that Superintendent Gardner will never follow the office away from his home town, and it, therefore, means that that GRAND OLD MAN, whose very life is wrapped up in our Advanced Registry work, is booked to be thrown into the discard.

Do not forget that for years these two officials have been the very back bone of our Association. They are the men with whom you and we transact our business—the most important business of the Association. You know and we know that their respective offices are both splendidly and efficiently organized and are working perfectly. They are men of the highest integrity and experience. They have our business well in hand, and each has a force of especially trained people for doing this very special and exacting work.

In Heaven's name, why part company with such men—the very men under whose ministrations our Association has always prospered—the two men more responsible than any others for the piling up of the fine surplus in our treasury! Yes, and why part with that surplus by investing it in land and brick and mortar, when it is ABSOLUTELY NOT NEEDED?

Why, we ask, should these offices be removed? One is located in the east, and the other in the west. Is this not a fair division, if geographical location is to be considered? Is there the shadow of a doubt in the mind of a single one of our 18,000 members that such a change would result in the slightest improvement in the service? Of course not!

As a matter of pride, no doubt, Pennsylvania would like to have this "Holstein Center" within its boundaries. So would any other state. But Pennsylvania asks for nothing of the kind. It merely asks for these offices to remain right where they are, and that they continue to function as they have been doing in the past.

Now we are just plain breeders and dairymen. We believe this whole thing is wrong, and so we are doing this entirely in the interest of our Association, and, therefore, for the benefit of its entire membership.

WILL YOU DO YOUR SHARE? Let us settle this thing for all time. Won't you sign the enclosed post card proxy and mail it AT ONCE? Send it right away in order that we may properly list you as a staunch supporter and that we may arrange to have your proxy voted at the Syracuse meeting, to beat this movement.

If you can get even one other member to sign a proxy you will be doing double duty, and it will be correspondingly appreciated. Won't you let us hear from you by return mail?

Faithfully yours,

C. W. NEWMAN.

J. G. KERRICK.

GARLIC AND DAIRY COWS

One minute after garlic is eaten by a cow the disagreeable flavor and odor of this pungent plant may be detected in the milk, is the conclusion of the Bureau of Dairying after investigation.

In the tests, which were made by giving to several persons samples of milk from cows milked at different periods after having been fed garlic and from check cows, it was found that the intensity of the bad flavor and odor increased until it reached a maximum ten minutes after feeding the odorous ration. Bad flavor and odor were present to an objectionable degree when the cows ate one-half pound of garlic tops four hours before milking. As the time between the eating of the garlic and milking time increased the bad flavor and odor diminished and in seven hours practically disappeared.

When the cows have inhaled garlic for ten minutes, the milk had the characteristic flavor and odor but was free from the objectionable flavor and odor when drawn ninety minutes after garlic was inhaled.

The Department of Agriculture reports the experiments and its conclusions in *Bulletin 1326*, compiled by C. J. Babcock. Copies of this publication may be obtained free by addressing United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Men who talk about going back to the old farm expect to hire enough help to do the work.

CLUB ACTIVITIES

PENNSYLVANIA BREEDERS TAKE NEW JERSEY TRIP

About forty Holstein enthusiasts of Bucks County, Pa., drove to Cedar Grove, N. J., Saturday March 14th, and inspected the Essex County Hospital herd. The distance of eighty-five miles from Doylestown to Cedar Grove was covered in about four hours. Dairy superintendent Mark Kenney welcomed the visitors, and immediately a basket lunch was held, cake and Holstein milk being served by the hospital farm staff.

The present hospital herd was started about two years ago when the former grade herd was disposed of. The product of the herd is used by the 2,200 inmates and 1,200 employees of the hospital. The herd is producing about 400 quarts daily.

Superintendent Mark Kenney selected the foundation stock taking an entire herd from one of the best dairy farmers of Ohio who had been twelve years breeding Holsteins. In several instances families of four and five generations of females were purchased.

During the past two years the herd of eighty cows averaged better than 12,000 lb. milk per year. A row of twenty-five cows pointed out to the visitors had averaged better than 20,000 lb. milk. Chesney Freda Lothian has produced 104 lb. milk in a day, 680 lb. in a week and has made a year record of 26,478 lb. milk, 1,296 lb. butter. The herdsires are King Sweet and Prince Riverside Hartog Ormsby, a former prize winner at the California State Fair.

After the herd was inspected, two judging contests were held one open only to Bucks County breeders and a team contest between four members of the Essex County Holstein Breeders Association and four members of the Bucks County Association. In the challenge contest W. M. Hunsberger of Plumsteadville, Pa., was high man. In the individual contest Mrs. Mabel Briggs, Yardley, Willis M. Hunsberger, Plumsteadville, and Irwin G. Myers of Chalfont, made a triple tie each scoring 100. The prize was \$5 given by the Essex County Association and the contestants unanimously voted to donate it to the Bucks County Association.

Irwin G. Myers and Harvey G. Hockman of Chalfont, purchased a six-months-old bull calf as a future herdsire. He is a son of Prince Riverside Hartog Ormsby and his dam was one of the best individuals in the hospital herd. She has given 100 lb. milk a day for twenty-six days, producing 106 lb. her best day.

DRINK ONE COW'S MILK

At a banquet of the Washtenaw County Holstein Breeders held recently at Saline, Mich., the seventy diners were served milk from one cow. This cow was Houwtje Maid Korndyke Segis, owned by W. L. Rundell of Saline who donated the milk. The Maid has in eleven months produced nearly 22,000 lb. milk, 842 lb. fat.

After a musical program Secretary W. L. Spaulding read his report and the treasurer's report was read by A. A. Snyder. Carlos Beckington, a member of the Boys' Club, told of his trip to the National Dairy Show at Milwaukee.

The picture "Jonathan Barr's Conversion" was shown. Officers were elected as follows: President, William Austin, Saline; Vice-president, Glenn Bird; secretary, Walter Spaulding; treasurer, Frank Geiger; directors, W. I. Rundell and R. B. Waltrous, Chelsea.

MICHIGAN TOUR PLANNED

The Huron County Holstein Breeders Association planned a tour in which they will visit some of the leading Holstein dairies of the state at their meeting held at Bad Axe, Mich., March 19th. The following officers were elected: President, Frank Bensinger, Ubly; Vice-President, Howard Nugent, Bingham township; Secretary-Treasurer, Thomas Amos, Verona township.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE

At Cleveland, Ohio, on April 21st, agricultural leaders from the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin will meet representatives of a number of important manufacturers' organizations of the same states in a conference, the keynote of which is a "Better Understanding Between Industry and Agriculture."

This is the third of a series of conferences along the same lines. The first was held at Atlantic City last November at the time of the annual session of The National Grange, and the second was held in New York City in the same month at the time of the annual meeting of the National Founders Association.

This conference is to be followed by others. One special line of work which will be taken up at this time will be perfecting arrangements for the exchange of speakers at state meetings, farmers to speak at state manufacturers group sessions, and manufacturer leaders at state granges and state farm bureau meetings. Agriculture and Industry are interdependent for continued prosperity and the leaders of each believe that a better understanding of problems affecting both will result in mutual confidence and welfare.

BREEDERS TO SEE GOOD HERD

On Saturday afternoon, April 11, at the Springfield State Hospital, Sykesville, Maryland, there will be a meeting of the Maryland Holstein Breeders Association of which F. G. Farr, livestock superintendent at the Hospital, is secretary. The Hospital herd was founded a year or two ago by the purchase of a number of closely related animals. Good judgment was used in selection and under Mr. Farr's care a splendid showing has been made in dairy work. The Hospital herd is enrolled in cow testing association work and some remarkable records have been made. Cattle from this herd have been exhibited at a number of fairs and have won many prizes.

ORGANIZE UNDER LOCAL PLAN

The De Pere Local of the Brown County Holstein Breeders' Association was organized at a meeting held in the City Hall at De Pere, Wis., on March 14. The dues were set at \$1.00 and \$2.00. The following officers were elected: Isadore Vercauteren, president; John Coenen, vice-president; James Dillon, secretary-treasurer. Fifteen breeders joined the club. This gives the breeders in the De Pere territory the honor of being the first unit in the county under the new plan. Meetings are to be held at the call of the president.

An agent was trying to sell an ex-soldier a book entitled "A Half Hour With Insects" by a noted entomologist. The dough boy did not say much for awhile but finally drawled, "I have spent many a whole night with them. I do not think your book would interest me; I am certain the insects did not."



YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED to this Accredited Herd in which there has never been a case of Abortion.

REASONABLE PRICES ON YOUNG STOCK

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

SCRANTON

PENNSYLVANIA

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS ADD TO NATION'S WEALTH

The combined value of crop and livestock production in the United States last year was \$12,404,000,000 which was fifty-six million dollars more than in 1923 when the total value was \$12,348,000,000, according to estimates by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The higher figures for last year are due to the increased value of crops over the preceding year, inasmuch as the value of livestock production shows a decline.

Crop production had a farm value of \$11,404,000,000 compared with \$10,401,000,000 in 1923, but of this value some \$4,951,000,000 worth of crops were fed to livestock whereas in 1923 the value of crops fed to livestock was \$4,286,000,000. While it has never been the custom, the value of the crops fed to livestock should be deducted from the combined value of crops and livestock produced as the crops fed are used as "raw material" in manufacturing livestock, the goods "marketed."

Livestock and livestock products are given a farm value of \$5,951,000,000 compared with \$6,233,000,000 the preceding year, nearly all animal products having decreased in value.

Weighted prices have been used in estimating the value of nearly every crop and animal product, so that the figures are more nearly representative of the prices that farmers received than in previous years when the figures were based mostly on December 1 prices. The department points out also that the gross value of either crops or animal products last year was exceeded only in the years 1917 to 1920 inclusive.

A decrease of \$66,000,000 in the farm value of dairy products produced in 1924 as compared with 1923 is shown in the estimates which place the 1924 valuation at \$2,586,148,000 compared with \$2,652,419,000 in 1923.

The decrease is attributed to lower prices for all farm dairy products except buttermilk, whey, and skim milk.

Whole milk sold and consumed on farms last year was valued at \$1,714,000,000 compared with \$1,750,000,000 in 1923; butterfat \$394,000,000 compared with \$415,000,000 and butter made on farms \$237,000,000 compared with \$246,000,000.

The average of prices received by farmers for milk sold for all purposes was 5.225 cents a quart in 1924; 5.547 cents in 1923, and 4.73 cents in 1922.

The value of the cereal crops in 1924 was \$5,220,000,000 or 45.8 per cent of the total of all crops, as compared with \$4,138,000,000 in 1923 or 39.8 per cent of the value of all crops in that year. Every cereal crop increased in value last year.

The value of the corn crop last year is placed at \$2,890,000,000 as compared with \$2,538,000,000 in 1923; wheat \$1,131,000,000 compared with \$743,000,000 and oats \$799,000,000 compared with \$554,000,000.

The cotton crop, including lint and seed, is valued at \$1,701,000,000 last year compared with \$1,657,000,000 in 1923. This increased value was due to larger production inasmuch as the average price per pound of cotton lint was lower than for the preceding year.

Hay and forage crops are given a value of \$1,733,000,000 compared with \$1,619,000,000 in 1923; the fruit crops \$626,000,000 compared with \$642,000,000; vegetables, \$1,018,000,000 compared with 1,169,000,000.

SHOW HERD LOST MONEY

The Black Hawk County Holstein herd won a number of prizes at the fairs last fall but the expenses of exhibiting were greater than the receipts and as a result the association not only used up the money in its treasury but incurred a debt of \$220. The breeders of the county have been asked to make up the amount and a number have signed for amounts varying from \$5 to \$25 and it is expected that the entire amount will be wiped out at an early date.

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE GENERAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Dairymen's League Coöperative Association, Inc., will be held in New York City, June 18. The management report that there is a growing sentiment in favor of holding the annual meeting at different points conveniently located throughout League territory, but as there

is usually a large attendance, suitable places for the convention are limited to large cities in which there are auditoriums capable of seating 2,000 to 2,500 people.

Since 1921 the annual meetings have been held at Utica, N. Y., in the State Armory. Previous to that time the meetings of the old Dairymen's League were held in Jersey City.

As usual there will be speakers of outstanding reputation in addition to the usual routine program. A large number of members as well as delegates are expected to attend the coming meeting and it is planned to give them an opportunity to look over the general offices of their association and to see for themselves something about the great market where a large proportion of their product is consumed.

DEATH OF C. F. GILES

C. F. Giles, of Apalachin, New York, died March 30th. Mr. Giles has been in poor health for some time but has apparently been better for the last year. The cause of his death was heart trouble and hardening of the arteries.

Sixty-four years ago Mr. Giles was born on the farm on



THE LATE C. F. GILES

which he spent most of his life. When he was eighteen he married and took over the management of the farm. He was a noted orchardist and marketed his farm products in the neighboring city of Owego. He had been engaged in the Holstein business about nineteen years, building his herd from a pair of twin heifers purchased as calves. He joined the National Association in 1912.

Mr. Giles was a man of varied business interests. He was highly regarded in his own community, had been justice of the peace for twenty-eight years and president of the local school board for twenty years. He was a firm believer in purebred stock and exhibited for a number of years at the fair at Athens, Pa. During the past few years he has been interested in the raising of silver black foxes.

A detailed story of Mr. Giles and his many activities appeared in the March 22d issue of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. He will be greatly missed in his community, in which he was an influential figure.

DIAMOND IS PRESIDENT

On February 28, about fifty members and guests attended a banquet of the Montgomery County Holstein Association held at Dixie Tavern, Rockville, Maryland.

Preceding the banquet, the members elected John B. Diamond Jr., of Gaithersburg, president. The other officers are: Emory H. Ricketts, vice-president; W. W. Petersen, secretary-treasurer; directors, Doctor Thomas A. Ladson, McKendree Walker, James D. King, William H. McCeney, Harry Frailey and W. C. Snarr.

SOUTHWEST AMERICAN LIVESTOCK EXPOSITION

Breaking all records for total attendance, the 1925 Southwest American Livestock Exposition closed its doors March 7. The attendance at this year's exposition is almost double that of last year. More than 2,000 purebred animals valued at over a million dollars were exhibited; 2,000 farm club boys were present during the week says J. J. Gibson, vice-president of the Exposition.

The Holsteins were judged by H. H. Kildee of Ames, Ia. and the exhibitors were H. H. Clark, James Payne & Son, Weatherford; J. R. Hardin, Pawhuska; P. H. Atlee and B. F. Kiles, Oklahoma City, Okla. and F. E. Prince of Pittsburg, Texas.

The awards were: Aged bull: 1st, Hardin on Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac 3d; 2d, Clark on Johnny Smoker.

Bull, two years and under three: 1st, Prince on Castine Sir Johanna Nig Ormsby; 2d, Payne & Son on Prince Korndyke Segis Bonheur.

Junior yearling bull: 1st, Prince on Princeland De Kol Butter Boy.

Senior bull calf: 1st, Harlin on J. Bar Champion Echo; 2d, Prince on Princeland Nig Ormsby.

Aged cow: 1st, Prince on Aaggie De Kol Cadillac; 2d, Clark on Carmen Mercedes.

Cow, two years and under three: 1st, Prince on Vale Segis Peach Lyons; 2d, Clark on Molly May Mercedes.

Senior yearling heifer: 1st, Harlin on Hengerveld Matador Lass; 2d, Kiles on Corona Colantha Cornucopia.

Junior yearling heifer: 1st, Harlin on M B B White Johanna; 2d, Prince on Princedale Coronis Echo.

Senior heifer calf: Harlin on J. Bar Genevieve Lady, 2d, Prince on Prince Doris Colantha Job.

Aged herd: 1st, Harlin; 2d, Clark.

Young herd: 1st, Payne & Son.

Calf herd: 1st, Harlin; 2d, Clark.

Get of sire: 1st, Clark; 2d, Payne & Son.

Produce of dam: 1st, Clark and 2d, Payne & Son.

LOWER THIS TAX

Dr. E. M. Gress, State Botanist, figures that Pennsylvania farmers suffer an annual loss of \$264 for each acre of tillable land they work. There are about 200,000 farmers in the state and the average loss from this cause is \$120. To cut down this tax Dr. Gress advises five practices:

1. Sow only good clean seed.
2. Practice clean cultivation.
3. Rotate crop.
4. Be vigilant and persistent in exterminating weeds before they become abundant not only in the field but in waste places and along fences.
5. Do not permit weeds to go to seed.

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE PRIZE COMPETITION

G. W. Slocum, president of the Dairymen's League Coöperative Association, Inc., has given \$100 as prizes in an essay contest. The subject is "How the Dairymen's League Has Helped the Dairy Farmer." The competition is open to senior students in high schools in New York and adjoining states. The essays are to be not less than 1,000 words and not more than 1,500 words and must be received at the office of the *Dairymen's League News*, 120 West 42d St., New York City, not later than June 1st. A committee of competent judges will announce the prize winners in time for the results to be communicated to the high schools concerned, prior to commencement, so that, if it is thought desirable, prize-winning essays may be read on the commencement stage.

Where more than one student in the same school wishes to try for a prize, the principal is asked to select the two best essays and forward them to the *News* office.

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY

Butter production in the United States increased nearly 35,000,000 lb. during the first nine months of 1924 when production reached 1,045,260,000 lb. as compared with 1,010,754,000 lb. during the corresponding period in 1923, according to reports compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The ice cream industry was affected by the cool weather most of the year. Production for the nine months period was 152,277,000 gallons as compared with 156,305,000 gallons in 1923.

Production of cheese was 312,596,000 lb. as compared with 314,358,000 lb. in 1923.

Production of condensed and evaporated milk reached 1,413,570,000 lb. during the nine months' period in 1924 as compared with 1,433,398,000 lb. in 1923.

SWINE PRODUCTION BULLETIN

Farmer's Bulletin 1437, is on Swine Production and should be in every livestock farmer's library. Practically every part of the United States is suitable for hog growing. The *bulletin* contains information on the care and management of hogs together with a few pages on common diseases of hogs and their treatment. It recommends the use of purebred animals when founding the herd and advises the beginner to start with a few animals and grow into the business. *Farmer's Bulletin* No. 1437, can be obtained free from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

May—"Would you wear a rented bathing suit?"
June—"It depends where the rent was."

The greatest surprise of the summer came to the mosquito that landed on the man's wooden leg.

Mapleway Herd



PROFIT PRODUCERS

Big, handsome, wide-hipped, square uddered cows compose our herd which is ACCREDITED and has been established

FORTY-THREE YEARS

We have furnished foundation stock and new blood for many good herds. We will be pleased to serve YOU.

MILLER BROTHERS

Clarks Summit
Lockawanna County, Penna.

How Do You Like Her?



There are others like her in PINE RIDGE HERD which is headed by

King Reliance Lockhart Veeman

whose dam produced 882.10 lb. butter in a year, 15,847.7 lb. milk—in the Dairyman's Division—two milkings a day.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision—last test CLEAN.

Dan E. Anderson

Norwich, N. Y.
R. D. 3



IDUNA DE KOL PIETJE

By King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje from a daughter of Walker Kondyke Copia.

FOR ONLY \$50

you can buy her son sired by DUTCHLAND KONIGEN SIR ASCALON a son of King Segis Pontiac Konigen from Dutchland Colantha Ascalon, 811 lb. butter in a year, she by Colantha Johanna Lad from a 1,000 lb. year record daughter of Pontiac Korndyke.

This fine young bull was born Jan. 8, 1925, is straight and right, nearly all white and a real bargain.

H. S. BROWN & SONS

Susquehanna Co. Thompson, Pa.
Herd under State and Federal Supervision.



"We Are All"
Always looking for good things and seeking for better methods with which to secure better RESULTS.
"Mead's the Man"
Live-Wire Auctioneer
Send for one of our Folders.
GLENN R. MEAD, East Aurora, N. Y.

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your pure-bred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER,

Chambersburg, Penna.

INGERSOLL DOLLAR STROPPER

Robert H. Ingersoll, originator of the famous Ingersoll Watch, offers you his remarkable new invention that brings back keenness to used blades, makes them last longer and give clean, smooth, comfortable shaves. Already satisfying thousands.

Hundreds of Shaves From Every Blade

The INGERSOLL DOLLAR STROPPER makes it possible to keep razor blades good for a whole year—HUNDREDS OF SHAVES FROM EVERY BLADE! That means no more discarding of blades after a few shaves. Resharpen them, and Save \$5 to \$10 a yr.

10 Days Trial
Prove that the Ingersoll Dollar Stropper is all we claim. Send \$1.00 for outfit complete with 12 inch Strop and Patent Nickel Plated Holder. Automatically puts scientifically keen edge on blades. Money back guaranteed if ten day trial doesn't convince that Mr. Ingersoll's new invention solves your razor blade troubles. Write today, mentioning make of razor used. Robt. H. Ingersoll, Pres.

THE NEWTON PRODUCTS CO.,
2020 1/2 2nd Ave., LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

PEDIGREES

Twelve years' experience compiling up-to-date, neat and accurate pedigrees.
4-gen. 8 1/4 by 11—3 copies \$0.75
4-gen. 13 by 16—3 copies 1.25
5-gen. 3 copies 2.00
Sends us your order to-day—immediate attention.

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Box E, Mexico, N. Y.

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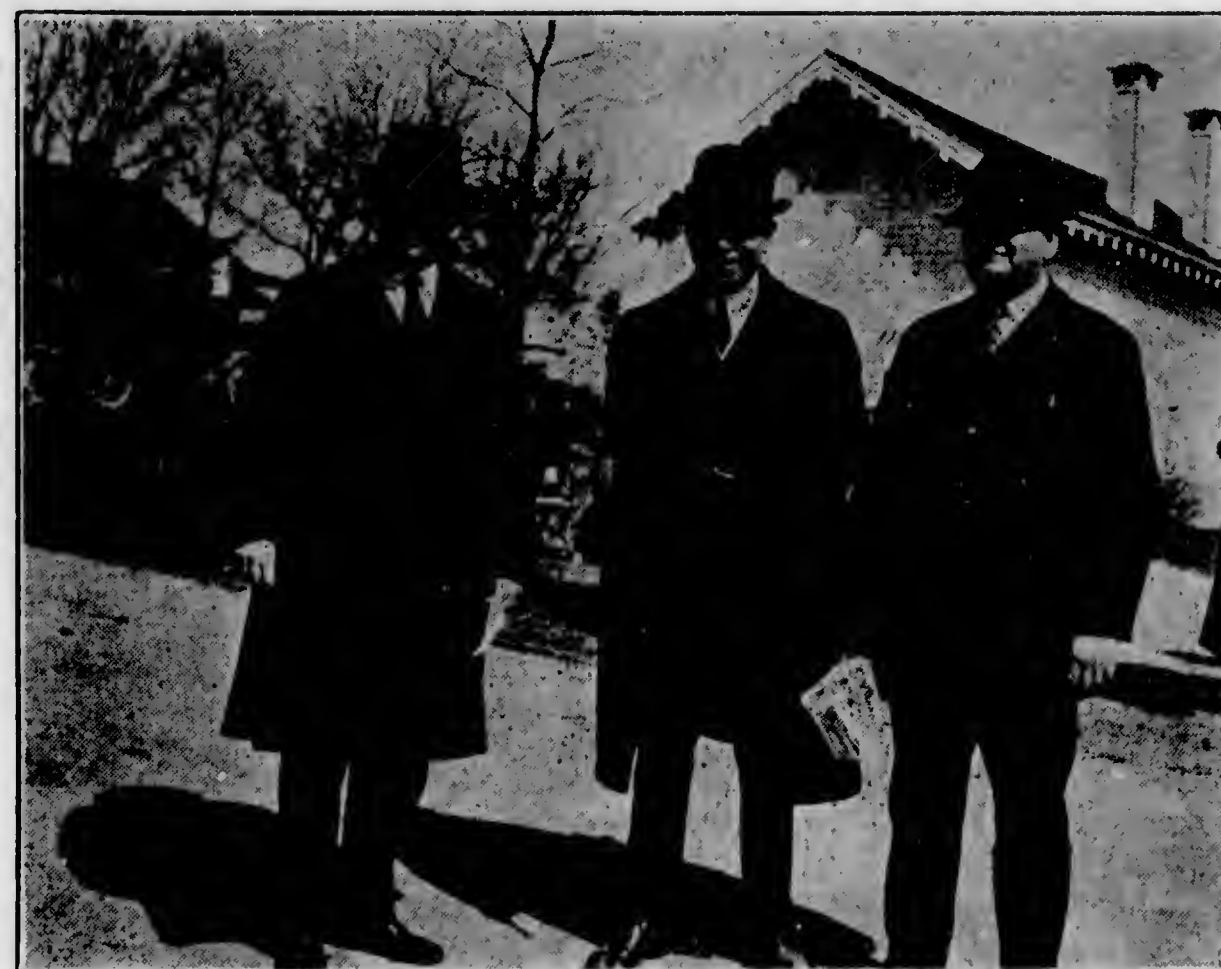
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(Continued on page 230.)

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In C. T. A., official test and general dairy work, our stock makes good and will for you too. Write, or better, come and visit

IVO V. OTTO

Carlisle, R. D. 6,

Cumberland Co., Pa.

Twenty 1000 lb. Sisters

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CHENEY BROTHERS & JONES
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born September, 1924

from good dams and sired by a son of

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Will sell my entire crop of this year's calves—Prices right.

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My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

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Cambridge Springs,
Crawford Co., Pa.

Sixty Accredited Holsteins from which to choose

You'll like our cows, their shape, size and above all their producing capacity.

Waldron Herd is headed by two bulls of splendid breeding and type
**KING SYLVIA PONTIAC
PIETJE and KING
DIXIE KEYES**

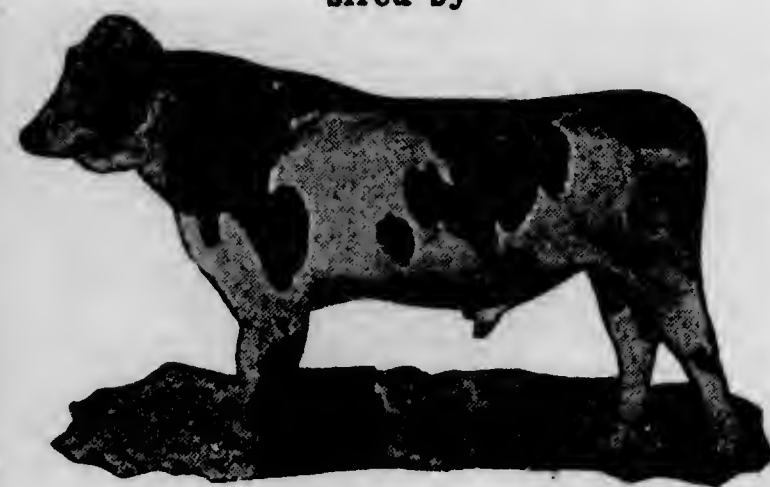
Big records and noted cows appear all over their pedigrees.

Prices low—as we want to sell stock.

MRS. MAUD DWIGHT
South Otselic,
Chenango Co., N. Y.

YOUNG STOCK

sired by



MAPLE CORNER SUPREME

His dam produced 32.6 lb. butter in 7 days and averaged 83.6 lb. milk for 30 days.

His six nearest dams average 35.11 lb. butter and he is a choice individual.

The females in this herd are good individuals and big producers. Nearly all have creditable official records.

Buy from this Accredited Herd.

C. F. GRIDLEY,
Tioga County, Candor, N. Y.

Our Herd Is Accredited

and contains daughters of such well known sires as

Colonel Joh Lyons
King Hengerveld Hartje
Friend Pontiac Korndyke
and granddaughters of
Pontiac Korndyke

King Korndyke Hengerveld Vee-
man

King Echo Sylvia Model
Pietje Pender and
King Korndyke Sadie Vale

Herd headed by
KING PIEBE OF YORK
20th

W. A. WITHERS,
Elizabethtown, Lancaster Co.,
Pennsylvania

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS (Continued from page 229.)

MILKERS AVERAGE \$275 AT BRUBAKER SALE

Although there were only seventeen animals in the Hayfield Herd which was dispersed on the Jacob Brubaker Farm near Myerstown, Pa., March 18th, the splendid average of \$192.29 was realized, the sale total being \$3,269. The five bulls averaged \$131.40, three of them being under six months old. The twelve females averaged \$217.66. The seven animals in milk made the splendid average of just over \$275.

The herd was accredited, the animals were well grown and in good condition, the cows had a widespread reputation for producing ability and the lesson was again taught that high-class stock are in demand and bring good prices.

The highest price was \$454, which Dr. Malcolm Z. Gearhart of Reading, Pa., paid for Highland Percy Jane Denver, a cow that was producing around 100 lb. milk a day at the time of the sale. Dr. Gearhart also bought the herdsire, Brookside Waldorf Victoria Duke, paying \$200 for him. He obtained Lady De Kol Burke Fayne Segis, a cow now four years old, weighing around 1,700 lb. with a seven-day record of 24.67 lb. butter made as a junior three-year-old, paying \$330 for her.

Hayfield Highland Waldorf Denver just thirteen months old, a son of Brookside Waldorf Victoria Duke and Highland Percy Jane Denver, went to E. M. Gingrich, Jr., Myerstown, for \$245. The Tresslers Orphans' Home at Loysville, Pa., had to pay \$301 for Mutual Pride Sadie Vale, a four-year-old heifer that as a two-year-old made 24 lb. butter in a week. A two-year-old daughter of this cow went to Dr. Gearhart for \$276.

The pedigrees were explained by S. R. Miller of Chambersburg, Pa. Besides the transactions noted above, animals were secured by E. Martin, Ephrata; Jonas W. Eberts, Andreas; David G. Stoltfus, Bird-in-Hand; E. D. Frey, Lehighton; Frank Krider and Levi Brubaker, Myerstown, Pa.; and Little Rock Dairy, Rocky Mount, N. C.

BIG CROWD ATTENDS WILSON SALE

A big crowd attended the dispersal sale of the Sunny Brook Herd which was held on the farm of the owner, George C. Wilson, near Tyrone, Pa., March 26th. Superintendent, W. W. Seeds, had the cattle in fine shape and they brought very satisfactory prices, the average for the twenty-five being \$153, the sale total being \$3,825. The three bulls averaged \$126.66, the thirteen females over two years old averaged \$194.23 and the nine heifers averaged \$102.22, three yearling heifers bringing \$200 each.

The top price was \$300 which Harvey Goughnour of Johnstown, paid for the two-year-old Aaggie Pontiac De Kol Pietje, a daughter of King Pietje Aaggie Pontiac. She was of nice size and will freshen in the spring by the herdsire Lola Cybele Pontiac Homestead. Mr. Goughnour secured Aaggie De Kol Mechthilde Pontiac, a five-year-old daughter of King Pietje Aaggie Pontiac for \$275. He obtained the two-year-old heifer May Walker Segis Count for \$215. Her sire was by King Segis Pontiac Count from the United States champion for year butter production, May Walker Ollie Homestead. Mr. Goughnour also took several other good ones.

Another buyer that secured several was H. M. Smith of Bellefonte, Pa., who paid \$210 for Bonnie Bess Pontiac Champion, a four-year-old daughter of Far Oaks Sir Ormsby Champion and \$205 for the nine-year-old Bertha De Kol Hartog Boon.

The herdsire Lola Cybele Pontiac Homestead, a son of the 30-lb. cow, Cybele Walker Ramoua Fayne, went to Harspter & Rupert, Tyrone, Pa., for \$230. Mr. S. R. Miller of Chambersburg, read the pedigrees. Among the buyers were A. Engleman, Carl States, D. B. Kloss, Tyrone; T. R. Auker, Mifflintown; Allen Harter, Bellefonte; Guy M. Neff, Alexandria; and C. F. Evers, Royer, Pa.

SPENCER COWS SELL WELL

The fully accredited herd of G. A. Spencer was sold at Waverly, Pa., March 23d. There was a good attendance and very satisfactory prices. The herd was young, eighteen of the females being under two years old. There were thirty-eight animals in the sale, one a little bull calf which was struck off for \$30 and the entire thirty-eight averaged \$120.13. The twenty animals over two-years-old averaged \$161.75, the sale total being \$4,565. The Spencer herd was locally noted for producing ability.

Three different cows each brought \$300 or more, the top price being \$305 paid for Johanna Wynola Pietje, a daughter of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje, struck off to C. J. Spencer of Waverly. Dr. C. E. Thomson of Clarks Summit paid \$300 for Lola Veeman Wynola, a daughter of Sir Veeman Lola Hengerveld from Johanna Wynola Pietje and C. J. Spencer paid the same amount for Johanna Wynola Pietje 3d, her full sister, just a year younger. Johanna Wynola Pietje is now eight years old. This cow and her two daughters brought \$905.

C. P. Davidson paid \$250 for Iduna Veeman, a daughter of Sir Veeman Lola Hengerveld from a granddaughter of Inka Hengerveld Johanna Lad and Pietje Pender.

The auctioneer was Glenn R. Mead of East Aurora, N. Y. Besides the transactions noted above animals were purchased by Maurice LaBar, C. M. Pallman, A. J. Miller, Clarks Summit; F. W. Smith, Dalton; F. I. Linen, Waverly; R. M. Hopper, R. S. Gow, L. W. Moyle, W. G. Spencer, Harry Delevan, D. M. Rosser, Berwick; S. C. Stone and T. M. Kresge, Falls.

WOODS' SALE

On March 12, on the W. A. Woods Farm near Huntsdale, Pa., was held a sale of nearly all of the Woods Holsteins, to which Ivo V. Otto of Carlisle and H. E. Robertson of York each consigned seven head of young stock.

The sale total was \$3,867.50 and as there were twenty-eight head sold, fourteen from the Woods herd and seven from each from the Otto and Robertson herds, the sale average was \$138.17.

The top price was \$395 for which W. H. Schaeffer of Huntsdale obtained Ormsby May Aaggie, a handsome three-year-old daughter of King Ormsby Abbekerk Helena, the Woods' herdsire. The Tressler Orphan's Home at Loysville, Pa., took three head for \$665 and obtained some good animals. Harvey Seltzer of Palmyra, took several including Allamuchy Johanna Lotta for \$327.50. Fred Lehman of Carlisle, secured four head paying \$207.50 for Ormsby Helena Allamuchy, a daughter of King Ormsby Abbekerk Helena. H. N. Bernheisel of Green Park, paid \$180 for King Ormsby Lucinda Abbekerk, a very nice bull just a year old by King Ormsby Abbekerk Helena from a record daughter of King of the Ormsbys.

In addition to his cattle, Mr. Woods sold a pair of three-year-old mules for \$400. He refused \$600 for a pair of unbroken mule colts and realized good prices for his Poland China hogs.

The auctioneer was George Fry with S. R. Miller of Chambersburg and A. A. Raudabaugh of New Kingston in charge of the pedigree work.

ACCREDITED GRADE HOLSTEIN SALE

An accredited herd of grade Holsteins owned by F. G. Kiefer of Clinton, Wis., recently averaged \$136 when sold at public auction. There were sixteen animals sold and the two high cows each brought \$155. Mr. Kiefer is not only a believer in tuberculin testing but is also a believer in cow testing association work and told the records his cows had made in their general dairy work. The price realized was said by the auctioneer Henry Wieland, Jr., who is president of the Rock County Farm Bureau, to be unequalled in Wisconsin for a number of years at a farm auction. Mr. Kiefer has acquired a small farm near Clinton, has purchased four registered three-year-old Holsteins as foundation stock and says that in a few years he will have one of the best herds of purebreds in Rock County.

INDIANA HERD DISPERSAL

The herd of Cox and Foust was dispersed at public auction February 24th on the Cox Farm near Elwood, Ind. There were forty-seven animals in the sale of which nineteen were under two years old, a number were calves born this year. The average for the entire number was \$67.15, the total being \$3,156. None of the animals had official records. The top price, \$146, was obtained for the herdsire Creator Pontiac Korndyke, a two-year-old sired by a son of Creator, from a great-granddaughter of Maplecrest Pontiac Burton. The second highest price was \$140 for Elroma Clothilde Pontiac, a four-year-old cow just about ready to freshen. She was a daughter of Hoosier Friend Pontiac and was bred to Creator Pontiac Korndyke. The next price was \$137.50 for Elroma Mulvie Segis, a four-year-old granddaughter of King Belle Segis and Hoosier Friend Pontiac.

Colonel W. A. Miller was auctioneer, the sale was managed by F. G. Johnston, veteran sale manager of Columbus, Ohio.

The readers of the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN are dairying with Holstein cattle. They are just the men you wish to attract to your sale.



OUR ACCREDITED DAIRY

Study the Size and Type of these cows, note the producing capacity they show, then remember that they are bred to

TRAVERSE ECHO SYLVIA KING

whose dam produced 33.27 lb. butter, 736.4 lb. milk in 7 days and has two daughters each over 32 lb.

We have the kind YOU want and they're accredited, too.

W. B. KENNEDY & SON,
BRADFORD COUNTY, WYALUSING, PA.



COLONEL JOH LYONS

A Grand Champion Show Bull.

He was by King Joh from a 33.63 lb. daughter of King Lyons.

His eleven nearest dams average 32.15 lb. butter in A. R. O. work.

Our herds are under State and Federal Supervision and contain 120 head.

Let us sell you a son of Colonel Joh Lyons or some good females bred to him.

L. N. MACK & SON—FLOYD MACK,
Montrose, Pennsylvania

Spring Brook Farm

is now headed by

**KING SADIE VALE
HENGVERELD
ORMSBY**

a proven sire of great merit.

He is a grandson of King Korndyke Sadie Vale and Sir Veeman Hengerveld and his dam produced 1,085.6 lb. butter, 24,050 lb. milk in a year.

His offspring inherit his own splendid individuality and are bound to please you.

C. F. GILES

Apalachin, New York
Tioga County



And you can get it FREE

NEW
SUIT
FREE

READING PANTS SHOP, 348 N. 9th St., Reading, Pa.

Send me full particulars regarding Made-to-Measure
Suits and how I can get it free.

Name

Town

State

Pte.

Clip the Coupon and Mail To-Day

Cow Testing Association Reports

TESTING IN VIRGINIA

By L. P. EMMERICK

During the month of February there were sixteen active Virginia Cow Testing Associations. The reports from fifteen of these associations showed 276 herds and 7,176 cows on test. Of this total 524 cows produced over 40 lb. butterfat, and 141 over 50 lb. butterfat.

The high cow for the month was a purebred Holstein owned by F. A. Lewis of Manassas, Va., a member of the Prince William Cow Testing Association. Her record was 1,753 lb. milk, and 85.8 lb. butterfat. Of the ten high cows for the month, seven were grade or purebred Holsteins, two were purebred Guernseys and one was a grade Jersey.

The average production of all cows including 1,161 dry cows, was 519 lb. milk and 21.0 lb. butterfat.

During the month 88 cows were sold as unprofitable. Two purebred cows and four purebred bulls were purchased.

BLACK AND WHITES LEAD

Nine of the eleven highest producers enrolled in the Montour Valley Testing Association during February were black and whites, the leading six being registered Holsteins as were the eighth and ninth while a registered Holstein and grade tied for tenth place.

The leader was owned by Scott Bros. of Carnegie, Pa., with 67.25 lb. butterfat, 1,462 lb. milk; in second place is a two-year-old heifer owned by A. B. Craig of Sewickley, with 62.72 lb. butterfat, 1,960 lb. milk. Craig's purebreds are fifth and sixth in the list, while third and fourth places were taken by purebreds owned by Allegheny County Home. Scott Brothers herd consisted of three purebred and six

grade Holsteins and averaged 985 lb. milk, 36.75 lb. fat, leading in each division.

During February twenty-five herds containing 349 cows in milk were tested of which thirty-eight produced over 40 lb. fat and fifty-six over 1,000 lb. milk reports tester L. M. Stark.

SOUTH DAKOTA TESTING

A purebred Holstein owned by the Sioux Falls Penitentiary led the cows enrolled during February in South Dakota cow testing work. She is credited with 1904 lb. milk, 79.97 lb. fat. The Penitentiary herd consisting of 25 purebreds averaged 1,229.4 lb. milk, 44.68 lb. fat, while their average test was 3.62%. Their fat average is the second highest reported being exceeded only by five purebred Holsteins owned by E. H. Baldwin, with 45.17 lb. A grade Holstein herd was third, and fourth place was taken by 18 purebred Holsteins owned by Frank Johnson of Hetland with 41.53 lb.

During the month 2,360 cows were tested and averaged 643 lb. milk, 24.9 lb. butterfat. There were 212 herds tested and of this number 85 averaged 24 or more pounds butterfat per cow. It is reported that 28 cows were butchered because they were unprofitable.

MISSOURI COLLEGE HERD

The entire Holstein herd at the Missouri College of Agriculture averaged 17,026 lb. milk, 692 lb. butter in a year, reports A. C. Ragsdale, head of the Dairy Department. This showing was made despite the fact that 45% of the herd were two-year-olds at the time. Eleven daughters of the present herdsire King Fayne Ormsby, have completed records as two-year-olds that average 15,420 lb. milk, 645 lb. butter.

ILLINOIS TESTING

The W. T. Rawleigh herd located near Freeport led the Illinois Cow Testing Association for February work by averaging 60.1 lb. fat, 1,739 lb. milk. Third place is taken by a herd of ten purebreds owned by Fred Beckman of Deerfield with an average of 47.2 lb. fat, 1,431 lb. milk.

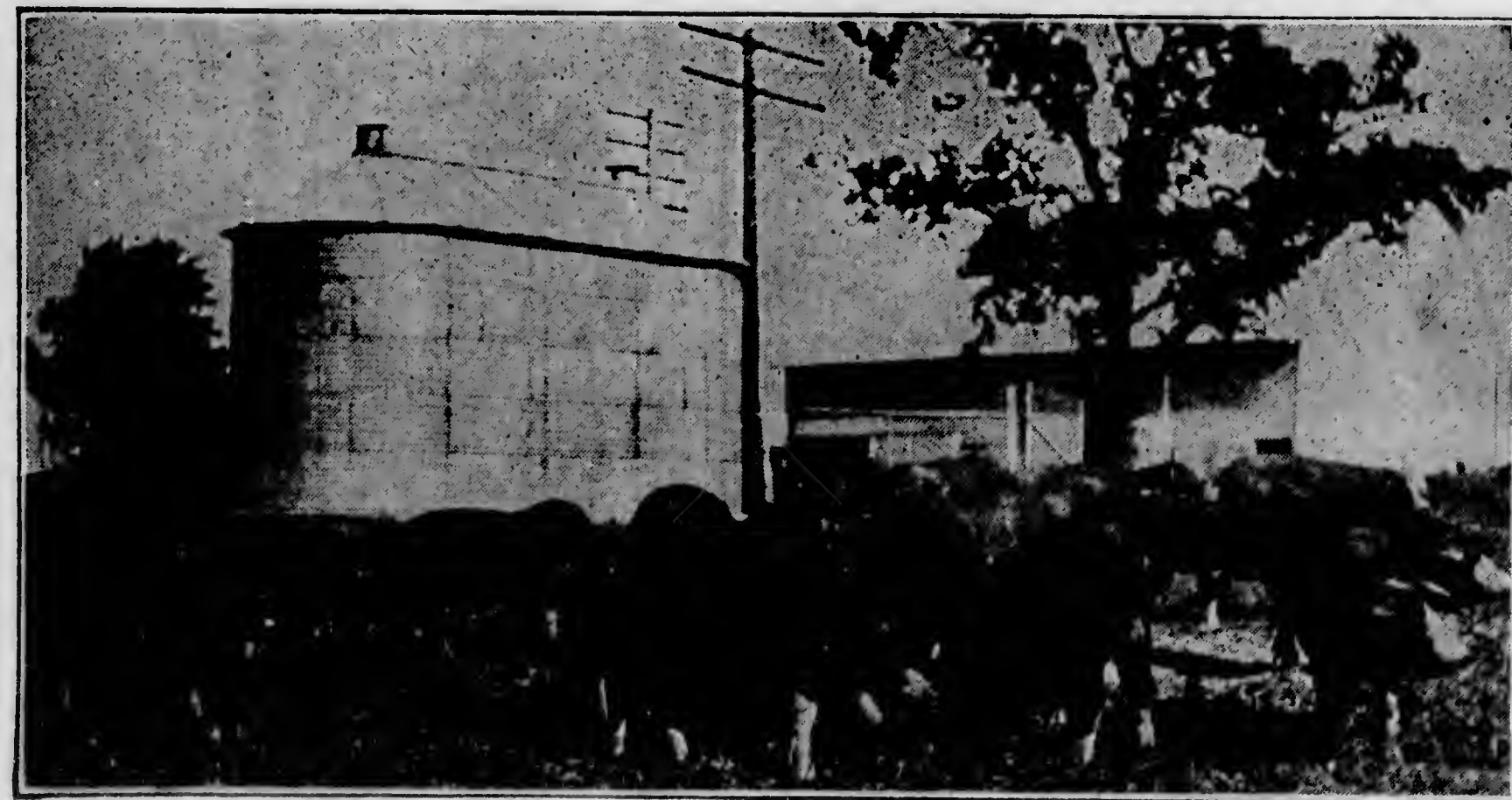
A purebred Brown Swiss led the state by producing 85.1 lb. fat, 2,299 lb. milk. Second place is taken by a purebred Holstein with 83 lb. fat, 2,307 lb. milk, she is owned by Nicholside Farm. Of the ten highest cows five are purebred Holsteins and two are grades. Production is reported by 23 associations of which nine are headed by purebred Holsteins and three by grades.

GOOD HOLSTEINS IN LINN

A purebred Holstein owned by the Hillcrest Dairy at Marion, Iowa, made the highest profit, \$33.92 in the Linn cow testing association No. 1 during February. The high herd consisted of eight purebred and grade Holsteins owned by Smith Brothers of Springfield, and they averaged 46 lb. butterfat, the high cow producing 66.2 lb. There were 273 cows on test for the month and their average production was 630 lb. fat, 26.2 lb. butterfat. All the herds in this association are headed by purebred bulls.

WANTED—Purebred cows, milking heavily now or due to freshen in fall. Must be good individuals and from an Accredited herd or herd under State and Federal Supervision. Address, T. W., c/o Holstein Breeder and Dairyman, Harrisburg, Pa.

A Co-operative Poland China Swine Journal, Owned by the Breeders; Upward of 400 Poland China Breeders now own this Swine and Farm Journal devoted to the interest of pure bred stock. Every Breeder of Poland China Hogs Should become a member of this Co-operative Journal.



THE POLAND CHINA ADVERTISER, : : : : Bluffton, Ohio

Full Information Free—Write Today for Sample Copy.

This Journal keeps you posted on the care and feeding of the hog. Much valuable information, worth many times your investment.

COMBINE THE COW and SOW as the real MORTGAGE lifter.

Advertising rates on economy basis. Don't miss a single copy of this interesting Journal.

Subscription 1 year, 50c; 3 years, \$1.



KING ORMSBY ENDERCAMP

heads our Accredited Herd
His sire is King of the Ormsbys. His dam is one of the best daughters of Judge Segis.
The seven nearest dams of this choice young bull, all that appear on a four-generation pedigree chart, have seven-day records that average 30 lb. butter.
We are offering choice young cows and heifers bred to him at low prices for quality.

E. R. GELATT & SON,
Thompson, R. No. 1, Pa.

Quality Holsteins

Quality means Type,
Size, Individuality and
Ability to return a substantial profit over cost of feed and labor.

That's our kind.

Let us sell YOU a few.

J. H. SILVIS & SONS
Greensburg Penna.



A STUDY IN TYPE

Notice her top lines, the width of her hips, depth of body, size, and shape of udder, and the way her teats are placed.
This cow and 23 other members of our herd averaged 11,402 lb. milk in a year of C.T.A. work.

Owing to lack of room we wish to sell all our young calves.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.
JAY B. HARBECK & SONS
Black Creek New York

WISCONSIN TESTING IN FEBRUARY

Two hundred and eighty cows were tested during February in the Cedarburg-Grafton Testing Association reports Gust Wild, official tester. Henrietta Champion Netherlands, a registered Holstein owned by Wm. Wegner produced 1,798 lb. milk, 79.1 lb. butterfat leading the association for the third time in the first three months of her lactation period.

The leading herd consisted of eight grade Holsteins, their average being 1,434 lb. milk, 50.9 lb. fat. The average production for the twenty-five herds tested was 886 lb. milk, 32.9 lb. fat.

Marian Girl, a purebred Holstein owned by Schurz Bros. of Bridgeport, Wis., was the leader of the 324 cows tested in the Prairie du Chien Association. She is credited with 1,929 lb. milk, 69.4 lb. butterfat. Fourteen purebred and grade Holsteins owned by Graul Bros. of Wauzeka, carried off the high herd honors, their average being 1,174 lb. milk, 40.80 lb. fat.

Thirty herds containing 516 cows enrolled in the LaGrange Testing Association during February, reports Clarence Bothe, tester. The leading herd owned by R. Watson, consisted of eighteen black and whites and their average was 937 lb. milk, 34.8 lb. fat. A grade Holstein owned by Chas. Marsh was high individual, having 61.7 lb. fat from 1,436 lb. milk.

BULL TOOK NO CHANCES

Frank Gillis of Glenwood, Wis., is interested in having the animals in his county tuberculin tested under the area plan but is meeting with considerable trouble. Some months ago he was instrumental in having petitions circulated but owing to some technicality, the movement was temporarily abandoned. Later new petitions were circulated and Mr. Gillis had a petition all signed up ready to mail. He hung his coat near the stall in which his big Holstein sire was kept and then went to work choring. The bull reached the coat, chewed it badly and possibly swallowed the petition as no trace could be found of it. Now Mr. Gillis is wondering if there could be any reason why the bull did not want the tuberculin test applied.

FOUR CLEAN TESTS FOR WITTER HERD

All the cattle in Allegany County, New York, have been tuberculin tested, the area being cleaned up about the first of the year. Over 4,000 herds underwent the test and, in several townships, there were hardly any reactors.

Among the herds tested was that of Mrs. Mary F. Witter & Son of Cuba. This herd was tested the first day of the year and the entire thirty-five head passed clean, making the fourth successive clean test of the Witter herd. The Witters have received their seal for their third accredited herd certificate.

The Witter herd has been established

nearly twenty-three years and has always been run from the dairy standpoint. Animals from this herd have gone into other hands and have made good both in official test and in general dairy work. In too many instances when a man establishes a purebred herd and achieves a reputation for high-class stock, the herd is dispersed at his death and it is pleasing to find a case where the work of an enterprising pioneer is carried on by his family who are following the plans and practices of the former head of the family.

HOLSTEIN BULL CALF AT \$50
Colantha Johanna Lad and King Korndyke Sadie Vale 40 lb. breeding.

The lucky purchaser must be prompt—

Satisfaction guaranteed. Herd Accredited.

F. C. BIGGS,

Trumansburg, New York.



OUR BIG BLACK COW

Notice her topline, depth of body, length, shape of udder and general dairy quality.

She and her stablemates are bred to **KING HENGVEELD LEFA JOH** a son of King Joh from a 32 lb. daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka.

Herd Accredited — Never a Reactor.
Quality High Prices Low.

RALPH C. JACKSON

Conneaut Lake, Crawford Co., Pa.

FOR SALE

Heifer calves of excellent breeding and individuality from a herd under State and Federal Supervision.

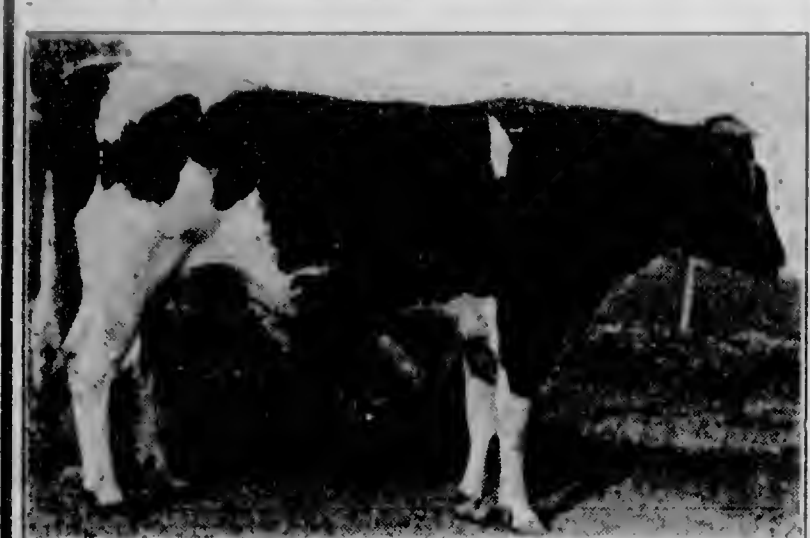
Two yearling heifers now in calf by our herdsire, a son of King of the Johanna Lads from a 30-lb. dam.

Four excellent grade Holstein Springers.

If you mean business come or write

E. B. Bennett or Drew Bros.,

THE OLD HOME FARM
Allamuchy, New Jersey.



King Valdessa McKinley Pondyke

A Bull of Royal Breeding

His three nearest dams all tested as heifers average 1,052.34 lb. butter in year test.

We place reasonable prices on his sons and daughters. Herd Accredited. What are your needs?

L. S. BROWN

R. D. No. 1 Saegertown, Pa.



**AMSDALE AMELIA
COLANTHA**

Another big producing member of our ACCREDITED Herd. We offer sons and daughters of such cows sired by

**KING ECHO SYLVIA COLANTHA
SPOFFORD**

whose dam produced 30.55 lb. butter, 700.9 lb. milk in 7 days. His sire is one of the best sons of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac.

High Class Stock at Low Prices
AMSDEN BROTHERS
Cuba, New York



**CREAMELLE KORNDYKE
KONIGEN**

our senior herdsire, is a show bull of superior excellence. Study his type and conformation.

His daughters inherit his desirable characteristics, are producers and are bred to KING ORMSBY ENDERCAMP—ho by King of the Ormsbys from a 904 lb. year record daughter of Judge Segis.

Willow Brook Herd is ACCREDITED.

A. L. BOWELL & SON
Thompson Penna.

A FLORIDA COLLEGE HERD

The purebred Holstein herd owned by the Florida State College for Women at Tallahassee, Fla., has recently received an addition of six registered Holstein cows presented by the well-known sportsman, Harry Payne Whitney, who owns a large estate in Leon County.

The college herd has started in 1917 with twenty head. It now contains sixty cows as well as forty heifers, of varying ages.

The college farm contains about 240 acres. No appropriations have been made for the college farm except for the land, all the buildings have been erected and all stock bought from the farm proceeds. Besides the cattle there are 150 Poland China hogs and between 800 and 900 White Leghorns. J. G. Kellum, business manager of the college, gives a general supervision to the work which is carried on under farm foreman, J. P. Love.

Fresh vegetables and meats for the college dining room come from the farm where the hogs are killed and the meat placed in the college cold storage plant. There were 15,000 lb. fresh pork placed there in the past winter and is used at the rate of between 300 and 400 lb. weekly.

The college exhibited Poland China hogs at the Jacksonville Fair and won quite a number of prizes. Some of these hogs have since been purchased by county agents for boys' club work. Last year the flock of White Leghorns was started and now several hundred eggs right from the college's own poultry are furnished weekly for the students.

**NEW INTERSTATE SHIPMENT
REGULATIONS**

New regulations governing the interstate movement of livestock have been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture to take effect May 1, 1925. The principal changes in the regulations are in the form of additional precautions against cattle ticks and the disease spread by it. One section prohibits the interstate shipment of pine straw, grass, or similar litter that is tick infested or exposed to tick infestation, or the use of such material for packing or as car bedding for commodities or livestock to be shipped interstate.

Dipping stations are necessary at which cattle of a quarantined area may be inspected, dipped and certified for interstate movement. Such dipping stations are required to have a properly equipped dipping vat, non-infectious pens, paved or floored alleys, chutes and pens; and a roofed or covered section of sufficient size to protect dipped animals from rain and hot sun.

There was a sweet young lady

Who owned a motor car—

She drove it fast, she drove it slow,

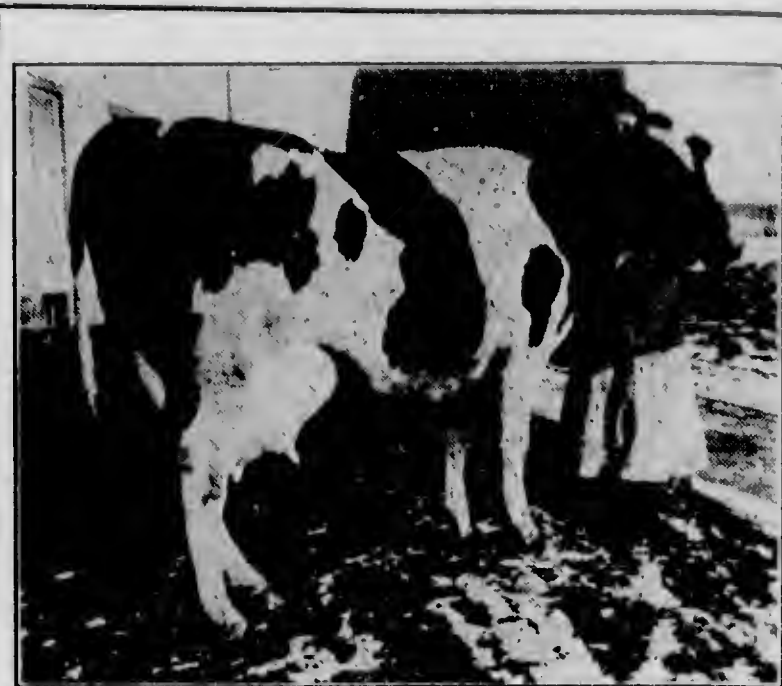
She drove it near and far.

One day she drove it on a track,

The train came with a roar,

There was a sweet young lady, but

There isn't any more.



COLANTHA MAUDE DE KOL

634.6 lb. milk, 30.46 lb. butter in 7 days, 98 lb. milk in a day as a senior three-year-old.

Bred, raised and tested in SYLVDALE Herd. We now offer calves, either sex, of May Echo Sylvia blood. This is YOUR opportunity to secure animals of this great producing strain from an Accredited Herd.

GLENN L. WARNER

Cuba, N. Y. R. D. 5, Allegany Co.

Buy Your Stock

from an Accredited Herd which is headed by

**Berylwood Prince Aaggie
Chicago**

whose dam and sire's dam have year records averaging 1,224 lb. butter, 26,978 lb. milk or 102 lb. butter, 2,248 lb. milk monthly.

L. L. ALLIS

Bradford Co., Rummerfield, Pa.

YOU NEED A SON OF



**SUSQUEHANNA JUDGE SEGIS
LEORALINE**

whose sire and dam are both from cows that made over 31 lb. butter in 7-day official test.

The blood of several of the breed's greatest sires runs in his veins.

Our cows are producers and select individuals.

This Herd is Accredited.

MURRAY A. MILLER

Sunny Lawn Stock Farm,
—Milton, R. D. 3, Pa.—
The oldest Herd in Northumberland Co.

**BACKED BY THE WORLD'S
RECORD**

Rolo Pontiac Fayne is the name of the three-year-old bull heading the high class herd of Holsteins owned by Charles Wertheimer of Frederick, Maryland. Although not in show condition, Rolo was placed second in his class at the Frederick Fair last fall competing against older bulls at least one of which had had an extensive show career. Those who have seen this bull since that time claim that he has greatly improved and that he will be a hard bull to defeat next fall.

Rolo Pontiac Fayne is a son of Rolo Mercena De Kol, the cow credited with



ROLO PONTIAC FAYNE

The highest record bull in the world owned by Charles Wertheimer, Frederick, Md.

making the largest seven-day record ever reported. To her credit in the Canadian Association's test books, she has records of 738.9 lb. milk and 51.93 lb. butter in seven days, 2,930.6 lb. milk and 201.17 lb. butter in thirty days, 5,699.7 lb. milk and 342.58 lb. butter in sixty days. She is a daughter of Sir Rolo Banks Mercena and her dam, Flora De Kol Pietertje has no less than seven daughters with official records, five over 20 lb. butter in seven days.

The sire of Mr. Wertheimer's herd bull is King Pontiac Hengerveld Fayne, a son of King of the Pontiacs from Segis Hengerveld Fayne Johanna, 593.7 lb. milk, 34.33 lb. butter in a week and 20,316.1 lb. milk, 1,129.37 lb. butter in 365 days. This cow is a daughter of Segis Fayne Johanna and on the authority of ex-president Aitken himself, we can state that at one time it was seriously considered using pictures and models of this cow as the official "TRUE TYPE."

PENNSYLVANIA COW IN COLORADO

In 1916 a consignment sale was held at Towanda, Pa., in which a number of Pennsylvania raised heifers were sold to go to Colorado. One of these heifers was Sally Clothilde Netherland 2d, a daughter of King Pontiac Konigen 6th and Sally Clothilde Netherland. She was bred by R. B. Kerrick of Towanda and went for a low price.

Sally became a member of the herd owned by J. H. Barnard and when that herd was sold she with four other Pennsylvania animals joined the purebred Holstein herd owned by the Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind at Colorado Springs. Last year as a seven-year-old cow she was put in official test in which she made 627 lb. milk, 36.08 lb. butter in a week. This year she recently closed another seven-day record in which she

**The Importance of the Right
Grain Ration!**

In the Bonnymeads Herd Sale, held at Harrisburg, March 25, 99 animals, ranging from little calves to a ten-year-old cow, averaged at public auction \$187.22.

The 66 animals two-years-old or more averaged \$222.95.

Not one animal in the sale had an official record.

Only TWO were from record dams.

Only FIVE had TWO record granddams.

TWENTY-ONE had one record granddam.

SEVENTY-THREE had neither tested dam nor tested granddams.

As the highest price was \$375, you can see the general high average of the prices realized, and the quality of stock offered.

Last year the entire milking dairy of 60, one-third of which were two-year-old heifers, averaged around 11,000 lb. milk in their general dairy work.

THEIR PRINCIPAL GRAIN RATION WAS

UNION

**THE FIRST
COMMERCIAL
DAIRY FEED
MADE**

GRAINS

**THE BEST
DAIRY FEED
ON THE MARKET
TODAY**



To UNION GRAINS is attributed much of the credit for the splendid production of the BONNYMEADS DAIRY and for the general condition and fine appearance of the BONNYMEADS animals on sale day, which caused the buyers present to pay satisfactory prices for them.

The Ubiko Milling Co.,

Charles R. Neff, Harrisburg, Pa., Penn'a Representative

made 37.05 lb. butter, 631 lb. milk. Only twice in the state has this record been excelled by two cows, now dead, developed by Dr. Hubert Work, now Secretary of the Interior, then a resident of Pueblo.

The output of the school dairy is used entirely by the school inmates and officials. The present superintendent is Thomas S. McAloney.

The herdsire is Columbine Ascalon Changeling, a bull whose progeny carried off most of the prizes at the last Central Colorado Fair.

A BUSINESS FARMER

Harvey L. Seltzer is a business farmer of Palmyra, Pa., who owns nineteen head of purebred Holsteins to which he added several in the dispersal of the W. A. Woods herd. One of the animals he owns is Allamuchy Johanna Lotta, a four-year-old daughter of King of the Johanna Lads from a daughter of Korn-

dyke Abbekerk. He also owns Tranquility Ormsby Aaggie Lass, a granddaughter of King of the Ormsbys and Belmont Paul Clothilde, a cow that made 33.28 lb. butter, 717.8 lb. milk in a week. Another animal in the Seltzer herd is King Piebe of York Veeman Eva, a daughter of King Piebe of York from Hill Pine Veeman Eva, she by King Korndyke Wayne Veeman from a daughter of King Pontiac Pleione.

Mr. Seltzer owns three farms just outside the town of Palmyra. Like most farmers in that section of the country he grows tobacco and fattens steers and in March, sold a bunch of steers to the packing firm of Swift & Company for the attractive price of \$13.75 per 100 lb.

A prominent medical man says he would like to take the corsets off every young woman in America. Ambitious, isn't he?

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

FANCY POULTRY. 30 varieties; catalog free. HERMAN BLUMER, BERGER, MO.

SINGLE COMB BUFF MINORCAS Stock, chicks, eggs for hatching. H. J. HANSEN Berea, Ohio.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS \$1 for 15; \$5 per 100. DAN SCHROCK, Dundee, Ohio.

2,000 REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTES. Photograph free. ALLEN SECHRIST, Port Trevorton, Pa.

PEAFOWL, PHEASANTS, BANTAMS, PIGEONS, Wild Geese, Ducks, Swans, Goats. Free circular. JOHN HASS, Bettendorf, Iowa.

MAKE HENS LAY—Make 'em lay. Will make them lay. Positively will increase egg production. Write LA HORE CO., DEPT. H., RHINELANDER, WIS.

BABY CHICKS of big type BRED-TO-LAY WHITE LEGHORNS. Write for price list. UPLAND POULTRY FARM, Sinking Spring, Penna.

DAY OLD CHICKS—Purebred S. C. White Leghorns from free range stock. Write for price list.

MARTIN B. SEARCH, BAPTISTTOWN, N. J.

CHICKS, thoroughbred, assorted, 10c; Reds, 12c; Wyandottes, 13c; Leghorns, 11c; thirty breeds, 100 eggs, \$5.

CONTINENTAL HATCHERY, YORK, PA.

RHODE ISLAND RED CHICKS. Absolutely best grade. Order now. Circular. BENJ. MCKUNE, PARAMOUNT POULTRY FARM, R. 4, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

ORPINGTONS, Buff, White, Black. Won at Allentown, York, Stewartstown. Eggs from these five matings. \$2.00 to \$5.00 a setting; \$10.00 hundred—prepaid—a few Baby Chicks.

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BIG HUSKY CHICKS that will live and grow, the kind that will start to lay EGGS early. Purebred. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Send for free catalogue and low price list. MODEL HATCHERY & SUPPLY CO., Box 60, MONROE, IND.

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"BIG INDIANS." Pedigreed, that lay and pay, trapnested, Madison Square Garden, Chicago Ancestry, Richmond Fair winners; fifteen years experience behind this breeding of R. I. Reds. Mating list free. Eggs, \$2 to \$15 per sitting. 100 cheaper. No better Reds bred.

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WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS \$2 per 15; \$10 per 100. Toulouse Geese eggs, 50c each. I. S. MURPHY, TRUMANSBURG, N. Y.

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WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS. Selected Stock guaranteed to be right. Shipped on approval. Address F. M. REYNOLDS, FACTORYVILLE, PA.

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PREVENT COCCIDIOSIS by adding coccidiost powder to chicks' drinking water or milk. Two sizes 60c and \$1.00. Order direct.

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GIVE POBANZ'S HEN ETTA TON a trial. Tonic and Prevention for Cholera, Roup, White Diarrhea, \$1.00. Sold on money back guarantee. Will give one box of my lice salve free. I was formerly breeder and fancier of Anconas.

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JONES' BARRED ROCK CHICKS—Owing to the great demand for chicks, we started incubator Nov. 17. Breeders strictly culled by State Board of Agriculture. This, combined with New Incubator, 150,000 eggs and 10 years' experience in baby chick business, puts me in a position to sell you Good, Strong, Purebred Chicks at reasonable prices. Pedigreed, Certified Stock. Contest Records: 313, 288, 268, 251. Catalog. A. C. JONES, Georgetown, Del.

PARKS PEDIGREED STRAIN BARRED ROCKS, Chicks 12c each. Special matings, 18c. Direct blood; none better; 2,000 per week, hatched strong. 100 per cent delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Bank reference. Order now. Prompt service. S. W. KLINE, Box 20, Middlecreek, Pa.

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CHESTER WHITE HOGS. Write your wants. R. L. MUNCE, CANONSBURG, PA.

ANGORA—LONG-HAIRED KITTENS OF PUREBRED stock. Maine grown pets, male or female. ORRIN J. DICKEY, BELFAST, MAINE.

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Pedigreed Duroc spring pigs from prizewinning stock. April, May deliver. A. J. PERKINS, Monticello, Minn.

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Headquarters for Pedigreed Rabbits—Flemish Giants, New Zealand—Belgian Hares.

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75 HIGH GRADE PIGS FOR SALE—35 Yorkshire and Chester cross and 40 Berkshire and Chester cross, 7 to 8 weeks old. All good husky pigs, price, \$7.75 each, express paid to your station. Also 28 Jersey Red and Berkshire cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, \$7.75 each, express paid. Will ship any number C. O. D. on your approval. No charge for shipping crates. ABERJONA FARM, Box 83, Woburn, Mass.

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FOR SALE—Hay, Alfalfa, Clover and Dairy Feeds. Write or wire. J. A. BENSON CO., 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

FIRST CLASS TIMOTHY HAY—With a little alfalfa. First class clover with one-third timothy. FLOCK BROS. CO., WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

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GREAT DANE PUPS from registered stock, pedigrees furnished, females, \$35; males, \$40.

MAUDE B. FAULKNHAM, Middle Road, Watertown, N. Y.

YOU NEED PROTECTION—Dogs vaccinated are protected against distemper. Healthy strong pups and workers. Natural heelers. English or Welsh Shepherds.

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PLANTS, SEEDS, BULBS

WELL ROOTED BOXWOOD PLANTS—10 cents and up. FUR TANNERY, Mineral, Va.

REGISTERED WOLVERINE OATS—Michigan's Best.

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GLADIOLUS—Choice introduction of Kunderd, Diener and others. Write for descriptive price list. ALMON S. SAWYER, Mentor, Ohio.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, state inspected. Catalog describing best varieties. WILL MARTIN & SON, DEPT. 80, HUNTINGDON, VERMONT.

REID AND GRIFFITH'S Early Dent Corn. Utility type. Clovers, Alfalfa and other farm seeds. W. G. GRIFFITH, McNabb, Putnam Co., Ill.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS—500, \$1.75; 1,000, \$3.00. Bermuda Onion Plants, 500, \$1.35; 1,000, \$2.50. Prepaid parcel post. VICKERY PLANT CO., Ennis, Texas.

FOR SALE—250 Bus. of Choice seed corn of the yellow dent variety 98% germination, 1923 crop. Write for prices and sample.

H. S. BITTNER, Greencastle, Pa.

PEACH TREES—General line of fruit trees. Small fruit plants and hedges. PEACH trees our specialty. Catalog Free. Quality Stock At a Conservative Price.

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PLANTS, SEEDS AND BULBS

POTATOES—Beauty, Bliss, Carman, Cobbler, Enormous, Heavyweight, Hustler, Mountain, Ohio, Russet, Six Weeks, Spaulding, Rose, others. CHARLES FORD, Fishers, New York.

ALFALFA SEED—90% pure \$7.50 per bushel. Hulled white sweet clover 90% pure, \$6.00 per bushel. Track here, sacks free. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Early Gold Mine seed corn, 97% germination guaranteed. Will ship in car if desired. \$3.50 per bushel.

JOHN MCALLISTER, BIRDS RUN, OHIO.

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ALFALFA SEED FOR SALE. Triangle, Pure Grimm and Cossack Alfalfa Seed. Home grown, hardy, tested. Postcard brings samples, folder, full information. TRIANGLE RANCH, Cottonwood, South Dakota.

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Dahlias, 12 mixed	\$1.00
Iris, 15 mixed	1.00
Chrysanthemums, 12 mixed	1.00
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GLADIOLI—Magnificent flowers easily grown. "Rainbow Collection" of thirty bulbs, all different, many rare colors, including lavender and orange, \$1 postpaid. Send for free 24-page illustrated catalog of 150 beautiful varieties.

HOWARD GILLET, Box 456, NEW LEBANON, N. Y.

FOR SALE—

Wilson Soy Beans	\$3.60 Bushel
Mixed Cow Peas	4.40 "
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PLAN BEFORE YOU PLANT—Send for our descriptive and very distinctive catalog on Fruits and Ornamentals. Our STOCK makes good or WE do. Five hundred acres of fruit and ornamental trees under cultivation.

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CABBAGE PLANTS—You should use our FROST PROOF cabbage plants and get your early cabbage in the markets two to four weeks earlier than you can by using home grown hot house plants. Early Jersey and Charleston-Wakefield, Succession and Flat Dutch. Prices f. o. b. here by express, \$1.25 per 1,000; 5,000 for \$5; 10,000 for \$9. Should you desire shipment by parcel post add \$1 per 1,000 to above prices. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

S. M. GIBSON CO., YONGES ISLAND, S. C.

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HULLESS OATS—We have more than we wish to use for ourselves, and offer this oats at \$2.50 per bushel of 32 lb., in seamless grain bags, F. O. B. Buffalo, as long as it lasts.

URBAN FARMS, Pine Ridge Road, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Seed Potatoes, pure white sprout, Green Mountain type or Russetts \$1.85 per 150 lb. sack F. O. B. here. Car lots shipped, draft bill lading attached, inspection allowed. Less car lots, send money order or check. GROVER-SCHULTHEIS COMPANY, INC. Hornell, New York.

SAVE MONEY ON CLOVER—Our prices are \$2.00 to \$3.00 lower than most dealers. Write us to-day for free samples of Highest Grade Home Grown Seed. Our price is surprisingly low. Get our samples and prices on Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Timothy and all Seeds. We can save you big money on your seed bill. Write for free samples, special prices and 52 page catalog.

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THERESA HYLAND, ANDOVER, N. Y.

PURE extracted clover honey, 1/2 gallon, \$1.50; gallon, \$2.75, delivered. HARRY J. BOREMAN, KATOAH, N. Y.

FURS Tanned and Made up to order. Remodeling, Dyeing and Repairing. FUR TANNERY, Mineral, Va.

WRITE—For prices on world's best homespun tobacco. Sample 10c.

TROUT & SON, HICKORY, KY.

CHOICE HONEY—Clover, 5 lb., \$1.15; 10 lb., \$2.20; dark, 1.00 and \$1.90. Postpaid 3d Zone. Satisfaction guaranteed. SAMUEL NILEWSKI, AMSBRY, PA.

FOR SALE—Sharpless gasoline motor milker with double unit, used but little. Dairy too small for use of milker. L. L. HARDMAN, Friendship, N. Y., R. D. 1.

PURE MAPLE SUGAR, 5 or 10 lb. cans, 27 cents; Syrup, \$2.25 gal. C. O. D. not delivered. 2 ounce cakes, boxed, 50 cents lb. M. C. DURIVAGE, Lowell, Vermont.

HONEY—Now, when colds are prevalent is the time to eat honey and keep well, 5 lb. pail choice buckwheat, delivered, \$1.00. SWEET CLOVER APIARY, OUAQUAGA, N. Y.

NATURAL RED LEAF TOBACCO, direct to consumer, prepaid; best grade. Five pounds, \$1.75; 10 lb. \$3.25. Smoking, 5 lb. \$1.25; 10 lb. \$2.25. W. B. ADAMS, SHARON, TENN. Reference, Bank of Sharon.

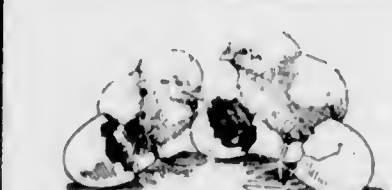
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UNLEACHED HARDWOOD ASHES improves meadows, pastures, orchards, wheat, oats, corn, lawns, flower gardens. Free Circular. Agents wanted. GEORGE STEVENS, PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO, CANADA.

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30,000 CHICKS KEYSTONE CHICKS



They can be safely shipped into any state within mailing distance, Bred right, hatched right, and shipped right.

S. C. White and Brown Leghorns. Barred Plymouth Rocks. S. C. Reds, Minorcas, Black Jersey Giants and Broilers 10c each and up.

Hatched by men with 15 years' experience in one of the largest and most modern hatcheries in the state. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Prepaid to your door. Member I. B. C. Association. Fine catalogue free.

THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY BOX 36 RICHFIELD, PA. (The old reliable plant) Leaders since 1910

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THE KIND WE LIKE



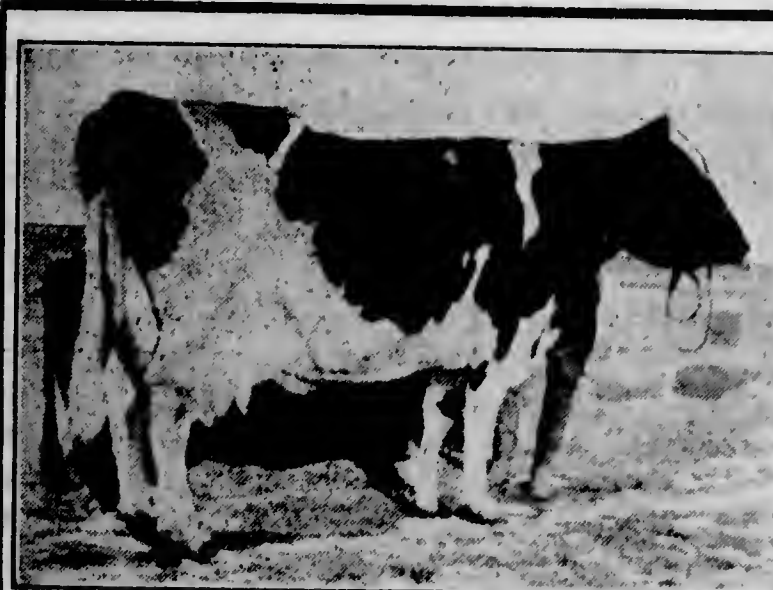
Ideal Konigen Creamelle Fayne
The youngest daughter of Dutchland Konigen Creamelle Boy and the 30 lb. cow Pietje Alcartra Fayne, 707.7 lb. milk in a week.
She is full sister to our herdsire **IDEAL KING CREAMELLE**
(The Bull with an Ideal Dam.)
For Sale: Her son, born November 3, 1924, sired by a son of Walker Korndyke Copia. Price, \$150.00.
CECIL L. A. RESSEGUIE
Ideal Farm Kingsley, Pa.
Four Clean Tests without a Reactor.

100 ENVELOPES

and 200 5½x8½ Note
or Lettersheets,

printed with your name and
address and postpaid to you,
\$1.00. Send \$1.00 for one
year's subscription to our farm
and home journal and 25c extra
to pay postage and get a trial
box of stationery free. Send
cash with order to

Fletcher's Farming
Hondo, Texas



QUEEN LYONS WAYNE DE KOL
26.30 lb. butter, 542.9 lb. milk in
7 days; 105.90 lb. butter, 2326.8 lb.
milk in 30 days.
In 8 months of C.T.A. work she
produced 11,560 lb. milk. THAT'S
OUR KIND.
Such cows are bred to KING ONYX
PLEDGE ORMSBY whose three near-
est dams average 977.66 lb. butter,
and over 23,000 lb. milk in long time
test, his dam's record being for only
305 days and as a junior four-year-
old.
Let me price you something from
our ACCREDITED Herd.
JOHN H. HOWARD
R. D. 5 Wyalusing, Pa.

IDEAL FARM NEWS

On the tenth day of January in the
herd of Cecil L. A. Resseguie, of Kings-
ley, Pennsylvania, his great cow, Pietje
Alcartra Fayne, dropped a big strong
bull calf, a full brother to his herdsire,
Ideal King Creamelle.

This sire is called in Northern Penn-
sylvania, "the Bull with an Ideal Dam."
His dam, Pietje Alcartra Fayne is a
show cow as well as a great producer.
She has an official seven-day butter re-
cord of 30.03 lb. with 707.7 lb. milk, and
she is credited with the production of 104
lb. milk in a day. She is the highest re-
cord daughter of King Pontiac Alcartra
Pietje, regarded as being the most fa-
mous Holstein sire ever in Northern
Pennsylvania.

Mr. Resseguie calls his establishment
Ideal Farm, and considers Pietje Alcar-
tra Fayne as near ideal as it is practically
possible to get when individuality, milk
flow, butter production, fat percentage,
reproduction and breeding are all con-
sidered.

Pietje Alcartra Fayne has several
daughters. Her youngest daughter
freshened the third of last November
with a nice bull calf and is still milking
around 60 lb. a day and this is her first
lactation period. She is a handsome
heifer, light in color and when she was
fresh her udder measured 80 inches in
circumference. A little later we expect
to show our readers how she looks, but
the first pictures were spoiled, not how-
ever, from any fault of the subject.

WHY THE ANTI-MILKERS?

Why do men of every ilk seem to hate
like sin to milk? "Don't mind chopping
feed," they'll say, "don't mind pitching
heavy hay; don't mind working with a
rake or a hoe of any make, don't mind
sowing turnip seeds or destroying noxious
weeds; don't mind driving balky colts,
tinkering with nails and bolts; don't
mind rolling out at dawn just to clip
and rake the lawn; don't mind handling
threshing rigs, feeding calves or squeal-
ing pigs; will do anything I see, anything
you ask of me, except, except, just one
thing now,—I detest to milk a cow!
Never was much good at that; cows drop
off in butterfat just as soon as I begin,
always do, as sure as sin! Sorry, boss,
that this is so; thought it best to let
you know!" Thus each man I seek to
hire drums upon his ancient lyre, thus he
sings his ancient song, repeats it as he
goes along! I've no faith, I'll say I've
not, with such silly tommy-rot; I grow
weary of such tunes; men like that are
full of prunes! I have farmed for years
and years, do each job as it appears, and
don't hate to milk a bit; in fact, I'm
rather fond of it! There's no reason
for a man built on sanely, normal plan
to repeat this silly wail, slander on the
stool and pail! It's a habit, that it is,—
just like some folks' rheumatiz!

Music teacher: "What is your idea of
harmony?"

Smart student: "A freckle-faced girl
with a polka-dot dress leading a giraffe."



THE KIND WE RAISE

They are bred to

MODEL DARIUS KING SEGIS

son of the famous Clara Clothilde
Lyons, 639.8 lb. milk in 7 days, 20-
771.2 lb. milk, 723.4 lb. butter in 10
months as a senior two-year-old.

FRED B. KEENEY
Wyoming Co. Laceyville, Pa.

Build Your Herd

From Accredited Stock.

We offer you

a fine lot of young animals

YEARLING HEIFERS

HEIFER CALVES

BULL CALVES

from profit producing cows of the
great GLISTA Family.

(Glistas made Cornell University
famous.)

Rockbottom Prices.

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

F. JONES, Manager,

R. D. 4, Crawford Co., Centerville,
Pa.

CHANGELING TIDY ABBEKERK
HILDA

A former member of this herd.

She was by Changeling Butter Boy
from a daughter of Tidy Abbecker
Prince.

The present herd, which includes a
number of her descendants, averaged
9,124.2 lb. milk, 315.6 lb. butterfat in
a year of C. T. A. work.

Herd under State and Federal Super-
vision, latest test CLEAN.

RAY J. SABIN

Spencer, R. D. 2, Tioga Co., N. Y.

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN

Published in the Interest of Breeders and Dairyman Everywhere

OFFICES: EVANGELICAL BUILDING
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AMATEUR PICTURE CONTEST

To the Breeders and Dairyman:

Send us pictures of your good Holsteins. We are offering One Hundred One
Dollars in prizes for the Twenty Best Amateur Pictures received.

We will pay Twenty-five Dollars for the first Prize Picture, Fifteen Dollars for
the second Prize Picture, Ten Dollars for the third Prize Picture. Other prizes as
follows:

\$101.00 IN CASH PRIZES

Twenty-five Dollars for the first Prize Picture	\$25.00
Fifteen Dollars for the second Prize Picture	15.00
Ten Dollars for the third Prize Picture	10.00
Five Dollars each for the next four Prize Pictures	20.00
Three Dollars each for the next five Prize Pictures	15.00
Two Dollars each for the next eight Prize Pictures	16.00

One Hundred One Dollars in all \$101.00

Join in the contest by sending a picture of your best Holsteins. Let us show our
readers the kind of cattle you own and breed. You are just as likely to receive the
Twenty-five Dollars First Prize as anyone. Surely you ought to be able to win at
least one of the prizes.

Only pictures of mature cows will be accepted. The name and address of the
sender should be marked plainly on the back of each picture.

Pictures of single animals should be marked with the name and number of the
animal. Group pictures should be accompanied with a letter, telling something about
the animals or the herd of which they are a part.

Not more than two pictures will be accepted from the same contestant, one of
which must be of a single animal and the other a group of animals. All Prize Pic-
tures will be published with a story of the herd.

All subscribers to *The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman* are eligible to participate
in this contest. If you are not a subscriber send in your subscription with the pic-
tures. Join the Contest and win a prize.

Very truly yours,

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.



Just a Snapshot

showing the type, size and producing capacity of the animals in this herd.

OUR SENIOR HERDSIRE IS

King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje

the best known bull in the entire state.

OUR JUNIOR HERD BULL IS

Idyllwilde Korndyke Dionagen

whose three direct descendant dams are all above the 30-lb. mark.

WE HAVE THE GOODS LOOK US OVER

A. E. ROBINSON

Susquehanna Co. Montrose, Penna.



OUR JUNIOR HERD SIRE

He is by the great sire, King Hengerveld Hartje and from Fawn Beauty De Kol, a cow that averaged in this herd over 90 lb. milk a day for two weeks. Her individuality, like that of her son's will please you.

Cows in this herd make a splendid showing in C.T.A. work.

The herd is under State and Federal Supervision and passed the last test CLEAN.

Will sell Cows, Heifers or Calves. Our stock will please.

RAYMOND D. STRICKLAND

Nicholson, R. D. Susquehanna Co., Pa.

EARLY RISE HERD

IS HEADED BY A SON OF



MINNIE MONK OF GRAYFIELDS

She is sister to

Red Cross Heroine of Grayfields

22,067.3 lb. milk, 1,118.87 lb. butter in 305 days.

Second highest butter record in U. S.!

Third in the world!

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

Just the place to get Young Stock.

MENZO A. BROOKER

R. D. 2, South New Berlin, N. Y.

WESTVIEW HERD IS HEADED BY



**MAPLE GROVE CLEVER KONINGEN
GLISTA**

His sire is a son of the great Cornell University cow, Glista Coreva, 593.5 lb. milk, 34.08 lb. butter in 7 days, dam of a 31 lb. daughter.

His dam made 20.60 lb. butter in 7 days as a heifer. In C.T.A. work she produced over 10,000 lb. milk in a year with an average test of 4.1% fat.

Our cows are producers and pay a good profit for their feed and labor. Some have A.R.O. records, all are from large producing strains.

Try this ACCREDITED Herd. You will like our stock and our prices are right.

MERLE W. ONGLEY

Centerville, R. D. 4 Crawford Co., Pa.

The Holstein and Dairyman

Vol. IV HARRISBURG, PA., APRIL 22, 1925 No. 8

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



KING VALDESSA PONTIAC GEM
Now heading the herd at Brownwood Farms, North Bloomfield, Ohio. Superintendent Fred M. Mack posing his majesty.





Just a Snapshot

showing the type, size and producing capacity of the animals in this herd.

OUR SENIOR HERDSIRE IS

King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje

the best known bull in the entire state.

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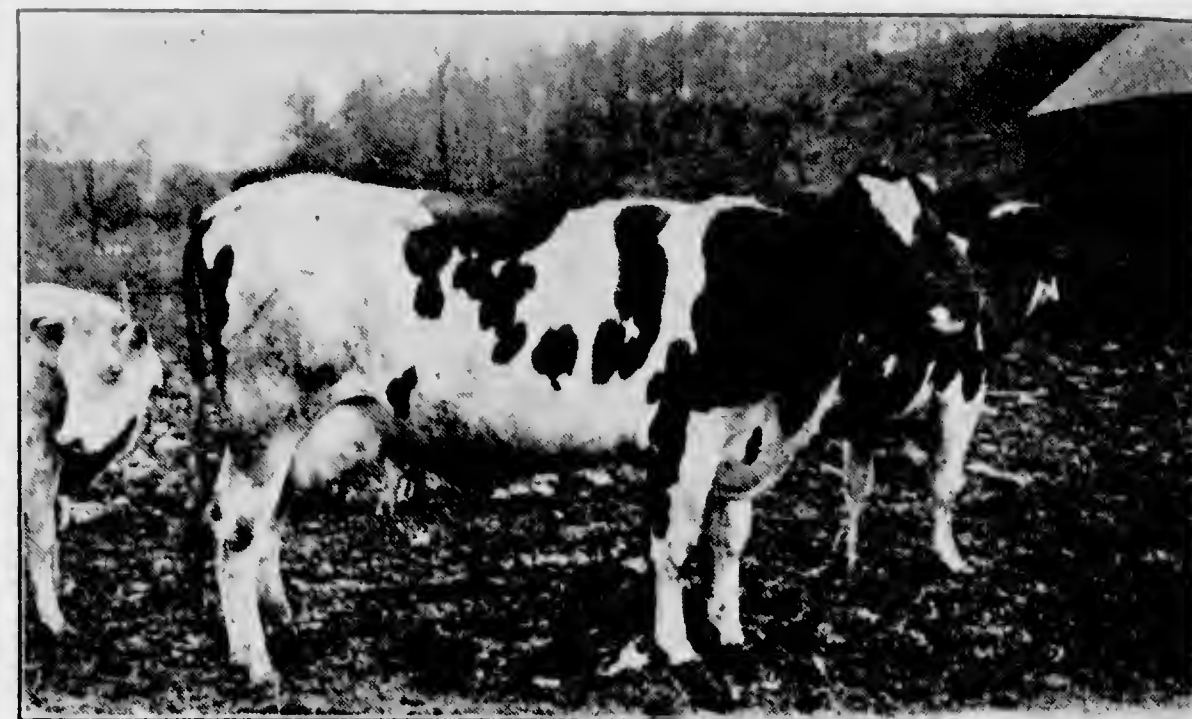
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R. D. 2, South New Berlin, N. Y.

WESTVIEW HERD IS HEADED BY



MAPLE GROVE CLEVER KONINGEN GLISTA

His sire is a son of the great Cornell University cow, Glista Coreva, 593.5 lb. milk, 34.08 lb. butter in 7 days, dam of a 31 lb. daughter.

His dam made 20.60 lb. butter in 7 days as a heifer. In C.T.A. work she produced over 10,000 lb. milk in a year with an average test of 4.1% fat.

Our cows are producers and pay a good profit for their feed and labor. Some have A.R.O. records, all are from large producing strains.

Try this ACCREDITED Herd. You will like our stock and our prices are right.

MERLE W. ONGLEY

Centerville, R. D. 4 Crawford Co., Pa.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. IV HARRISBURG, PA., APRIL 22, 1925 No. 8

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



KING VALDESSA PONTIAC GEM
Now heading the herd at Brownwood Farms, North Bloomfield, Ohio. Superintendent Fred M. Mack posing his majesty.



Entered as second-class matter April 8, 1922 at the post office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879.



At Silverwood Stock Farm

We are always pleased to show our cattle and will make prices on anything you select.

In C. T. A. work our cows produce from 12,000 lb. to 17,000 lb. milk in a year.

Individuality, Breeding and Health we can fill your wants and our prices are reasonable.

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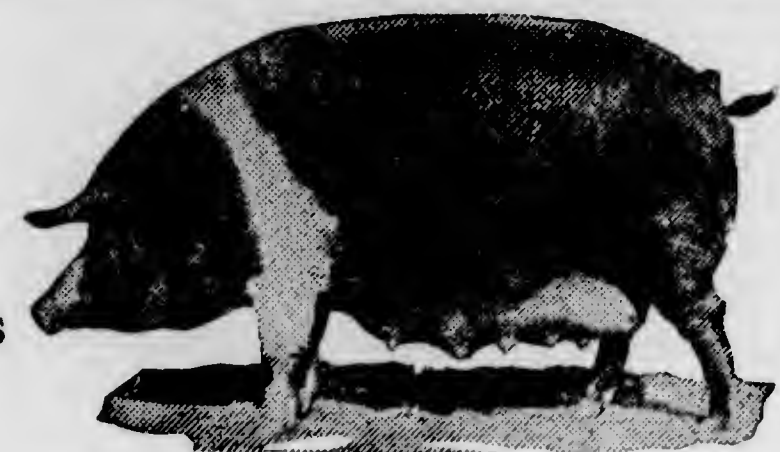
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in succession, 1918-1919-1920-1921-1922-1923, Hampshires have won the carload lot grand championship over all breeds at the International Livestock Show.

HAMPSHIREs are the practical farmer's practical hog, because of their meat type—grazing qualities—activity—health and vigor—highly developed mother instinct—milking qualities—early maturity and economical gains, and because they are *Recognized Market Toppers*. The heaviest ton litter for 1923 from the biggest hog state in the Union, Iowa, was sired by a purebred Hampshire boar. This litter weighed 3,199 pounds at 180 days.

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LOW PRICES ON ACCREDITED STOCK

Heifer calf, born Nov. 12, 1924, well grown and nicely marked.

Dam: Princess Victoria Fayne De Kol. Price, \$50.

Heifer calf, born April 15, 1925. Dam: Queen Francine Pietertje, 535.5 lb. milk, 23.05 lb. butter in 7 days as a four-year-old. Price, \$50.

Heifer calf, born April 11, 1925. Dam: Pauline Victoria Johanna Lad. Price, \$35.

ALL THREE FOR \$125

Choice Bull Calves \$25 each. One born March 2, 1925. Dam: A granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs.

One born April 13, 1925. Dam: A daughter of the 23-lb. cow, Queen Francine Pietertje.

KING MADALINE BUTTER BOY, a champion show bull whose four nearest dams average 27.42 lb. butter, heads this **ACCREDITED** herd and these calves are by him.

GLENN C. GERMAN

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My Daddy Wants to Sell You Some Real Holsteins!

Cows, Bred Heifers or Calves

Visitors Always Welcome.

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Penna.

This Herd Is ACCREDITED

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. IV

HARRISBURG, PA., APRIL 22, 1925

No. 8

The Dewitt Griffing Herd

ONE of the best little accredited herds in Susquehanna County is that owned by M. De Witt Griffing, Heart Lake, Pa. The Griffing herd contains about thirty head and has been headed by a number of good bulls. It was started in 1917 by the purchase of a cow from Will Sterling, a well-known Pennsylvania Holstein breeder. This cow had lots of capacity and in testing association work made 13,000 lb. milk in less than a year. So pleased was Mr. Griffing with his purchase that several years later he increased his herd by the purchase from Mr. Sterling, of a number of heifer calves which are now nice young cows.

One of these calves, Segis Sunnymede Albina as a five-year-old is giving from 60 to 70 lb. milk daily on two milkings a day. When she was three years old she was enrolled in the local cow testing association and in 190 days produced 8,820 lb. milk, 309.4 lb. fat, certainly a very creditable record. She and at least two other members of this herd are daughters of K. P. J. A. Albina. His dam, Arcady Segis Albina Cornucopia, is a daughter of the century sire, Pietertje Hengerveld Segis, with a seven day record of 518.1 lb. milk, 23.34 lb. butter and a 30 day record of 2,029.7 lb. milk, 93.79 lb. butter. His sire is a son of King Pontiac Jewel, who was by the King of the Pontiacs from a 30 lb. daughter of Hengerveld De Kol with a year record of 992.11 lb.

One of the oldest cows, Queen Amleto Beauty Pietje, is from a record daughter of Pietje Pender and was by Sir Pontiac Artis Climax, who has a number of good daughters in northern Pennsylvania and who was by Sir Korndyke Pontiac Artis from a daughter of Sir Veeman Hengerveld.

In this herd there are several daughters of Crown King Pontiac Maida, whose dam made a 23.78 lb. butter



GRAND CHAMPION SEGIS 2D
The head of the herd.

record as a four-year-old averaging over 70 lb. milk a day which his sire, King Pontiac Polkadot, was by King of the Pontiacs from Alcartra Pontiac Ormsby 2d.

The first bull to head the Griffing herd was Clothilde Pontiac Leila. He was by the well-known Spring Farm King Pontiac and was from Leila De Kol Clothilde 2d, 25.09 lb. butter, 520.5 lb. milk in a week as a three-year-old and 26.86 lb. butter,

560.3 lb. milk in seven days as a four-year-old.

Two sons of Dutchland Creamelle Korndyke Lad were used in this herd. Dutchland Creamelle Konigen Segis was from King Segis Pontiac Konigen Clara, a daughter of King Segis Pontiac Konigen with a seven day record made as a four-year-old of 582.8 lb. milk, 31.19 lb. butter. Dutchland Creamelle Segis Konigen was from Segis Pontiac Dewdrop, another daughter of King Segis Pontiac Konigen with records made as a three-year-old of 36.77 lb. butter, 560.3 lb. milk in a week, 858.43 lb. butter, 18,155.5 lb. milk in ten months.

Dutchland Konigen Burke was also used. His sire was King Segis Pontiac Konigen and his dam has an official record of 489.1 lb. milk, 23.37 lb. butter and was also closely related to a number of large producers.

The present head of the herd is Grand Champion Segis 2d, owned jointly by Mr. Griffing and Mack Brothers of Montrose. This bull is a very fine individual, much better than his picture indicates. He is also a splendid sire both of good individuals and big producers. Last year the champion herd exhibited at Montrose, where the Susquehanna County Fair is held, consisted of his daughters and his offspring are always in demand. He is backed by famous sires and large record cows. His sire, Grand Champion Segis, was a famous show bull and was by King Segis Champion from Maid of Salem Center De Kol, 30.17 lb. butter, 678.5 lb. milk. His dam, Bell Segis Champion, was a



THE KIND WE LIKE



TENDING TO BUSINESS



VIGOR AND CONSTITUTION

noted show animal and, as a four-year-old, was credited with 37.15 lb. butter, 523.6 lb. milk in a week, 123 lb. butter, 2,294 lb. milk in thirty days. Her dam was a 26.77 lb. cow and her sire, King Segis Champion, was from the 36 lb. show cow, Aaggie Pauline Sarcastic, and was by a son of the former world champion, Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2d.

The three nearest dams of Grand Champion Segis 2d have seven day records that average 31.36 lb. butter.



SNAPPED IN THE GRIFFING PASTURE
The quality of the cattle is apparent at a glance.

His six nearest dams average 32.07 lb. and his seven nearest dams have records averaging 32.8 lb.

Some of the younger members of the herd are by King Valdessa Pontiac Perfection, a very handsome bull that spent most of his lifetime in this vicinity. He was the son of King Valdessa Pontiac and Sweet Lady Pontiac, 556.1 lb. milk, 27.21 lb. butter in seven days. The daughters of this bull show great promise.

The Griffing herd is home bred and home raised and only three of the animals at present in the herd were not dropped on the premises. The herd contains three pairs of full sisters and a number of the animals are very closely related, consequently you might expect to find a uniformity of type and conformation and you would not be disappointed. Mr. Griffing is a capital



YOUNG STOCK ON THE GRIFFING FARM

judge as well as a high class dairyman. He considers his herd the tools with which he works and, like all high class workmen, endeavors to have the best tools obtainable and to take care of them and to keep them in the best of condition. The animals in this herd would please the most critical judge no matter whether he looked for condition or individuality.

The herd has been enrolled in cow testing association work whenever one was operating in that locality and

has always made a good showing both for production and profit.

The farm on which this herd is kept is known as the old Griffing homestead. At one time the present owner's grandfather lived on the farm and so it has been in the family for many years. The farm is in a good state of cultivation and is well adapted to the dairy business. The land is stony and contains 160 acres of which less than one-half are tillable.

De Witt Griffing is a progressive farmer. This is shown not only by dairying with purebred Holsteins but is also demonstrated by the fact that this herd is accredited. The cattle owners of Susquehanna County are endeavoring to have the whole county made a modified, accredited area and Mr. Griffing is one of the leaders in the campaign to induce his neighbors to sign petitions to have their herds tested. As Susquehanna County contains more Holstein herds than any other county in Pennsylvania, and as the herds of this county are noted for both production and individuality, it can be seen that this means much to the Holstein Industry of the Keystone State.

Wages and the Butter Demand

BEFORE the Dairy Club in Chicago, April 16th, Dr. C. W. Larson, chief of the Dairy Bureau delivered an address in which he pointed out an apparent correlation between the butter consumption and labor employment. During the months of July, August and September last year there was a marked falling off in butter consumption probably caused by a very marked decline in employment and rate of wages in some of the major American industries. A summary of the employment and rates of wages paid in the principal industries including the iron and steel industry, automobiles, textiles, leather products, electrical manufactures and some others which are now available show a decline in the volume of employment of about 20% for those months over the same months the preceding year. It is a remarkable coincidence that this decline in volume of employment is just about the same as the decline in the butter prices for the same period, and was coincident with the accumulation of the largest storage stock of butter ever accumulated in this country.

Dr. Larson's figures are based upon nearly complete production reports, complete reports on storage stocks, on imports and exports, so that there is little possibility of questioning his figures. There are students of the dairy business who believe that the demand for butter is almost entirely controlled by the ability of the American public to buy. When butter is high, consumption is cut down, and the demand for oleo increases. When butter is low in price the American housewife purchases it in preference to oleo. A study of the butter and oleo trade over a series of years indicates this very strongly. It is also very likely that when the housewife has more money to spend she believes she can afford more butter.

All records for bad luck were broken in the herd of a Canadian breeder when he got one heifer in 125 calves, all sired by the same bull.

Brownwood—Home of Utility Holsteins

BBROWNWOOD is one of the leading Holstein establishments in northeastern Ohio. It is located at North Bloomfield, Trumbull County about sixteen miles north of Warren. The Brownwood Herd consists entirely of purebred Holsteins and their product is marketed as certified milk in the cities of Warren, Ohio, and Pittsburgh, Pa.

In 1811, Ephraim Brown, great-grandfather of the present owner, moved from Westmoreland, N. H., and purchased the entire township of Bloomfield from the Connecticut Land Company, obtaining a tract five miles square. Mr. Brown was instrumental in getting some of his friends to join him in the new country and sold portions of his holdings to them. At present the property includes 350 acres of land which has always been owned by the family and an additional tract of 277 acres located about one mile from the main farm which, after a number of years ownership by outside interests, has been re-purchased by Mr. Brown.

At first Ephraim Brown, his wife and children lived in a log cabin. Their house was ready for occupancy in 1816 and the original house forms the front of the present house showing that it was well built and well designed.

The present owner, Alexander C. Brown is president of the Brown-Hoist Machinery Co., of Cleveland and has many other business interests. He inherited the farm from his great aunt, Miss Anne Brown, the last surviving daughter of the original settler. At the time he took possession in 1914, there was a herd of graded Holstein cattle which has been gradually converted into a purebred herd of excellent quality.

It is interesting to note that registered cattle have been kept on this farm for more than fifty years for

record books of the establishment show that there was a large herd of full blood Durhams on the farm in 1874 and surplus purebred stock was sold for several years. The old records were kept in detail and show that at that time the manager was a high-class, progressive farmer.

When the present owner assumed control and particularly after Superintendent F. M. Mack became connected with the establishment the dairy business was developed. The herd was put under state and federal supervision with such success that in four successive yearly tests the herd has been given a clean bill of health.

For a time official testing was practiced and a number of creditable short time and long time records made but it was soon apparent that record making and the production of certified milk did not go well together and record making was dropped.

With a healthy herd of Holsteins kept scrupulously clean and with efficient management and capable help, it became easy to produce milk of such high quality that it was in demand. Strict sanitation was practiced in the barns and milk room. After the milking utensils were used, they are placed in an oven and sterilized under steam pressure. Prompt cooling of milk has much to do with the making of a high-class product and the Brownwood certified milk is cooled, bottled, sealed and packed in ice within five minutes after each cow is milked.

As Brownwood has been run from a dairy angle and as a breeding establishment, only a few surplus females have been sold and none purchased excepting when it was necessary to keep up the milk supply so that an account of the breeding of the herdsires used would show the strains of breeding found in the herd pedigrees. The three principal sires used were Forest City Sir Fayne, Utilitor, and King Valdessa Pontiac Gem.

Forest City Sir Fayne was by Maplecree High-lawn Cleveland from Segis Fayne Princess, 24.16 lb. butter, 607 lb. milk in a week, 1,055.03 lb. butter, 27,656.9 lb. milk in a year. Her dam is a tested daughter of King Segis Pontiac while her sire, Sir Fayne Concordia has a number of good record daughters and is full brother to Grace Fayne 2d's Homestead, 35.55 lb. butter in a



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week, worlds' record when made. Maplecrest High-lawn Cleveland is by Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy from Burton High-lawn 2d's Hartog, the first cow in Ohio to make a 30-lb. official seven-day butter record.

Utilitor is a son of Meadow Holm Peep Hartog and Caddy Mutual De Kol, 31.16 lb. butter, 620.9 lb. milk in seven days, 128 lb. butter, 2,698.6 lb. milk in thirty days. Tested for the full year she is credited with 1,127.61 lb. butter, 24,564.8 lb. milk. She is from a 20-lb. cow and was sired by a son of De Kol 2d's Mutual Paul the youngest son of the famous old foundation cow, De Kol 2d.

Meadow Holm Peep Hartog has a number of good record daughters. He was by Maple Crest Pontiac Hartog, a son of Pontiac Aaggie Korndyke and the 30-lb. cow Burton High-lawn 2d's Hartog.

The dam of Meadow Holm Peep Hartog is Early Dawn Peep 2d, 33.52 lb. butter, 634.1 lb. milk in a week, 1,287.72 lb. butter, 26,204 lb. milk in a year. She is full sister to Aaggie Wayne Peep, 34.59 lb. butter in seven days, 1,250.35 lb. butter, 27,762.5 lb. milk in a year.

The dam and sire's dam of Utilitor have year records that average 1,207.66 lb. butter and seven-day records that average 32.24 lb.

King Valdessa Pontiac Gem is a son of King Valdessa Pontiac and Pabst Cynthia, 38.311 lb. butter in seven days, 16,188.2 lb. milk, 764.03 lb. butter in ten months. She was by King Pontiac Champion and from Pabst Colanthus Terzool, 672.7 lb. milk, 29.61 lb. butter in seven days, 20,558.8 lb. milk, 818.83 lb. butter in a year. The work of the daughters of King Valdessa Pontiac is too well known to need mention at this time and, as everyone knows, he was by King Valdessa from the 40-lb. heifer and show cow Mabel Segis Korndyke.

Superintendent Mack tells a story of a former member of the herd which in itself illustrates how the herd was built up and how it has been managed.

In the fall of 1917, fire destroyed the barn of Leon Peck, a good dairyman of West Farmington, Ohio. In consequence Mr. Peck called a sudden sale to dispose of his Holstein herd. At that sale Brownwood purchased three close-up heifers, one of which was Cornucopia Paul Beets, No. 319983.

In her new home she dropped a heifer calf, January 11, 1918, and put in official test, made a small official record. Continued on test for 305 days she was credited with 475.4 lb. butter, 12,356.3 lb. milk. Most of the time she was milked three times a day. As a three-year-old she was milked by machine as it was almost impossible to obtain dairy help in this section of the country under post-war conditions and she did not do very well. However, when she freshened in September, 1921, conditions had changed and with new help she was put in a year test and finished with 25,988.9 lb. milk, 1,002.49 lb. butter. She developed cystic ovaries and after being kept in the milking herd for another two years during which time she produced about 25,000 lb. milk, was sold to the butcher, almost exactly seven years from the day she was purchased.

In these seven years she produced around 100,000 lb. milk and three heifer calves. The first one, Brownwood Paul De Kol, which she was carrying when pur-

chased, developed into a show cow and a big producer and was sold to a New Jersey breeder. The second, Brownwood Paul Beets sired by Forest City Sir Fayne, was sold at the Cleveland National Sale and has since made a very large record while the third, Brownwood Paul Beets Fayne, full sister to the second will be sold in the coming sale together with some granddaughters of her mother.

Cornucopia Paul Beets, in milk and progeny, produced more than fifty-five times her cost. Mr. Mack says she is typical of the opportunities that will be offered in the sale to be held on the farm on May 5th in which there will be practically the cream of the herd. This sale is occasioned by the leasing of one of the farms. It is simply a reduction sale as the entire herd is now too large to be kept at the home establishment. This event offers an opportunity to all interested in marketing Holstein milk at the highest figure to see an up-to-date, high-class breeding establishment which has successfully marketed its product in two different cities in the form of certified milk, to see many animals closely related to those it is proposed to sell at auction and to study the animals under the conditions and environment to which they are accustomed.

American Scientists to Investigate Foot-and-Mouth in Europe

WHEN foot and mouth trouble was raging in California, there was a demand that government scientists investigate the disease and, if possible find some method of curing it. The authorities at Washington believe it is better to keep this trouble out of the country than attempt to control it after it is in, and all suggestions of cooperation were then refused. But pathologists will be sent to Europe to study this cattle trouble which has attacked herds and flocks in this country at intervals over a period of forty years. The 68th Congress by the Second Deficiency Act provided a sum of \$75,000 for this purpose.

Dr. P. K. Olitzsky of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, Dr. Jacob Traum of the University of California and Dr. Harry W. Schoening of the Pathological Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, are the three men selected. They will go first to Berlin where it has been reported that the organism which causes foot and mouth disease has been discovered. It is probable that they will then go to Budapest, Hungary, and to Alfort, France, to make studies of the disease and of the methods used by scientists in these research institutions. Their final headquarters will depend upon the character of the work being done at these three laboratories. The American scientists will collaborate with foreign scientists who are working on the same or similar problems.

"When young, untried stock is sold, the breeder should keep in touch with the purchaser so that if the stock does not turn out as it should through no fault of the purchaser, the breeder can make the deal right. It pays directly and indirectly, aside from the fact that it is the fair way to do."

"Preach individuals first and pedigrees second."

A Live Wire Tester

THE President of the Pennsylvania Testers' Association is A. A. Raudabaugh, of New Kingston, the tester for the Cumberland County Cow Testing Association. He comes from a family of Holstein breeders and dairymen, is a Holstein enthusiast himself, is always on hand at any Holstein gathering in his county, and his services as pedigree reader are in great demand at local sales where the farm herd contains a number of purebreds.

Mr. Raudabaugh has been in charge of the Cumberland County Testing Association ever since it was



A. A. RAUDABAUGH,
President Pennsylvania Testers' Association.

started in 1919. The first year the average production of the cows enrolled was 7,325 lb. milk and 244.6 lb. butterfat. Last year the average was 9,779 lb. milk, 348.4 lb. butterfat, or an increase of 2,454 lb. milk, 103.8 lb. fat. This increase was brought about by culling the poor producers and by feeding a better balanced ration to the remaining animals following the counsel of Mr. Raudabaugh, who has practical as well as theoretical knowledge of dairy work and cattle breeding.

The News in Brief

PRINTERS' labor troubles interfered with the issuing of London weekly periodicals so the *Agricultural Gazette* instead of its issue of March 27 sent out a two page multigraphed letter giving in brief the news of the week. From this we note that Dr. Shaw's foot and mouth remedy is to be officially tested by government representatives and a cattle testing station is being prepared.

The British Friesian cow, Findlay Clara 2d, has set up a new British milk record by the production of 36,110 lb. in 365 days, an average of more than 98 lb. daily. In her previous lactation she was credited with 34,490 lb. milk, 1,371 lb. butter in 365 days. Clara is owned by George Findlay, Glasslaw, Stonehaven, Scotland.

The Essex Farmers Union is establishing milk depots with small factories at a number of places in that country.

A shipment of 108 Guernsey cows and heifers have left the Island for Massachusetts. The valuation is given as \$40,000.

Two Friesian auction sales are reported. At Reading, central England, fifty-four head averaged \$194, while at Perth, northern Scotland, twenty-three head averaged \$192. It is interesting to note how closely these figures approximate.

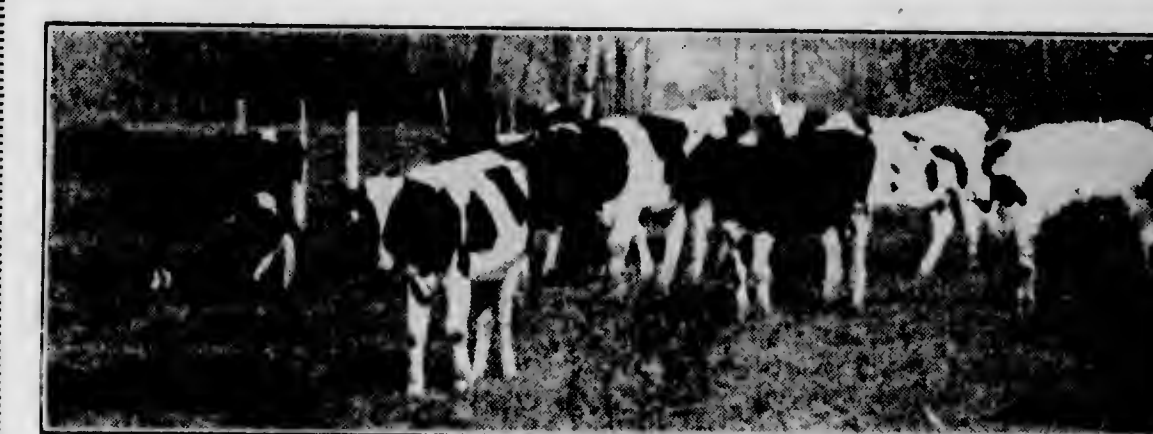
The Farmers' Union in the West Riding of Yorkshire have fixed their price for summer milk at 36c per gallon.

Considerable information on prices of grain, cattle and agricultural products is given as well as other news. Our English contemporary is to be congratulated on its enterprise in getting the news to its subscribers.

Your Help Requested

A STATISTICAL study of prices on farm products and the things farmers buy over a long period of years is being made by Charles F. Saile of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Private accounts of farm sales and purchases, files of old county newspapers, farm magazines and the records and books of old time county merchants, grain and live stock buyers furnish information of this character and anyone having old diaries or records of this kind are asked to communicate with Mr. Saile. It is intended to develop index numbers and charts on the long time trend of prices of things farmers sell and farmers buy and these will be studied by the department, as it is believed that the long time trend of prices forecast what prices will be in the future. Whatever the value of the predictions will be, a study of a nation-wide trend of prices over a long period of time is sure to be interesting and instructive. The department will welcome help in getting the information and many remarkable stories are bound to be unearthed.

About sixty-two per cent of purebred livestock is marketed directly for meat purposes.



DAUGHTERS OF WESTSIDE KING VALE 4th

We are overstocked. Can't you use a few of this Quality?

MENZO A. BROOKER

R. D. 2, South New Berlin

Chenango Co.

New York

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

Sensational Sale Reported

JUST as this issue of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN was going to press, the following telegram was received from E. H. Agee, Secretary of the Southern California Livestock Breeders' Association:

"LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

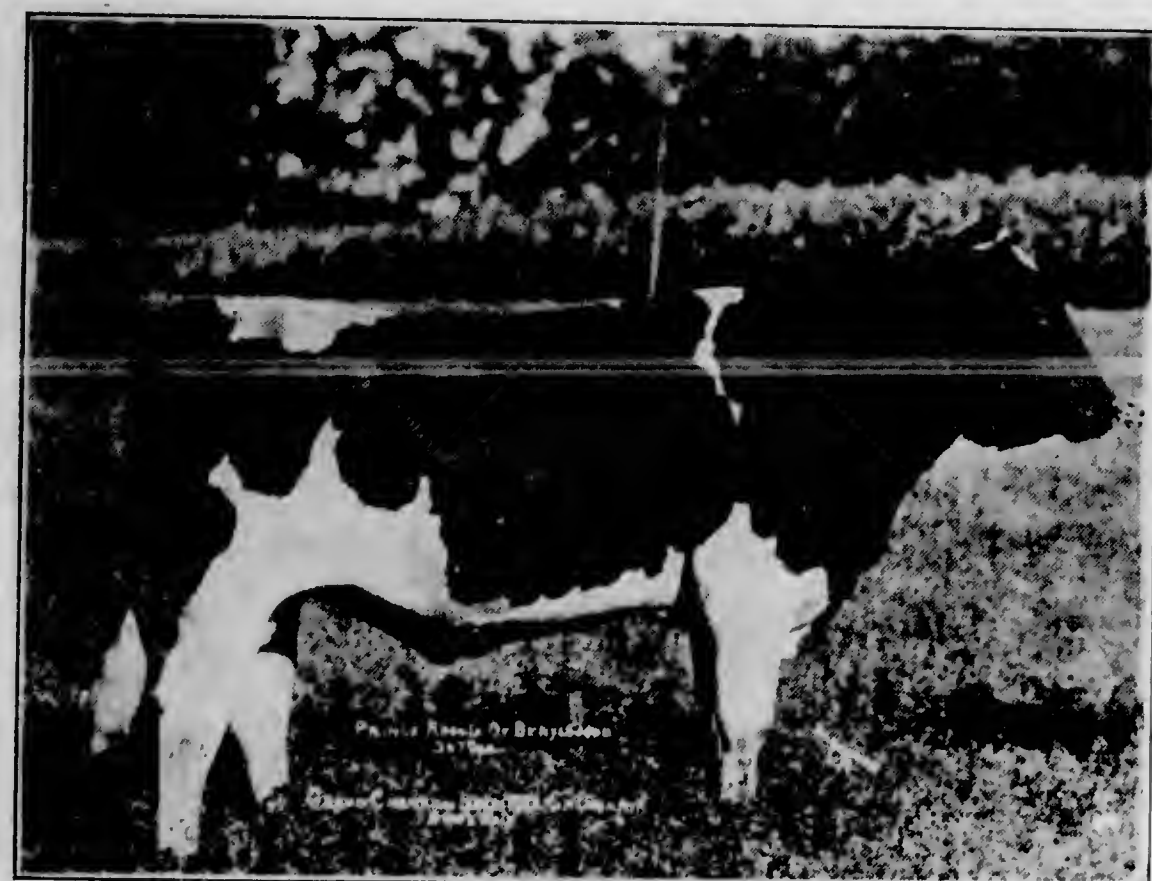
"We are pleased to announce the sale of Prince Aaggie of Berylwood, the highest record butter bull in the world, by Berylwood Stock Farms to Billwhack Ranch, August A. Rubel, proprietor, Santa Paula, California, for one hundred ten thousand dollars. Mr. J. W. Snodgrass, manager of Berylwood, completed the sale on April 15th.

"SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA LIVESTOCK

BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION,

"E. H. AGEE, Secretary.

This communication is of special interest to Pennsylvanians, as Prince Aaggie of Berylwood is the sire of



PRINCE AAGGIE OF BERYLWOOD

Noted show bull and sire reported sold for \$110,000.00.

Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago herdsire owned jointly by L. L. Allis, of Rummerfield, and James E. Eastman, of Rome, Pa.

A rut is only a small sized grave. Therefore, don't get into a rut.

Retrenchments in Extension Department

THE SERVICES OF ALLEN N. CRISSEY, STANLEY COMBS, W. E. MEYER AND E. G. HORST DISPENSED WITH.

ALL NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENTS BY THE ASSOCIATION TO BE DISCONTINUED.

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN has continuously advocated discontinuing wasteful and unnecessary expenditure of the breeders' money to carry on so-called extension work.

Unnecessary and inefficient extension work has cost the Holstein breeders over one-half million dollars in the past few years, and during this time the price and demand for Holstein cattle and the amount of business which the Holstein-Friesian Association transacted has steadily decreased.

The members and breeders generally resent being unnecessarily taxed through increased fees to carry on political extension work of the character pursued during the past few years. They will demand that further retrenchments be made and the services of other unnecessary workers be dispensed with.

Retrenchments in the Extension Department is the first move towards restoring the Association to its former position where it and the industry can enjoy prosperity. After the "mess" in the Extension Department has been cleaned out and the place "scrubbed up" it will then be necessary to reduce fees, dispense with the services of the ten unnecessary directors and adopt a business form of government in order to place its "house" in order.

Sometimes an old bachelor wishes he had married before he was old enough to have enough sense not to do it.

THE PRACTICAL DAIRYMAN

BUILDING CALF PENS

Economical commercial dairying demands that the dairy calves be raised by hand rather than by nursing their mother. This fact makes it necessary to provide a place to keep the young calves while being fed milk. The essentials for such quarters are: (1) that they can be easily cleaned; (2) provided with an abundance of sunlight; (3) properly drained, so as to prevent any surface water from entering, or from becoming damp from any cause; and (4) an arrangement which will permit the feeding and care of the calves with the least amount of labor in quarters that give the calves enough room.

Calves raised on skimmilk in practically every case develop the habit of sucking one another's ears, navels, and udders immediately after being fed milk. This habit often results in the udders being misshapen, or entirely blind in one or more quarters, when the heifer comes in milk. If this habit was limited to the period just after feeding milk, the difficulty could be overcome by keeping the calves in stanchions for 30 minutes or more after each feeding; but during the day, when the young calves become hungry, they will start sucking again.

To prevent this trouble each calf should have a small pen of its own. This is not as hard to provide as might seem. A long pen six or seven feet wide can be divided into pens by placing gates across at proper distances, depending on the number of calves on hand and the space available. To make it easy to get the calves in and out of the pens and to clean the pens, these gates may be fitted with a cord in the center which passes over a small pulley overhead, and with a weight attached on the other end and heavy enough to balance the gate. This will allow the gate to be raised out of the way when not needed. The gate should be fitted into grooves at each end formed by using a 2x4-inch upright and 1x3-inch slats nailed on each side to form the slot. Such an arrangement is inexpensive and makes a safe and convenient pen for young calves.

SILAGE FOR SUMMER FEEDING

Most dairy farmers appreciate the value of the silo for providing a palatable, succulent ration in convenient form for feeding during the winter months. However, it is just as important to provide this succulent during the summer months when permanent pastures are short on account of drought, insect damage, or insufficient acreage for the number of cattle kept. During this period of the year when pastures are cut short and some other succulence is provided, the milk flow is invariably decreased, and it becomes practically impossible by liberal feeding later on in the lactation period to increase the production to where it would have been had these short pastures been supplemented by some additional succulent feed. Summer silage provides succulence, during these periods, in the most convenient and reliable form and is usually a cheaper method than the use of soiling crops since it requires less labor during the busy cropping season.—Clemson College Bulletin.

FEED DOPE

The New York State News Letter issued under date of March 25th reports a continued sag in feed prices. Nine of the common feeds show an average drop of \$2.31 a ton. Barley, gluten feed and cottonseed show a slight raise.

The only suggested change in the grain mixture is the substitution of hominy for barley because it is cheaper and just as good. An 18% protein mixture recommended is 200 lb. standard middlings, 200 lb. wheat bran, 100 lb. hominy, 200 lb. oil meal and 300 lb. gluten feed. This mixture is designed for feeding with mixed hay and silage or roots at the rate of one pound to three or four pounds milk. If good clover or alfalfa is on hand they recommend increasing the hominy 100 lb. and reducing the gluten feed an equal amount. If only

alfalfa is on hand they recommend increasing the hominy 100 lb. hominy, 200 lb. oil meal, 200 gluten feed, 100 cottonseed and feed in the usual manner.

It is figured that 80% of the New York farms purchase feed and the average annual expenditure for this purpose is about \$550. To cut this bill, clover and alfalfa should be fed and this means sow more, apply more lime and treat with the proper legume inoculation. This is the time to take the first steps.

SALTING DAIRY CATTLE

The dairy cow requires a certain amount of salt in order to digest her feed properly and to thrive. The amount required will vary to some extent with the size of the cow, the amount of concentrates consumed, and whether she is on green feed. She should have all the salt needed, but should not be forced to consume more than she wants. It is the best practice to have salt before the cows at all times in order that they may consume what is required. Most cows require approximately an ounce of salt per day. Some of this may be fed with the grain in order that each cow will get her portion. In addition to this, boxes of salt or salt bricks should be placed in the yard or pasture to which they may have free access.

J. P. LAMASTER.

CARE OF THE DAIRY CALF

It requires both protein and mineral matter, as well as carbohydrates, for the proper growth and development of the dairy heifer. After the calf is three months old there is no better roughage than some of the legume hays.

A mixture of equal parts of corn, oats, bran, and linseed oil-meal, with the addition of two pounds of the hundred to mineral matter in the shape of wood ashes, steamed bone meal, or fish meal, makes one of the best rations I know of for growing heifers. For the young calf the corn need not be ground; if good legume hay is used the corn can be doubled.

There is no time in the life of an animal when good feeding brings larger returns for money invested, than when that animal is young. It should be the aim of every dairyman to so feed his heifers that they will be kept growing steadily from calfhood until they become mothers.

MARYLAND NEWS LETTER.

The longer the time elapsing between feeding and milking, the less pronounced will be the undesirable flavors and odors resulting from the feeds.



Four Half Sisters

by King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch

three times Grand Champion at the Susquehanna County Fair. Several members of this ACCREDITED Herd have produced over 12,000 lb. milk and made \$100 profit over feed cost in C. T. A. work. YOU need our kind.

A. R. BUSH

MONTROSE

PENNSYLVANIA



KING PIETJE AAGGIE PONTIAC

my senior herdsire, is by the great King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje from a 31.78 lb. cow whose dam made 25.31 lb. butter in a week and was from a 31 lb. daughter of a 34-lb. cow.

Then my herd is under State and Federal Supervision and has always been handled from the standpoint of profitable dairy production.

Let me sell you some choice heifer calves.

ROBERT I. SPRINGER

Factoryville, Pa.

R. D. 1.

Just Your Kind of Bull
for \$400

Hillside Volunteer

75% white and extra well grown.

Sire: King Pontiac Maple Knoll Ormsby—You all know him.

Dam: Hillside Rosemary 460.8 lb. milk, 30.74 lb. butter in 7 days.

Full brother to Hillside Pontiac Rose, 25.24 lb. butter in 7 days, 2,011.7 lb. milk, 102.8 lb. butter in 30 days at the age of 25 months.

Herd just passed another Clean Test.

HILLSIDE & SPRINGBROOK FARMS

Trucksville, near Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

RO-AN FARM
OFFERS YOU
CHOICE YOUNG SONS OF



ROYAL JOHANNA KORNDYKE

whose daughters are making splendid records in C. T. A. work. He was by Colantha Johanna Lad 8th and from a 24-lb. two-year-old that made 602.8 lb. milk in 7 days; her dam a 30-lb. cow.

Our cows are producers and choice individuals. Our herd is Accredited and has never housed a re-actor.

ROY W. CHAMBERLAIN

Allegheny Co., Canadadea, N. Y.

NOT ABOUT COWS

SPRING—JUST SPRING

The annual miracle of Spring is here. Dull indeed must that mortal be whose pulse does not quicken, whose whole being does not respond to this most beautiful season of the year. Just to look outdoors at the bright sunshine brings a lightening of the heart, and an involuntary smile to the face. Just to be able to discard the incumbering wraps of the winter, and to walk out smartly and safely after all these months of gingerly picking one's way over the icy paths brings a lightness of spirit that does more good than pills and powders. What visions of summer pleasures are conjured up, what plans are made for the improvement of self and property. Hope and anticipation are at their busiest. The gardens and lawns must be cleaned up, the porches prepared for those summer days when every one will live outdoors as much as possible, and the houses must be renovated by paper, paint and water. All Nature decks herself out in bright new clothes and the ladies—God bless 'em—follow her example, and even the men become interested in the latest in haberdashery. With so much brightness and beauty on every hand, with joyful hope in the very air one breathes, how can anyone be discontented or unhappy? Of course, there will be troubles, real troubles, they are common to Spring as to every season of the year, and must be borne with as much fortitude as can be mustered. But there are so many fancied ills in life, figments of the imagination, which take much of the joy out of life. Spring is here—the birds are singing, the flowers are blooming—this is April, the sun is shining, why be gloomy and sad? There is happiness, happiness, happiness everywhere. Take your share.

STORE ROOM JUNK

When the time for spring housecleaning comes, the usual place to begin is the store room, so that it may be ready to receive the winter clothing which must be stored away for the summer. And what a place the average store room or attic is, usually cluttered up with all sorts of useless junk, disabled furniture and out-grown or worn out clothing, stuff that is kept year after year because of the thrifty idea that some day it may be of use. Spring and fall it is taken out, brushed or dusted and put back again to calmly await the next house cleaning. Wouldn't this be a good time to make one strong, firm resolution, to take each article one by one, and decide its fate once and for all? Consider how many years it has been saved, yet no use found for it, and determine definitely whether there is a possibility of its being of any use to anyone. If the decision is against it, burn it up. Many, many times the moths that have finally destroyed good clothing have been hatched in odd remnants of wool goods, kept when no longer useful. No one has any objection to the little keepsakes of sentiment, the tiny shoe or stocking or the first pair of gloves. Most of us would not part with such for any amount of money. But that is entirely different from the mass of stuff for keeping which one has neither sentiment or reason. One housekeeper has a mania for keeping boxes of all sorts and description, from tiny jeweler's boxes to large packing cases, with the idea that some time they will be useful. About one-half of one per cent will probably be used, the rest merely clutter up an otherwise orderly store room. This spring some of those boxes are going to make a bonfire! Such a resolution applied to most of the stuff stored away will go far to taking away some of the terrors of housecleaning.

AN OUTDOOR DINING ROOM

An outdoor dining room will add much to the pleasure of family life in the summer time, and take much from the labor of the housewife. Any side or back porch may be screened for this purpose, and need not be very large, as only the table and chairs will be needed. A board over the top of the railing makes a convenient shelf for plants and flowers, or a shelf

may be fastened to the side of the house. Of course, it should open off the kitchen for the convenience of serving meals. If there is room, the refrigerator should be placed in it, as that would mean the saving of steps. It is lots of fun to sit and eat and watch the garden grow, and makes a continual picnic of meals all summer long. Quick growing vines will afford such shade or privacy as is needed. If there is no porch on your house which may be so used, be sure to build one this spring and you will find the expense amply justified.

FORGET-ME-NOTS AND MINT

A wet shady spot that cannot be used for anything else may be made both useful and ornamental by having spearmint and forget-me-nots planted in it. Both these do well in such a place, and will spread until they cover as large a space as one wishes. The flowers may be picked from June to late September, and the mint used all the season, besides what is dried for winter use.

PLAIN SALADS FOR FARM FOLKS

In no line of cookery, are there so many tempting discoveries and delicious combinations that are found in the Salad. The housewife can make a salad so dainty and charming, and arrange it so prettily, that it is usually the most attractive feature of the dinner or luncheon.

But it takes precious time in the ever busy farm kitchen to prepare these, dainty and elaborate fruit salads are the right thing for teas and parties, and occasionally for other special functions, but farmers need something more substantial on their "bill of fare," particularly during the cold weather and too, the housewife likes something more easily prepared.

Here are a few good salads that are not difficult to prepare and that also contain ingredients that nearly every farmer's wife will have on hand.

HAM SALAD

Cut cold boiled ham in small pieces add to this half the quantity of cold diced potatoes and as much chopped celery as ham. Mix with mayonnaise and serve on lettuce.

MACARONI SALAD

Two cups of boiled macaroni one-eighth of a small cabbage shredded, one-half onion chopped fine. Mix well with salad dressing.

LOG CABIN SALAD

This is just as pretty as it is good, and company will be sure to like it. Just bananas halved lengthwise, then rolled in chopped nut meats (any kind). Pile banana slices log cabin style on individual plates, with a good salad dressing in the middle.

VEGETABLE SALAD

One cupful diced carrots, one cupful diced beet pickles, one cupful diced string beans (canned), one cup of peas, (canned). Mix with salad dressing and serve on lettuce.

EGG SALAD

One dozen boiled eggs, sliced and one cup of chopped sour cucumber pickles, mix with plenty of dressing.

SALMON SALAD

To one can of salmon broken up add one cup of chopped celery, one small onion chopped fine, and enough mustard to mix well. Season with salt and pepper.

POTATO SALAD

A quantity diced cold boiled potatoes, one large onion chopped in fine pieces, one cup chopped cucumber pickles, three boiled eggs chopped. Mix with plenty of salad dressing, decorate with parsley and cover the top with slices of cold boiled eggs.

SURE TO PLEASE

Equal parts of shredded cabbage and chopped apple mixed with a good salad dressing, makes a pleasing combination.

APPLE AND CELERY SALAD

Two cups of chopped apple (tart), one cup of chopped celery one-half cup of nut meats. Mix well with dressing. This is especially delicious, and goes well with a heavy dinner.

SALAD DRESSING

One teaspoon sugar, one teaspoon butter, one teaspoon flour, one heaping teaspoon dry mustard. Mix dry ingredients together, then blend until smooth with the butter, add two or three eggs, and one cup of milk, beat together until smooth. Pour this mixture into one cup of vinegar which is boiling, stirring rapidly until thick. This will keep two weeks in a cool place, and is suitable for any of these salads.

WHAT TO DO ON STORMY DAYS

When the days are bright and sunny and the children can play out doors then happiness reigns supreme. Even when the temperature hovers near the zero mark, the little folks can be out in the middle of the day, busy with their outdoor games and the countless attractions outside, coming in with rosy cheeks, bright eyes, and happy minds.

But when the cold, rainy days of early spring arrive, and they are confined to the house, it is a difficult task to keep happy, smiling faces when mother gives out the verdict, "no playing outside to-day."

If the mother is overtired and nervous, her mood will be reflected in her children's actions, and thus the entire day may be spent in fretting and quarreling. It is better on these stormy days not to be very particular about the appearance of the house, especially these rooms where the children will play, and leave the tasks that require a lot of attention until some day when there will be fewer interruptions.

Keeping the children busy is really the main secret in having them happy. A healthy, normal child will get restless and peevish unless the mind and body are busy.

Begin the day right by having them do some of the light household tasks they have learned, and perhaps teaching them something new that they have wanted to try their hands at in the house. After the little tasks are done then comes the real business of the day, playing.

Those who do not have a room in their home that can be especially given over to the children and their toys are at a disadvantage. But in this case they should provide a cupboard or corner in the kitchen or living room where toys may be kept when not in use.

Let me say right here that it is the wise mother who will teach her children to pick up their playthings themselves at the close of day. Once they have learned this habit it becomes a part of the day's program.

When there are several children in the family there is not much difficulty in providing amusement. There are always the "make believe" games of school, dressing up for parties, hide the thimble, hide and seek, pussy wants a corner, drop the handkerchief, and quieter games of checkers, dominoes, etc. But when there is only one child who continually wails, "What can I do next?" and "Nobody plays with me," then the mother really must exercise her ingenuity in thinking up amusements.

It is the wise mother who will keep some toys in reserve to be brought forth later in the day. A bathtub partially filled with water, makes an excellent pond on which to sail toy boats and the little fishes and swans that can be bought at any ten cent store. A kiddie car is lots of fun, especially if it has a small wagon fastened behind to serve as a trailer. A child seldom tires of blocks, or cutting out paper dolls, or a box of different colored crayons with which to paint the pictures in old magazines and catalogs. A bag of buttons of various styles to be sorted and strung on thread will amuse a small child. A soap bubble pipe is loads of fun. Little girls will play a long time with dolls to be dressed and undressed, and taken for buggy rides about the house and on the porches. "Miss five-year-old" will get enjoyment out of a piece of calico, trying to cut out and fashion a dress for a doll. Let her exercise her own ingenuity, the piece of cloth if completely wasted is worth the quiet happy hours involved. If a boy's amusement is considered, a set of carpenter tools afford lots of pleasure for sunny. A large box of sand on the porch will furnish amusement for hours. A set of small dishes and a tiny table calls for a doll's teaparty, with sandwiches and milk for the little mother which makes the affair quite "grown up."

The day will be gone before any one has thought of fretting and probably indications prophesy a clear sky for to-morrow, for after all these are April days and only April showers, and who can blame the kiddies for preferring to play outdoors, remember that April is here!

Listen, a bluebird is carolling near,
Low and sweet is the song he sings,
As he sits in the sunshine with folded wings,
And looks from the warm blue sky, that downward leans,
To the earth below that is growing green.

A modern young flapper was Min,
Who tried every stunt to get thin.
In her zest to reduce
She sipped lemon juice
Till she slipped thru the straw and fell in.

All the world's a stage, but it's largely up to us whether the performances are comedy or tragedy.

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

NATIONAL POLAND-CHINA JOURNAL, SHELBYVILLE, INDIANA



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cts. for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.00. National Record records your Poland-Chinas.

Life Membership \$10.00

No Dues. No Assessments. Saves half in recording fees.

A Profitable Business—
Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

week, worlds' record when made. Maplecree High-lawn Cleveland is by Friend Hengerveld De Kol But-ter Boy from Burton High-lawn 2d's Hartog, the first cow in Ohio to make a 30-lb. official seven-day butter record.

Utilitor is a son of Meadow Holm Peep Hartog and Caddy Mutual De Kol, 31.16 lb. butter, 620.9 lb. milk in seven days, 128 lb. butter, 2,698.6 lb. milk in thirty days. Tested for the full year she is credited with 1,127.61 lb. butter, 24,564.8 lb. milk. She is from a 20-lb. cow and was sired by a son of De Kol 2d's Mutual Paul the youngest son of the famous old foundation cow, De Kol 2d.

Meadow Holm Peep Hartog has a number of good record daughters. He was by Maple Crest Pontiac Hartog, a son of Pontiac Aaggie Korndyke and the 30-lb. cow Burton High-lawn 2d's Hartog.

The dam of Meadow Holm Peep Hartog is Early Dawn Peep 2d, 33.52 lb. butter, 634.1 lb. milk in a week, 1,287.72 lb. butter, 26,204 lb. milk in a year. She is full sister to Aaggie Wayne Peep, 34.59 lb. butter in seven days, 1,250.35 lb. butter, 27,762.5 lb. milk in a year.

The dam and sire's dam of Utilitor have year records that average 1,207.66 lb. butter and seven-day records that average 32.24 lb.

King Valdessa Pontiac Gem is a son of King Valdessa Pontiac and Pabst Cynthia, 38.311 lb. butter in seven days, 16,188.2 lb. milk, 764.03 lb. butter in ten months. She was by King Pontiac Champion and from Pabst Colanthus Terzool, 672.7 lb. milk, 29.61 lb. butter in seven days, 20,558.8 lb. milk, 818.83 lb. butter in a year. The work of the daughters of King Valdessa Pontiac is too well known to need mention at this time and, as everyone knows, he was by King Valdessa from the 40-lb. heifer and show cow Mabel Segis Korndyke.

Superintendent Mack tells a story of a former member of the herd which in itself illustrates how the herd was built up and how it has been managed.

In the fall of 1917, fire destroyed the barn of Leon Peck, a good dairyman of West Farmington, Ohio. In consequence Mr. Peck called a sudden sale to dispose of his Holstein herd. At that sale Brownwood purchased three close-up heifers, one of which was Cornucopia Paul Beets, No. 319983.

In her new home she dropped a heifer calf, January 11, 1918, and put in official test, made a small official record. Continued on test for 305 days she was credited with 475.4 lb. butter, 12,356.3 lb. milk. Most of the time she was milked three times a day. As a three-year-old she was milked by machine as it was almost impossible to obtain dairy help in this section of the country under post-war conditions and she did not do very well. However, when she freshened in September, 1921, conditions had changed and with new help she was put in a year test and finished with 25,988.9 lb. milk, 1,002.49 lb. butter. She developed cystic ovaries and after being kept in the milking herd for another two years during which time she produced about 25,000 lb. milk, was sold to the butcher, almost exactly seven years from the day she was purchased.

In these seven years she produced around 100,000 lb. milk and three heifer calves. The first one, Brownwood Paul De Kol, which she was carrying when pur-

chased, developed into a show cow and a big producer and was sold to a New Jersey breeder. The second, Brownwood Paul Beets sired by Forest City Sir Fayne, was sold at the Cleveland National Sale and has since made a very large record while the third, Brownwood Paul Beets Fayne, full sister to the second will be sold in the coming sale together with some granddaughters of her mother.

Cornucopia Paul Beets, in milk and progeny, produced more than fifty-five times her cost. Mr. Mack says she is typical of the opportunities that will be offered in the sale to be held on the farm on May 5th in which there will be practically the cream of the herd. This sale is occasioned by the leasing of one of the farms. It is simply a reduction sale as the entire herd is now too large to be kept at the home establishment. This event offers an opportunity to all interested in marketing Holstein milk at the highest figure to see an up-to-date, high-class breeding establishment which has successfully marketed its product in two different cities in the form of certified milk, to see many animals closely related to those it is proposed to sell at auction and to study the animals under the conditions and environment to which they are accustomed.

American Scientists to Investigate Foot-and-Mouth in Europe

WHEN foot and mouth trouble was raging in California, there was a demand that government scientists investigate the disease and, if possible find some method of curing it. The authorities at Washington believe it is better to keep this trouble out of the country than attempt to control it after it is in, and all suggestions of coöperation were then refused. But pathologists will be sent to Europe to study this cattle trouble which has attacked herds and flocks in this country at intervals over a period of forty years. The 68th Congress by the Second Deficiency Act provided a sum of \$75,000 for this purpose.

Dr. P. K. Olitzsky of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, Dr. Jacob Traum of the University of California and Dr. Harry W. Schoening of the Pathological Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, are the three men selected. They will go first to Berlin where it has been reported that the organism which causes foot and mouth disease has been discovered. It is probable that they will then go to Budapest, Hungary, and to Alfort, France, to make studies of the disease and of the methods used by scientists in these research institutions. Their final headquarters will depend upon the character of the work being done at these three laboratories. The American scientists will collaborate with foreign scientists who are working on the same or similar problems.

"When young, untried stock is sold, the breeder should keep in touch with the purchaser so that if the stock does not turn out as it should through no fault of the purchaser, the breeder can make the deal right. It pays directly and indirectly, aside from the fact that it is the fair way to do."

"Preach individuals first and pedigrees second."

A Live Wire Tester

THE President of the Pennsylvania Testers' Association is A. A. Raudabaugh, of New Kingstons, the tester for the Cumberland County Cow Testing Association. He comes from a family of Holstein breeders and dairymen, is a Holstein enthusiast himself, is always on hand at any Holstein gathering in his county, and his services as pedigree reader are in great demand at local sales where the farm herd contains a number of purebreds.

Mr. Raudabaugh has been in charge of the Cumberland County Testing Association ever since it was



A. A. RAUDABAUGH,
President Pennsylvania Testers' Association.

started in 1919. The first year the average production of the cows enrolled was 7,325 lb. milk and 244.6 lb. butterfat. Last year the average was 9,779 lb. milk, 348.4 lb. butterfat, or an increase of 2,454 lb. milk, 103.8 lb. fat. This increase was brought about by culling the poor producers and by feeding a better balanced ration to the remaining animals following the counsel of Mr. Raudabaugh, who has practical as well as theoretical knowledge of dairy work and cattle breeding.

The News in Brief

PRINTERS' labor troubles interfered with the issuing of London weekly periodicals so the *Agricultural Gazette* instead of its issue of March 27 sent out a two page multigraphed letter giving in brief the news of the week. From this we note that Dr. Shaw's foot and mouth remedy is to be officially tested by government representatives and a cattle testing station is being prepared.

The British Friesian cow, Findlay Clara 2d, has set up a new British milk record by the production of 36,110 lb. in 365 days, an average of more than 98 lb. daily. In her previous lactation she was credited with 34,490 lb. milk, 1,371 lb. butter in 365 days. Clara is owned by George Findlay, Glasslaw, Stonehaven, Scotland.

The Essex Farmers Union is establishing milk depots with small factories at a number of places in that country.

A shipment of 108 Guernsey cows and heifers have left the Island for Massachusetts. The valuation is given as \$40,000.

Two Friesian auction sales are reported. At Reading, central England, fifty-four head averaged \$194, while at Perth, northern Scotland, twenty-three head averaged \$192. It is interesting to note how closely these figures approximate.

The Farmers' Union in the West Riding of Yorkshire have fixed their price for summer milk at 36c per gallon.

Considerable information on prices of grain, cattle and agricultural products is given as well as other news. Our English contemporary is to be congratulated on its enterprise in getting the news to its subscribers.

Your Help Requested

A STATISTICAL study of prices on farm products and the things farmers buy over a long period of years is being made by Charles F. Saile of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Private accounts of farm sales and purchases, files of old county newspapers, farm magazines and the records and books of old time county merchants, grain and live stock buyers furnish information of this character and anyone having old diaries or records of this kind are asked to communicate with Mr. Saile. It is intended to develop index numbers and charts on the long time trend of prices of things farmers sell and farmers buy and these will be studied by the department, as it is believed that the long time trend of prices forecast what prices will be in the future. Whatever the value of the predictions will be, a study of a nation-wide trend of prices over a long period of time is sure to be interesting and instructive. The department will welcome help in getting the information and many remarkable stories are bound to be unearthed.

About sixty-two per cent of purebred livestock is marketed directly for meat purposes.



DAUGHTERS OF WESTSIDE KING VALE 4th

We are overstocked. Can't you use a few of this Quality?

MENZO A. BROOKER

R. D. 2, South New Berlin

Chenango Co.

New York

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

Sensational Sale Reported

JUST as this issue of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN was going to press, the following telegram was received from E. H. Agee, Secretary of the Southern California Livestock Breeders' Association:

"LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

"We are pleased to announce the sale of Prince Aaggie of Berylwood, the highest record butter bull in the world, by Berylwood Stock Farms to Billwhack Ranch, August A. Rubel, proprietor, Santa Paula, California, for one hundred ten thousand dollars. Mr. J. W. Snodgrass, manager of Berylwood, completed the sale on April 15th.

"SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA LIVESTOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION,
"E. H. AGE, Secretary.

This communication is of special interest to Pennsylvanians, as Prince Aaggie of Berylwood is the sire of



PRINCE AAGGIE OF BERYLWOOD
Noted show bull and sire reported sold for \$110,000.00.

Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago herdsire owned jointly by L. L. Allis, of Rummerfield, and James E. Eastman, of Rome, Pa.

A rut is only a small sized grave. Therefore, don't get into a rut.

Retrenchments in Extension Department

THE SERVICES OF ALLEN N. CRISSEY, STANLEY COMBS, W. E. MEYER AND E. G. HORST DISPENSED WITH.

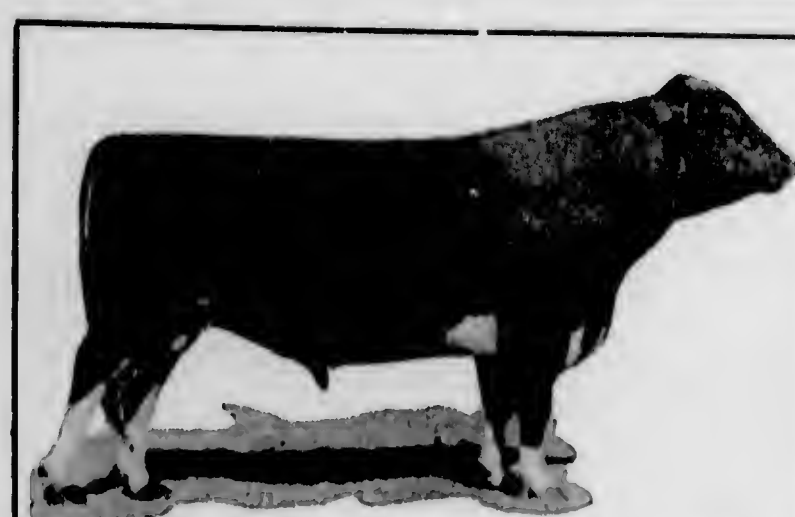
ALL NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENTS BY THE ASSOCIATION TO BE DISCONTINUED.

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN has continuously advocated discontinuing wasteful and unnecessary expenditure of the breeders' money to carry on so-called extension work. Unnecessary and inefficient extension work has cost the Holstein breeders over one-half million dollars in the past few years, and during this time the price and demand for Holstein cattle and the amount of business which the Holstein-Friesian Association transacted has steadily decreased.

The members and breeders generally resent being unnecessarily taxed through increased fees to carry on political extension work of the character pursued during the past few years. They will demand that further retrenchments be made and the services of other unnecessary workers be dispensed with.

Retrenchments in the Extension Department is the first move towards restoring the Association to its former position where it and the industry can enjoy prosperity. After the "mess" in the Extension Department has been cleaned out and the place "scrubbed up" it will then be necessary to reduce fees, dispense with the services of the ten unnecessary directors and adopt a business form of government in order to place its "house" in order.

Sometimes an old bachelor wishes he had married before he was old enough to have enough sense not to do it.



KING PIETJE AAGGIE PONTIAC

my senior herdsire, is by the great King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje from a 31.78 lb. cow whose dam made 25.31 lb. butter in a week and was from a 31 lb. daughter of a 34-lb. cow.

Then my herd is under State and Federal Supervision and has always been handled from the standpoint of profitable dairy production.

Let me sell you some choice heifer calves.

ROBERT I. SPRINGER
Factoryville, Pa. R. D. 1.

Just Your Kind of Bull
for \$400

Hillside Volunteer

75% white and extra well grown.

Sire: King Pontiac Maple Knoll Ormsby—You all know him.

Dam: Hillside Rosemary 460.8 lb. milk, 30.74 lb. butter in 7 days.

Full brother to Hillside Pontiac Rose, 25.24 lb. butter in 7 days, 2,011.7 lb. milk, 102.8 lb. butter in 30 days at the age of 25 months.

Herd just passed another Clean Test.

HILLSIDE & SPRINGBROOK FARMS

Trucksville, near Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

RO-AN FARM
OFFERS YOU
CHOICE YOUNG SONS OF



ROYAL JOHANNA KORNDYKE
whose daughters are making splendid records in C. T. A. work. He was by Colantha Johanna Lad 8th and from a 24-lb. two-year-old that made 602.8 lb. milk in 7 days; her dam a 30-lb. cow.

Our cows are producers and choice individuals. Our herd is Accredited and has never housed a re-actor.

ROY W. CHAMBERLAIN
Allegany Co., Canadea, N. Y.

THE PRACTICAL DAIRYMAN

BUILDING CALF PENS

Economical commercial dairying demands that the dairy calves be raised by hand rather than by nursing their mother. This fact makes it necessary to provide a place to keep the young calves while being fed milk. The essentials for such quarters are: (1) that they can be easily cleaned; (2) provided with an abundance of sunlight; (3) properly drained, so as to prevent any surface water from entering, or from becoming damp from any cause; and (4) an arrangement which will permit the feeding and care of the calves with the least amount of labor in quarters that give the calves enough room.

Calves raised on skim milk in practically every case develop the habit of sucking one another's ears, navels, and udders immediately after being fed milk. This habit often results in the udders being misshapen, or entirely blind in one or more quarters, when the heifer comes in milk. If this habit was limited to the period just after feeding milk, the difficulty could be overcome by keeping the calves in stanchions for 30 minutes or more after each feeding; but during the day, when the young calves become hungry, they will start sucking again.

To prevent this trouble each calf should have a small pen of its own. This is not as hard to provide as might seem. A long pen six or seven feet wide can be divided into pens by placing gates across at proper distances, depending on the number of calves on hand and the space available. To make it easy to get the calves in and out of the pens and to clean the pens, these gates may be fitted with a cord in the center which passes over a small pulley overhead, and with a weight attached on the other end and heavy enough to balance the gate. This will allow the gate to be raised out of the way when not needed. The gate should be fitted into grooves at each end formed by using a 2x4-inch upright and 1x3-inch slats nailed on each side to form the slot. Such an arrangement is inexpensive and makes a safe and convenient pen for young calves.

SILAGE FOR SUMMER FEEDING

Most dairy farmers appreciate the value of the silo for providing a palatable, succulent ration in convenient form for feeding during the winter months. However, it is just as important to provide this succulent during the summer months when permanent pastures are short on account of drought, insect damage, or insufficient acreage for the number of cattle kept. During this period of the year when pastures are cut short and some other succulence is provided, the milk flow is invariably decreased, and it becomes practically impossible by liberal feeding later on in the lactation period to increase the production to where it would have been had these short pastures been supplemented by some additional succulent feed. Summer silage provides succulence, during these periods, in the most convenient and reliable form and is usually a cheaper method than the use of soiling crops since it requires less labor during the busy cropping season.—Clemson College Bulletin.

FEED DOPE

The New York State News Letter issued under date of March 25th reports a continued sag in feed prices. Nine of the common feeds show an average drop of \$2.31 a ton. Barley, gluten feed and cottonseed show a slight raise.

The only suggested change in the grain mixture is the substitution of hominy for barley because it is cheaper and just as good. An 18% protein mixture recommended is 200 lb. standard middlings, 200 lb. wheat bran, 100 lb. hominy, 200 lb. oil meal and 300 lb. gluten feed. This mixture is designed for feeding with mixed hay and silage or roots at the rate of one pound to three or four pounds milk. If good clover or alfalfa is on hand they recommend increasing the hominy 100 lb. and reducing the gluten feed an equal amount. If only

alfalfa is on hand they recommend increasing the hominy 100 lb. hominy, 200 lb. oil meal, 200 gluten feed, 100 cottonseed and feed in the usual manner.

It is figured that 80% of the New York farms purchase feed and the average annual expenditure for this purpose is about \$550. To cut this bill, clover and alfalfa should be fed and this means sow more, apply more lime and treat with the proper legume inoculation. This is the time to take the first steps.

SALTING DAIRY CATTLE

The dairy cow requires a certain amount of salt in order to digest her feed properly and to thrive. The amount required will vary to some extent with the size of the cow, the amount of concentrates consumed, and whether she is on green feed. She should have all the salt needed, but should not be forced to consume more than she wants. It is the best practice to have salt before the cows at all times in order that they may consume what is required. Most cows require approximately an ounce of salt per day. Some of this may be fed with the grain in order that each cow will get her portion. In addition to this, boxes of salt or salt bricks should be placed in the yard or pasture to which they may have free access.

J. P. LAMASTER.

CARE OF THE DAIRY CALF

It requires both protein and mineral matter, as well as carbohydrates, for the proper growth and development of the dairy heifer. After the calf is three months old there is no better roughage than some of the legume hays.

A mixture of equal parts of corn, oats, bran, and linseed oil-meal, with the addition of two pounds of the hundred to mineral matter in the shape of wood ashes, steamed bone meal, or fish meal, makes one of the best rations I know of for growing heifers. For the young calf the corn need not be ground; if good legume hay is used the corn can be doubled.

There is no time in the life of an animal when good feeding brings larger returns for money invested, than when that animal is young. It should be the aim of every dairyman to so feed his heifers that they will be kept growing steadily from calfhood until they become mothers.

MARYLAND NEWS LETTER.

The longer the time elapsing between feeding and milking, the less pronounced will be the undesirable flavors and odors resulting from the feeds.



Four Half Sisters

by King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch

three times Grand Champion at the Susquehanna County Fair. Several members of this ACCREDITED Herd have produced over 12,000 lb. milk and made \$100 profit over feed cost in C. T. A. work. YOU need our kind.

A. R. BUSH

MONTROSE

PENNSYLVANIA

NOT ABOUT COWS

SPRING—JUST SPRING

The annual miracle of Spring is here. Dull indeed must that mortal be whose pulse does not quicken, whose whole being does not respond to this most beautiful season of the year. Just to look outdoors at the bright sunshine brings a lightening of the heart, and an involuntary smile to the face. Just to be able to discard the incumbering wraps of the winter, and to walk out smartly and safely after all these months of gingerly picking one's way over the icy paths brings a lightness of spirit that does more good than pills and powders. What visions of summer pleasures are conjured up, what plans are made for the improvement of self and property. Hope and anticipation are at their busiest. The gardens and lawns must be cleaned up, the porches prepared for those summer days when every one will live outdoors as much as possible, and the houses must be renovated by paper, paint and water. All Nature decks herself out in bright new clothes and the ladies—God bless 'em—follow her example, and even the men become interested in the latest in haberdashery. With so much brightness and beauty on every hand, with joyful hope in the very air one breathes, how can anyone be discontented or unhappy? Of course, there will be troubles, real troubles, they are common to Spring as to every season of the year, and must be borne with as much fortitude as can be mustered. But there are so many fancied ills in life, figments of the imagination, which take much of the joy out of life. Spring is here—the birds are singing, the flowers are blooming—this is April, the sun is shining, why be gloomy and sad? There is happiness, happiness, happiness everywhere. Take your share.

STORE ROOM JUNK

When the time for spring housecleaning comes, the usual place to begin is the store room, so that it may be ready to receive the winter clothing which must be stored away for the summer. And what a place the average store room or attic is, usually cluttered up with all sorts of useless junk, disabled furniture and out-grown or worn out clothing, stuff that is kept year after year because of the thrifty idea that some day it may be of use. Spring and fall it is taken out, brushed or dusted and put back again to calmly await the next house cleaning. Wouldn't this be a good time to make one strong, firm resolution, to take each article one by one, and decide its fate once and for all? Consider how many years it has been saved, yet no use found for it, and determine definitely whether there is a possibility of its being of any use to anyone. If the decision is against it, burn it up. Many, many times the moths that have finally destroyed good clothing have been hatched in odd remnants of wool goods, kept when no longer useful. No one has any objection to the little keepsakes of sentiment, the tiny shoe or stocking or the first pair of gloves. Most of us would not part with such for any amount of money. But that is entirely different from the mass of stuff for keeping which one has neither sentiment or reason. One housekeeper has a mania for keeping boxes of all sorts and description, from tiny jeweler's boxes to large packing cases, with the idea that some time they will be useful. About one-half of one per cent will probably be used, the rest merely clutter up an otherwise orderly store room. This spring some of those boxes are going to make a bonfire! Such a resolution applied to most of the stuff stored away will go far to taking away some of the terrors of housecleaning.

AN OUTDOOR DINING ROOM

An outdoor dining room will add much to the pleasure of family life in the summer time, and take much from the labor of the housewife. Any side or back porch may be screened for this purpose, and need not be very large, as only the table and chairs will be needed. A board over the top of the railing makes a convenient shelf for plants and flowers, or a shelf

may be fastened to the side of the house. Of course, it should open off the kitchen for the convenience of serving meals. If there is room, the refrigerator should be placed in it, as that would mean the saving of steps. It is lots of fun to sit and eat and watch the garden grow, and makes a continual picnic of meals all summer long. Quick growing vines will afford such shade or privacy as is needed. If there is no porch on your house which may be so used, be sure to build one this spring and you will find the expense amply justified.

FORGET-ME-NOTS AND MINT

A wet shady spot that cannot be used for anything else may be made both useful and ornamental by having spearmint and forget-me-nots planted in it. Both these do well in such a place, and will spread until they cover as large a space as one wishes. The flowers may be picked from June to late September, and the mint used all the season, besides what is dried for winter use.

PLAIN SALADS FOR FARM FOLKS

In no line of cookery, are there so many tempting discoveries and delicious combinations that are found in the Salad. The housewife can make a salad so dainty and charming, and arrange it so prettily, that it is usually the most attractive feature of the dinner or luncheon.

But it takes precious time in the ever busy farm kitchen to prepare these, dainty and elaborate fruit salads are the right thing for teas and parties, and occasionally for other special functions, but farmers need something more substantial on their "bill of fare," particularly during the cold weather and too, the housewife likes something more easily prepared.

Here are a few good salads that are not difficult to prepare and that also contain ingredients that nearly every farmer's wife will have on hand.

HAM SALAD

Cut cold boiled ham in small pieces add to this half the quantity of cold diced potatoes and as much chopped celery as ham. Mix with mayonnaise and serve on lettuce.

MACARONI SALAD

Two cups of boiled macaroni one-eighth of a small cabbage shredded, one-half onion chopped fine. Mix well with salad dressing.

LOG CABIN SALAD

This is just as pretty as it is good, and company will be sure to like it. Just bananas halved lengthwise, then rolled in chopped nut meats (any kind). Pile banana slices log cabin style on individual plates, with a good salad dressing in the middle.

VEGETABLE SALAD

One cupful diced carrots, one cupful diced beet pickles, one cupful diced string beans (canned), one cup of peas, (canned). Mix with salad dressing and serve on lettuce.

EGG SALAD

One dozen boiled eggs, sliced and one cup of chopped sour cucumber pickles, mix with plenty of dressing.

SALMON SALAD

To one can of salmon broken up add one cup of chopped celery, one small onion chopped fine, and enough mustard to mix well. Season with salt and pepper.

POTATO SALAD

A quantity diced cold boiled potatoes, one large onion chopped in fine pieces, one cup chopped cucumber pickles, three boiled eggs chopped. Mix with plenty of salad dressing, decorate with parsley and cover the top with slices of cold boiled eggs.

SURE TO PLEASE

Equal parts of shredded cabbage and chopped apple mixed with a good salad dressing, makes a pleasing combination.

APPLE AND CELERY SALAD

Two cups of chopped apple (tart), one cup of chopped celery one-half cup of nut meats. Mix well with dressing. This is especially delicious, and goes well with a heavy dinner.

SALAD DRESSING

One teaspoon sugar, one teaspoon butter, one teaspoon flour, one heaping teaspoon dry mustard. Mix dry ingredients together, then blend until smooth with the butter, add two or three eggs, and one cup of milk, beat together until smooth. Pour this mixture into one cup of vinegar which is boiling, stirring rapidly until thick. This will keep two weeks in a cool place, and is suitable for any of these salads.

WHAT TO DO ON STORMY DAYS

When the days are bright and sunny and the children can play out doors then happiness reigns supreme. Even when the temperature hovers near the zero mark, the little folks can be out in the middle of the day, busy with their outdoor games and the countless attractions outside, coming in with rosy cheeks, bright eyes, and happy minds.

But when the cold, rainy days of early spring arrive, and they are confined to the house, it is a difficult task to keep happy, smiling faces when mother gives out the verdict, "no playing outside to-day."

If the mother is overtired and nervous, her mood will be reflected in her children's actions, and thus the entire day may be spent in fretting and quarreling. It is better on these stormy days not to be very particular about the appearance of the house, especially these rooms where the children will play, and leave the tasks that require a lot of attention until some day when there will be fewer interruptions.

Keeping the children busy is really the main secret in having them happy. A healthy, normal child will get restless and peevish unless the mind and body are busy.

Begin the day right by having them do some of the light household tasks they have learned, and perhaps teaching them something new that they have wanted to try their hands at in the house. After the little tasks are done then comes the real business of the day, playing.

Those who do not have a room in their home that can be especially given over to the children and their toys are at a disadvantage. But in this case they should provide a cupboard or corner in the kitchen or living room where toys may be kept when not in use.

Let me say right here that it is the wise mother who will teach her children to pick up their playthings themselves at the close of day. Once they have learned this habit it becomes a part of the day's program.

When there are several children in the family there is not much difficulty in providing amusement. There are always the "make believe" games of school, dressing up for parties, hide the thimble, hide and seek, pussy wants a corner, drop the handkerchief, and quieter games of checkers, dominoes, etc. But when there is only one child who continually wails, "What can I do next?" and "Nobody plays with me," then the mother really must exercise her ingenuity in thinking up amusements.

It is the wise mother who will keep some toys in reserve to be brought forth later in the day. A bathtub partially filled with water, makes an excellent pond on which to sail toy boats and the little fishes and swans that can be bought at any ten cent store. A kiddie car is lots of fun, especially if it has a small wagon fastened behind to serve as a trailer. A child seldom tires of blocks, or cutting out paper dolls, or a box of different colored crayons with which to paint the pictures in old magazines and catalogs. A bag of buttons of various styles to be sorted and strung on thread will amuse a small child. A soap bubble pipe is loads of fun. Little girls will play a long time with dolls to be dressed and undressed, and taken for buggy rides about the house and on the porches. "Miss five-year-old" will get enjoyment out of a piece of calico, trying to cut out and fashion a dress for a doll. Let her exercise her own ingenuity, the piece of cloth if completely wasted is worth the quiet happy hours involved. If a boy's amusement is considered, a set of carpenter tools afford lots of pleasure for some. A large box of sand on the porch will furnish amusement for hours. A set of small dishes and a tiny table calls for a doll's teaparty, with sandwiches and milk for the little mother which makes the affair quite "grown up."

The day will be gone before any one has thought of fretting and probably indications prophesy a clear sky for to-morrow, for after all these are April days and only April showers, and who can blame the kiddies for preferring to play outdoors, remember that April is here!

Listen, a bluebird, is carolling near,
Low and sweet is the song he sings,
As he sits in the sunshine with folded wings,
And looks from the warm blue sky, that downward leans,
To the earth below that is growing green.

A modern young flapper was Min,
Who tried every stunt to get thin.
In her zest to reduce
She sipped lemon juice
Till she slipped thru the straw and fell in.

All the world's a stage, but it's largely up to us whether the performances are comedy or tragedy.

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

NATIONAL POLAND-CHINA JOURNAL, SHELBYVILLE, INDIANA



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cts. for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.00. National Record records your Poland-Chinas.

Life Membership \$10.00

No Dues. No Assessments. Saves half in recording fees.

A Profitable Business—
Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

G. H. TRUCKELL, Associate Editor
M. M. LEEDOM, Advertising Manager

Contributing Editors
EUGENE B. BENNETT HELEN C. NEWMAN
J. H. LEWIS

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APRIL 22, 1925

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

A Vote that Don't Count

MANY letters are being received in this office from members of the Holstein-Friesian Association living in different States, asking advice and suggestions as to how they should vote in order to bring about a restoration of the Holstein-Friesian Association. There seems to be a widespread desire on the part of the members generally to stop extravagance and mismanagement but they are at a loss to know how best to accomplish their wishes after having been denied the privilege of a direct vote on Association matters.

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN is not in a position to state what delegates, if elected to attend the Convention, will be willing to take a firm stand against Extravagance and Mismanagement.

In a former issue of our publication we made it very plain that the only way a Delegate or Political Form of Government can be properly administered is through two opposing political parties. If the breeders generally had an organization in the field working for their interests, the same as the State-Paid-Secretaries are working for the interests of the political management, then the organization representing the breeders' interests could have formulated a slate in each State comprised of men of known integrity who the breeders could vote for and send to the Convention to protect their rights and interests.

No doubt there is a goodly number of present nominees, who, if elected, would be willing to attend the Convention and be identified with the movement to bring about the restoration of the Association to the members but we venture to say that the majority of the delegates who have been nominated and are up for election have been selected by the State-Paid-Secretaries and are known to be in favor of the present political management. Under the present conditions it does not make much difference which way the small breeders and dairymen vote, "Ring Rule" is going to predominate.

"Undesirable Members"

AT it again. A certain publication that has become notorious as an organ to promote speculation in the purebred Holstein cattle industry and seemingly has adopted a policy of being in favor of everything that is against the breeders and dairymen and against everything that is in favor of the breeders and dairymen, now comes out in one of its recent issues, in an editorial attack contending that certain members of The Holstein-Friesian Association are "UNDESIRABLE MEMBERS" because these members are actively engaged in the fight to restore their rights and interests and place the Association in a position where it will not be used to promote speculation.

The editorial attack features the activities of Mr. Greenleaf S. Van Gorder.

Mr. Van Gorder needs no introduction to the members of the Holstein-Friesian Fraternity. The grand effort which he has put forth in the interests of the breeders and dairymen to check extravagance and stop further exploitation of the Holstein-Friesian Association is familiar to every member and reader of our publication. Possibly no one individual deserves more credit or is held in greater esteem by the breeders and dairymen everywhere than is MR. GREENLEAF S. VAN GORDER. Yet the "World" infers in an editorial that he is an "UNDESIRABLE MEMBER."

If fighting for one's rights, for Honesty and for Justice makes a member "UNDESIRABLE" then surely Mr. Van Gorder should be proud of the name.

Mr. Van Gorder's first efforts to stop extravagance and protect the breeders' funds was when he quietly served the following notice on the President and Directors of The Holstein-Friesian Association:

"To the President and Directors of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America."

"As a member of the Association and also on behalf of other members, I hereby request and demand that such officer and directors cause an action to be brought in a Court of competent jurisdiction in the name of the Association and in its behalf against D. D. Aitken and James A. Reynolds and the other directors to compel the repayment into the treasury of the Association of twelve thousand (\$12,000.00) dollars, unlawfully paid said Aitken as salary, as President, for the year ending June 1, 1920, and twelve thousand (\$12,000.00) dollars unlawfully paid said Aitken as "Director of Extensions" for the year ending June 1, 1921 and against James A. Reynolds for the repayment into the treasury of the Association of the twenty-five hundred (\$2500.00) dollars unlawfully paid him "for services rendered" for the year ending June 1, 1920; also for any sums paid to him for on account of similar reasons for the year ending June 1, 1921.

DATED, MAY 24, 1921.

G. S. VAN GORDER,
Pike, Wyoming County, New York.

As we understand it, this notice was served upon the President and the Directors of the Association and if they failed to act, which they did, it cleared the way

and removed any technical objections that would prevent Mr. Van Gorder or any other member bringing action against the individual Directors to compel them as individuals to restore this money to the Association's treasury.

Mr. Greenleaf S. Van Gorder has acted as Attorney, representing Mr. Stevenson and the other breeders who have signed with him in the Equity Proceeding that is now pending before the court. Every act of Mr. Van Gorder's has been an effort to check extravagance and prevent Law and By-Law Violation in the administration of the Association's affairs and to restore to the members their right to a direct voice in electing officers, fixing the By-Laws and formulating the policies of the Association.

Because of his efforts to protect the rights and interests of the majority of the members of the Holstein-Friesian Association, *The Holstein-Friesian World*, which represents the speculators' interests, refers to him as an "UNDESIRABLE MEMBER."

We are not fearful that the Board of Directors of the Holstein-Friesian Association are considering seriously the expelling of any member or members because of their activities to protect their rights. Such a move on the part of the Directors would only be plunging them and the Association into further litigation. For surely such men as Mr. Van Gorder and Mr. Stevenson would not sit idly by and countenance any such procedure.

Again, such a procedure would not be necessary on the part of the Directors as the Special Meeting at St. Paul, when the Delegate Form of Government was adopted, disfranchised and expelled from the Association all members in so far as their direct voice in the Association's management was concerned.

The World, which represents the "POLITICAL DEALING ELEMENT," infers that "Mr. Van Gorder, Mr. Stevenson and the breeders generally would appear in a much more savory light if they took steps to place the issues which they have raised squarely before the members in annual Convention."

Their suggestion would be the proper and right thing to do if there was an "annual Convention of members" but the members are no longer permitted to meet in annual Convention to transact business. The Delegate System did away with the "annual Convention of members" and created the "annual assembly of delegates."

The legality of the Delegate System itself is one of the questions raised in the proceedings now pending in the court. The delegates could not sit in judgment in their own case.

Therefore, the only proper tribunal to decide the questions at issue is the Court. That is what the Court is for—to protect one's rights and administer justice and that is why the members have appealed to it after they had been deprived of their right to hold an annual Convention of members where they were free to express their wishes, fix fees and direct their own affairs.

At the last annual Convention of members by the largest vote ever cast at any annual Convention the transfer fee was reduced to fifty cents; The efforts of the Political Group, that gained control at the Philadelphia Meeting, to get further control of the Association by being granted the privilege of Altering, Amending

or Repealing the By-Laws from time to time as they saw fit, were defeated.

The President's and the Directors' conduct in office was disapproved by the members when they refused to pass a resolution endorsing such conduct. They stopped the payment of a \$12,000.00 salary to the President. Everything was done at this Convention that could be done to check extravagance, mismanagement and to place the Association's affairs on a sound business basis.

The element that came into control at the Philadelphia Convention fought against the breeders' wishes.

They wanted the high transfer fee retained.

They wanted to gain control of the Association by having the members grant them (The Board of Directors) the power to Alter, Amend or Repeal the By-Laws from time to time as they saw fit.

They wanted to make the \$12,000.00 salaried President, the Chief Executive Officer. In fact, they wanted to continue the extravagant policies which they had been pursuing during the previous two years and were defeated by the largest vote ever cast at any annual Convention.

To accomplish their ends against the wishes of the members, a Special Meeting was called at which the members were deprived of their direct voice in the Association's management and a Political Form of Government was adopted.

At the next annual meeting, after the management had shorn the members of a direct voice in the Association, the transfer fee was boosted to \$1.50.

Many of the Directors, whose conduct in office failed to meet the endorsement of the members at the Syracuse Convention, were continued in office and extravagance has prevailed as never before.

We will allow our readers to judge as to what class of members in the Holstein-Friesian Association are "UNDESIRABLE"—that element that is in favor of high fees and "Ring Rule" or the men who are fighting that right and justice may prevail and that each and every member may have just as much right as any other member in fixing fees, choosing officers and formulating By-Laws.

The Equity Proceeding now pending before the court, we believe, will eventually result in restoring to the members their rights and if any officer be guilty of misconduct in office that officer must face the charge before the bar of justice.

Ring Rule or Membership Rights

THE National Stockman and Farmer in an editorial in their April 11th edition goes on record as favoring the Delegate or Representative Government for purebred Registry Associations.

There is little ground for the Editor to take such a stand unless he favors "Ring Rule" in preference to a Business Form of Government for surely the Delegate or Representative Form of Government is no more applicable to an organization such as the Holstein-Friesian Association or the Aberdeen Angus Association than it would be for Banking Institutions, Railroads or other Commercial Organizations or *The Stockman and Farmer Publishing Company*. When the Editor brings about the adoption of a Delegate or Rep-

representative Form of Government in the management of *The Stockman and Farmer Publishing Company* then we might take his editorial seriously.

The Delegate or Representative Form of Government in its true sense is only applicable when two or more organizations wish to join in carrying out certain projects.

A good example of a Representative Form of Government properly applied is in Religious, Missionary, Charitable or Fraternal organizations where local units join in carrying out State, National or International projects. The local Churches, Sunday Schools, Missionary Societies, Charitable or Fraternal organizations conduct their Government by a direct voting system or Business Plan. It is only when they wish to unite with other similar organizations that the Delegate or Representative Form of Government is adopted and then it only applies to State and National Organizations.

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America, The Aberdeen Angus Association or other purebred Registry Associations are not made up of separate organizations or units. They are rather complete organizations in themselves. Therefore, the Delegate or Representative Form of Government does not apply. The Business Form of Government that is used in Banking Institutions and Commercial Organizations is more simple and efficient and provides a means whereby each member can vote direct or by proxy on all matters pertaining to the organization and that, we believe, is the way things should be.

The Delegate or Representative Form of Government can only be properly administered through two opposing political parties. In a small organization such as the Holstein-Friesian Association with a few thousand members, the financial burden necessary to perpetuate two opposing political parties would be an unwarranted expense. The expense of supporting the one party now in power has so increased the Association's operating expenses that they have exceeded its income by over \$90,000.00 in the past two years.

The Political or Representative Form of Government, as it is being administered in the Holstein-Friesian Association, is a "MADE-TO-ORDER SORT OF AFFAIR," designed, we believe, to relieve the Association of its handsome surplus and milk the membership through increased fees without providing any means of protection to the members.

The Constitution of Pennsylvania and, we believe, the same is true of other States, can not be changed unless the matter is submitted to a direct vote of the people. The members of the Holstein-Friesian Association are deprived of a direct vote in any matters pertaining to the Association's management, Constitution or By-Laws. The Constitution can be Altered or Amended by the delegates and one of their first acts when the Delegate System was put into operation was to amend the Association's Constitution by boosting the transfer fee three times what it previously had been.

The direct or proxy vote is the only Form of Government that will protect the rights and interests of each member and stockholder alike.

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN contends that every member of a Registry Association should have a direct voice in choosing officers, formulating By-

Laws and directing the policies of the Association. We are opposed to "Ring" or "Political Rule" in any form.

A Desirable Member

MR. G. S. VAN GORDER of New York is very alert to protect the rights of the members of The Holstein-Friesian Association and breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle.

It recently came to our notice that Mr. Van Gorder was instrumental in causing a bill to be introduced into the New York State Legislature, which, if passed, would have prevented the Board of Directors of the Holstein-Friesian Association from holding meetings at random all over the country.

The Holstein-Friesian Association in recent years has become a football to be dragged and kicked about the country and has been used as a side-show and a drawing card at cattle sales.

We have repeatedly called our readers' attention to the fact that the Board of Directors have seemingly adopted a policy of calling Directors' Meetings at any time and in any part of the country where sales and shows and agricultural expositions are being held and by pursuing such a policy have provided the officers and Board of Directors and a multitude of Committee men an opportunity to participate in these events and have their expenses paid out of the Association's funds.

We are not aware that there has been a Directors' meeting or a Committee meeting called at Philadelphia in connection with the so-called National Consignment Sale advertised to be held in that community around May 1st but as five of the officers are listed among the consignors to this sale, we wonder just what kind of a Committee Meeting or Board Meeting will be called at that time to take care of the personal expenses of those who are in close touch with the Association's management, and who might want to attend the Sale.

Mr. Van Gorder should be commended for his good intentions in trying to get a bill through the Legislature that would stop all such procedure.

"Our Amateur Picture Contest"

IN OUR April 8th issue and again in this issue we are outlining our \$101.00 Cash Premium Offer for the best amateur pictures of Holstein cattle sent to us during the Contest.

We have felt that the public generally failed to realize that the best specimens of the Holstein breed and in the largest numbers are to be found in the herds of the plain breeders and dairymen who are dependent on the returns from their dairies for a livelihood. It is in the hands of this class of breeders that the breed was established and it is in their hands that it is being preserved and further perfected.

In the early history of Holsteins in America, the Importers, Breeders and Dealers were relied upon to furnish seed stock. Now with nearly a million and a half registered Holsteins, ninety or ninety-five per cent of which are owned by Breeders and Dairymen, who occupy the center of the stage as the source for the best

breeding stock, the importer has gone out of business. The Dealer has gradually assumed the rôle of a "gyp." The Breeders and Dairymen are coming to their own.

The master breeders in any line of improved livestock have come from the ranks of those, who, through necessity, have maintained a close relation with their livestock and, because of their close association with their animals, they have become masters in the art of culling, selecting and mating.

In our travels it has been our experience many times that the breeders who have the best cattle are the least heard of in the press. Since our publication was established we have made it a practice to feature the work that is being accomplished by the breeders and dairymen. We have obtained wonderful results by printing well illustrated stories of their breeding operations. Small breeders, who previously were only known locally, and oftentimes the good work which they were doing was little appreciated, are now favorably known nationally among the subscribers and readers of our publication. Such publicity has helped them personally and it has helped to extend and build up the Holstein industry generally.

We want the public to know about the best herds of Holstein cattle in every community and we want the breeders generally to know about the work which you and other breeders are doing. An exchange of ideas is helpful and instructive and one of the best ways to convey ideas or impressions is through good pictures.

We cannot visit all the good working dairy herds of purebred Holstein cattle, take photographs and gather data for publication in our paper, but if you and other breeders will send us pictures of your best cattle and some facts regarding your breeding operations, we can carry your message to our readers in every state and territory in the Union and several foreign countries. It will help you and at the same time help others. Therefore, to stimulate interest among the herd owners, their good wives and children in sending photographs, we are paying \$101.00 in prizes in "OUR AMATEUR PICTURE CONTEST."

If you have not already entered "THE AMATEUR PICTURE CONTEST" by sending pictures of your animals, DO NOT DELAY—attend to the matter at once. Our first photographs in the Contest began coming in the second day after our April 8th issue went into the mails.

In case you have no pictures available, get busy with the camera at once, take an assortment and send us two of the best ones.

Abscess of the Udder

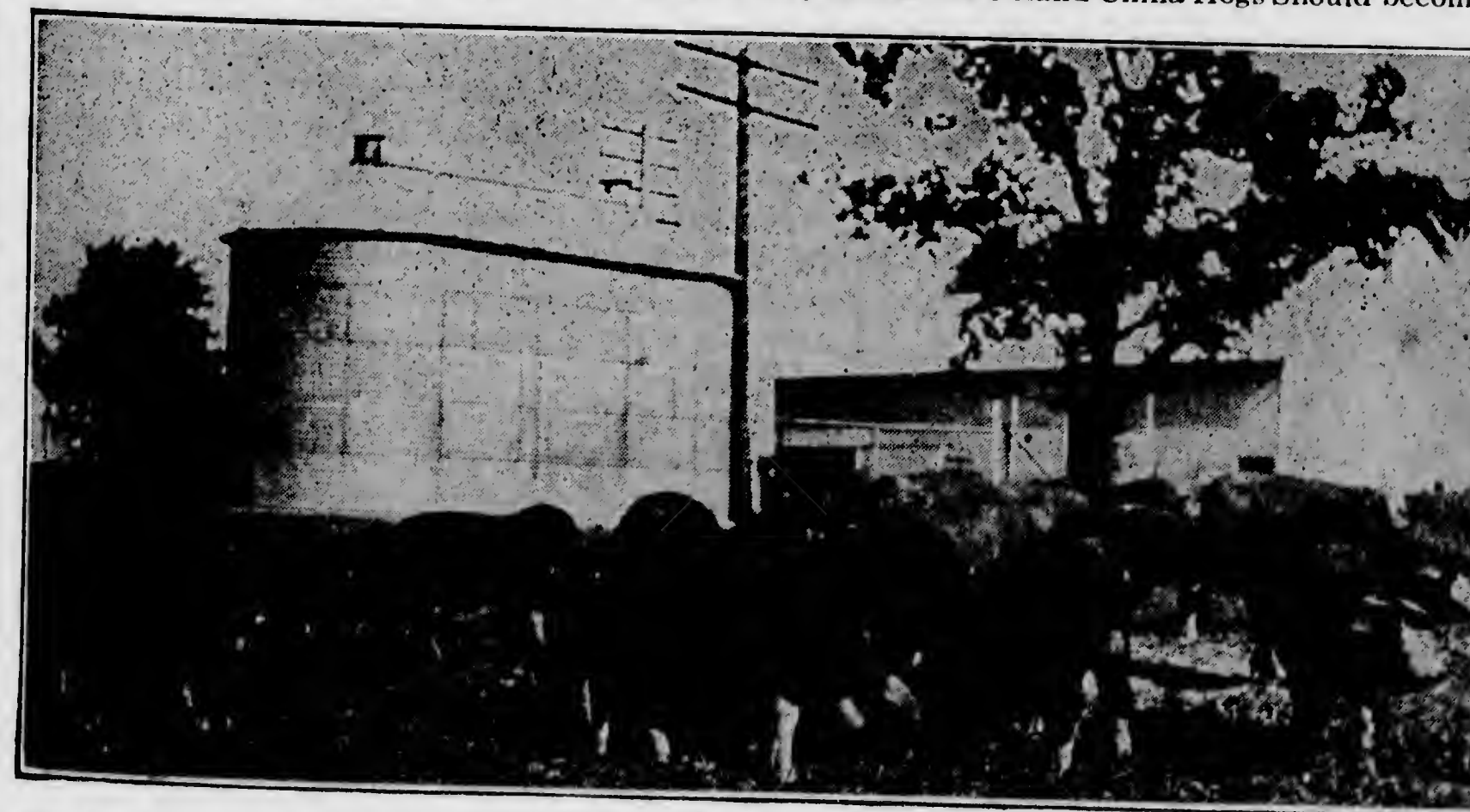
ABCESS is one of the possible results of infectious mammitis, and is due to infection of the organ by pus-producing germs. The abscess may work toward the surface of the udder, where it can be assisted to a head and lanced by the veterinarian, or it may be ruptured internally and discharge its creamy, liquid pus through the teat. In the event of both external and internal rupturing of an abscess of the udder, there is danger of establishing a milk fistula.

Treatment.—The abscess may be hastened to a head by hot fomentations or poultices. It is then ready to be opened and drained. The aftertreatment usually consists of simple cleanliness in the general care of the animal and the dressing of the part twice daily with a watery solution containing 5 per cent each of glycerin and phenol.—*Farmers' Bulletin 1422.*

The annual meeting and banquet of the Pittsburgh District Dairy Council will be held at the Fort Pitt Hotel, Pittsburgh, Friday, April 24th, at 7 p. m. The principal speakers will be Sally Lucas Jean and L. J. Taber. Mr. Taber, who is Master of the National Grange, will speak on "Dairy Progress and Civilization."

Purebreds are much more profitable to raise than scrubs, and somewhat more so than grades, the degree depending on the proportion of pure blood the grades possess.

A Co-operative Poland China Swine Journal, Owned by the Breeders; Upward of 400 Poland China Breeders now own this Swine and Farm Journal devoted to the interest of pure bred stock. Every Breeder of Poland China Hogs Should become a member of this Co-operative Journal.



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THE POLAND CHINA ADVERTISER, : : : : Bluffton, Ohio

CLUB ACTIVITIES

MARYLAND BREEDERS HAVE BIG MEETING

Members of the Maryland Holstein-Friesian Breeders Association with friends to the number of two hundred met at the Springfield State Hospital, Sykesville, April 11th and after inspecting the hospital herd which now numbers 104 head, the new piggery, and the 35 white leghorns they sat down to a four course dinner furnished by the Honorable John M. Dennis, and served by the hospital nurses.

After dinner, President John M. Dennis, Jr., called the gathering to order. Dr. J. Clement Clark welcomed the breeders and explained the necessity of plenty of Holstein raw milk at an institution of this kind.

Dr. Patterson, of the Maryland Experiment Station, Senator Wade H. D. Warfield, of Sykesville, and Mr. R. L. Forrest of the Java Farms, Annapolis, said a few words; then Professor J. A. Gambrell discussed the subjects so often emphasized by him, (better cows, better cared for in Maryland). The optimistic side of the dairy situation was then discussed by Mr. De Los James, of the Bureau of Markets, Washington, D. C. Dr. Thomas B. Symons impressed the audience with the magnitude of Dr. Clark's work in building up an institution of this kind, and also the inspiration which the average farmer could derive from looking at a herd of cattle less than three years old which were individually bought at prices well within the average farmer's means. Allen N. Crissey urged the breeders to support calf club work for which Maryland is already noted.

A committee made up of Hon. John M. Dennis, Sr., John Grau, Hydes, and A. G. Ensor, Forrest Hill, nominated new officers for the coming year with the unanimous election of Charles Wertheimer, president, and Norman W. Petersen, Germantown, secretary.

This is the largest dairy meeting ever held in Maryland or the District of Columbia.

DAIRY ORGANIZATIONS HOLD BANQUET

About 130 dairymen and friends attended the banquet held March 31st at the Dry Milk Plant, Columbus, Wis., given jointly by the Columbia County Holstein Breeders' Association and the Columbia County Cow Testing Association.

A very interesting program was staged. Arthur Weiner spoke briefly on the development of 30-lb. cows. George Goodwin, county cow tester, gave the history of C. T. A. work and other items of interest. Dr. Caldwell spoke on the food value of milk and gave some information about vitamins. Prof. F. B. Morrison of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture spoke on mineral feeds and said that properly balanced rations of which leguminous feeds formed a large part necessarily do not need the addition of any other mineral except salt with perhaps a small amount of ground limestone to each 100 lb. grain.

MARYLAND FAIR ENCOURAGES JUNIORS

For several years good prizes have been given in the cattle department at the Maryland State Fair and the Fair Board have been very generous in their appropriations for junior work. It will be remembered that two successive years, teams of boys winning the judging competition at the Maryland State Fair have successfully competed in international judging contests. For the 1925 fair there has been appropriated the sum of \$1,720 which will be spent under the direction of the head of the cattle department and the University of Maryland. The sum of \$200 will be given in prizes in judging contests open to juniors. A further sum of \$300 is given for the expense of sending the winning team to the National Dairy Show, which this year will be held at Indianapolis. In addition \$720 will be offered in the calf club classes for the exhibition of animals owned by juniors and a further sum of \$500 for the transportation of animals entered, making up the sum of \$1,720.

For the junior swine department the sum of \$399 has been

appropriated—\$133 for each of the big breeds exhibited. The fair management does not pay freight on the pigs exhibited, nor do they pay the expenses of the club leaders. All pigs shown in the club classes are eligible to be shown in the open classes.

The Maryland State Fair and Agricultural Society of Baltimore County is certainly generously minded in its efforts to encourage and educate young farmers.

The sum of \$8,480 was appropriated to be equally divided for premiums among the four great dairy breeds exhibited, Holsteins, Guernseys, Jerseys and Ayrshires, in the general or open classes. For premiums in the swine department \$5,029 was set aside. The Maryland State Fair will be held at Timonium the week of September 7-12 inclusive.

AIM FOR HEALTH IMPROVEMENT

On March 1 a total of 29,697 herds of cattle in Pennsylvania were awaiting the first tuberculin test according to a statement issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry. On that date, 240,536 cattle in 27,267 herds were under supervision for the prevention and eradication of bovine tuberculosis. It is estimated that more cattle are now awaiting the first test than have been under supervision on the accredited plan since this plan was started in April, 1918.

From April 1, 1918 to March 1, 1925, a period of seven years less one month, a total of 19,364 reactors to the tuberculin test were disclosed under the accredited plan and were eliminated from the herds of the State.

County wide tuberculin tests have been conducted on all cattle in Mercer, Crawford and Jefferson Counties and work on a similar basis has also been conducted in 48 townships of 10 other counties. Altogether 136 townships in 13 counties have been given the area test.

HESS HEADS OSWEGO CLUB

Harold Hess of Phoenix, was elected president of the Oswego County Holstein-Friesian Club at its annual meeting March 30th at Oswego, N. Y. The other officers elected were: Walter Rappeleye, Oswego, vice-president; R. Austin Bac'us, Mexico, secretary-treasurer; Henry Bradford, Central Square and Lawrence Hollis, Lodi, executive committee.

Leon H. Westfall, Pulaski, the county junior project leader, explained the county calf project. Farm Bureau Agent Fred B. Morris reported that a bull survey recently made through the schools of the county showed that of the 375 herds on which returns were made, 152 were headed by purebred bulls and 223 by grades. He recommended that a purebred sire campaign make up part of the club's 1925 program.

IN ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Roy Badger of De Peyster was elected president of the St. Lawrence County Holstein-Friesian Club at the annual meeting held at Ogdensburg, N. Y., April 2d. The other officers were: R. M. Thompson, Heuvelton, vice-president; W. A. Laidlaw, Hammond, secretary and treasurer. Benjamin Steele of De Peyster was elected director for a term of three years.

A membership committee was elected also a committee to select the county herd to be exhibited at the New York State Fair next fall. The members and their friends banqueted before holding the business meeting.

BLACK HAWK STARTS AGAIN

The Black Hawk County Holstein Breeders Association was reorganized at a meeting held at Waterloo, Iowa, March 28th. Thomas Hansen, Cedar Falls, was elected president; Russell Sage of Bennington, vice-president; and A. A. Burger, Cedar Falls, secretary-treasurer. The association will pay off the debts of the old association and already has more than enough funds in sight. Program for future work will be submitted at the next meeting.

A TRIBUTE TO A HOLSTEIN DAIRYMAN

In a recent issue of the *Dairymen's Price Reporter*, the organ of the co-operative dairymen of the Pittsburgh region, there is a story on "Jim" Paxton entitled "Pennsylvania's Leading Holstein Exhibitor in 1924." The following paragraphs are excerpts from the article which was written by Editor Harry I. Berlovich.

"Comparing the dairy business of to-day with that of twenty years ago, from the standpoint of the farmer, is as comparing a 'tin lizzie' with a Rolls Royce, with the present day likened unto the Rolls Royce, according to James M. Paxton, Houston, Pa.

"And 'Jim' Paxton knows. Not from what he has heard but from what he has experienced. He knows what it means to sell milk for nine cents a gallon and pay two cents a gallon for transportation. He knows what it is to sell milk and then wait for sixty days after it was sold to find out what it was to bring him.

"He knows the fights and troubles the farmers had to go through before they were given any recognition by the dealers over this territory. He can recall first-hand the famous 'Milk



KING ECHO SYLVIA ALCARTRA LAD

Winner of three grand-championships and four first prizes during the 1924 show season. Owned by James M. Paxton, Houston, Pa.

Strike' of 1907 and looks back with considerable pleasure when he thinks of how roseate the bed of the dairyman is to-day.

"Jim' Paxton was president of the old Tri-State Milk Producers' Association, which was one of the farmers' attempts to gain recognition before the organization of the Dairymen's Co-operative Sales Company. He now is president of the Charters local, one of the most solid and loyal units of the entire chain.

"He is a natural farmers' leader—a splendid gentleman and a dairy farmer of the very first rank. During the show season of 1924 Mr. Paxton earned the title of Pennsylvania's champion Holstein-Friesian exhibitor. His show herd of 14 head, during the season which just closed, in the face of the most stiff competition in years garnered 37 blue ribbons for first place, 30 second place honors, 11 third place positions, four ribbons for winning fourth place and one for having a fifth place winner. In addition to this he won eight grand championships, six championships, four Pennsylvania State Holstein Association ribbons and one bronze medal from the Holstein-Friesian Association of America for winning the Exhibitor's Herd prize at Ebensburg, Pa., exposition.

"The record made by Mr. Paxton's herd during 1924 was the finest he ever enjoyed and the shows he entered in were of the most stiff in his entire career. The first show he entered was the Washington County Fair at Washington, Pa., where the Paxton stock romped home with the lion's share of the prizes. "At the West Virginia State Fair and the Delaware State Fair, the next two shows entered, the Paxton cavalcade duplicated their Washington triumphs with the exception of King Alcartra Lyons Abbekerk, his fine bull calf who scored money at the Delaware show, this being the only spot where he was placed down.

"From Delaware they trekked their way back to Reading, Pa., where the kingpins of the Pennsylvania Holstein breeders had gathered for the Reading District Fair. All breeders who

opposed Paxton at this spot now appreciate the kind of stock he is raising, for he again took the major prizes. The remaining two fairs were at Ebensburg, and Burgettstown, Pa., where two district fairs were held.

"King Echo Sylvia Alcartra Lad, the big senior herdsire at the Paxton farm, showing as a three-year-old, won four first place ribbons at Washington, Wheeling, Reading and Burgettstown, and two second place titles in addition to being crowned senior and grand champion on three different occasions.

"It was his son, King Alcartra Lyons Abbekerk that gave him the strongest competition for grand championship honors, for he was first prize winner on five different occasions and junior champion on almost as many times.

"Dasie Dalzell Mercedes Belle 4th, the grand matron of Mr. Paxton's herd, was one of the sensations of the season. Dasie Dalzell won five first place ribbons and five grand championships, being placed in second place only at Reading, below a cow that she had defeated before and after that exposition.

"As further proof of the type of cattle that Paxton breeds, he brought out Lyons Abbekerk 3d, the dam of his prize winning bull calf, and she won first place in all shows where they had a three-year-old class. Another animal that Paxton is proud of is Cassie Inka De Kol, a mighty fine cow who did not win a first place, but also did not fail to place in the money in all shows entered.

"I have been connected with the cattle show ring ever since I was 12 years old and never before have I enjoyed such success or met with such keen competition," explained Mr. Paxton. "There is a thrill about the show ring that I enjoy to the greatest extent. I love to get out and see what the other breeders have—I enjoy the fellowship of the stockman who follows the show circuits."

"Mr. Paxton is not the sort of exhibitor that refrains from doing the real work on the trip. He travels right with his cattle along with his hired man and wouldn't miss the opportunity of getting out in his overalls and doing the work right alongside his men. He states that when the time comes when he can't do this, take his turn at the harder work, that he will discontinue showing.

"This spirit exhibited by Mr. Paxton has a wonderful effect on his hired men—they realize in Mr. Paxton they have an employer who is willing to carry his end of the load and as a result jump into their labors with a vim and interest that is too often lacking in our hired men's makeup.

"The fact that one hired man stayed with Mr. Paxton four years, working on his farm and when he got married sent his brother on the job is recommendation enough as to the character of the gentleman. Incidentally this younger brother has now been with Mr. Paxton for three and one-half years. This is a record few employers can point to.

"It is a pleasure to be in the milk business now," stated Mr. Paxton while ruminating over the times that were. "The days we had to ship our milk and take a chance on getting anything out of it at all—lose our cans and say nothing of our tests—are things gone by and we thank ourselves that we have such an organization as the Dairymen's Co-operative Sales Company, which has eliminated most of our troubles. The only way to keep this condition is to keep our members loyal. I believe that if more of the members had gone through what we old timers did, they would entertain a much more wholesome respect for their organization and its officials.

"We dairy farmers must learn to recognize ourselves as business men and our farms as our place of business. We must check up on our loose ends if we expect to progress. I have little sympathy for the farmer who does not know what his cows are doing or which are making him money and which are not. We have a cow testing association in our section that I would hate to see fall under. It has jacked the most of us farmers up by our bootstraps and set us working and thinking.

"My advice to any one going into the dairy business in this section is to watch your production methods—produce clean milk—be proud of the position you hold or get out of the business. Don't demand a premium for producing clean milk, but be ashamed of yourself if you do anything else. Be a loyal member of a co-operative marketing association and

get some good cows that you know are earning their keep. If you don't know which cows pay their way, test them and check up on yourself.

"The Paxton herd numbers between 35 and 40, all of the finest type. Mr. Paxton lives on a 170 acre farm, with his son and daughter-in-law. They have a good farm and dairying has made it a good farm. Mr. Paxton is a good farmer, a leader and a business man."

At its recent meeting in Harrisburg, Mr. Paxton was re-elected for a term of two years as director of the Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs, the state organization of the black-and-white breeders.

THE DAIRY COW AS A FEED MARKET

By L. P. EMMERICK

Most dairymen realize that there is a difference in the returns they get from feed fed high and low producing cows, but very few realize how big that difference really is and so continue to keep low producing or boarder cows at a financial loss to themselves and to the general detriment of the dairy business. To get some actual figures on the difference the writer took the 1923 records of one Virginia Cow Testing Association in which there were over 400 cows with full year records and grouped them according to butterfat production. To the average returns received for the milk in each group was added the value of the manure and of a one-day-old grade calf. From this amount was subtracted the labor and overhead charges, and the result was taken to be the amount received for the feed consumed. Then it was figured out what returns were received for each of the different feed items in each of the different groups.

Cows whose average production was less than 150 lb. of butterfat returned only 92c a month for pasture, \$2.22 a ton for silage, \$8.32 a ton for hay, and \$21.70 a ton for grain. It is needless to say such cows were kept at a loss and did not pay market prices for their feed.

Cows from 150-200 lb. of butterfat returned \$2.10 a month for pasture, \$5.28 a ton for silage, \$20.34 a ton for hay, and \$48.94 a ton for grain, or just about paid market prices for their feed.

Cows from 300-350 lb. of butterfat,—production which every dairy herd should and could maintain with proper breeding, feeding and weeding,—showed a return of \$3.27 a month for pasture, \$8.76 a ton for silage, \$33.10 a ton for hay, and \$92.42 a ton for grain. Cows in this group show themselves to be a very profitable market for feed. Cows in the higher producing groups showed considerable higher returns.

If a farmer had hay in his barn to sell and he had three buyers come and bid on it, the first one offered him eight dollars a ton, the second twenty dollars a ton, and the third thirty-

three dollars a ton, it is needless to ask who would get the hay. He would sell that hay to the buyer who had bid thirty-three dollars a ton, and the bidders that only offered eight and twenty dollars a ton would not get a pound of it. He would say that it would be foolish for him to sell hay for eight dollars a ton when he could get thirty-three dollars a ton for the same hay from another buyer, and of course he would be right.

If that farmer was a dairy farmer his buyers could be his cows, and from the figures given above some cows would be paying him eight dollars a ton for hay, some twenty dollars a ton, and perhaps only a few thirty-three dollars a ton. Should he not refuse to sell hay to a cow for eight dollars a ton as he would refuse to sell for that price to a hay buyer?

The case is even worse when it comes to grain. In the class under 150 lb. of butterfat the returns per ton of grain was \$21.70. Most of this grain had to be purchased and actually cost \$49.00 a ton. It takes an extraordinary man to buy material at \$49.00 a ton and sell it for \$21.70 and still stay in business, but this is just what some of us are trying to do, and when we find it cannot be done, say the dairy business is at fault and unprofitable.

On the other hand the cows in the class from 300 to 350 lb. of butterfat returned \$92.42 a ton for grain and, as the average cost of this grain was \$52.74, it can be seen that a good profit was made on the purchase.

If you are a member of a Cow Testing Association study over your herd book, and if you have any of these low producers get rid of them for whatever you can get for them. If you are not a member of a Cow Testing Association, if it is at all possible join or have one organized in your section, or in some way find out the low producer and get rid of her because you cannot sell feed to her at anything but a loss. As a market for feed, the high producing dairy cow is sure profit and quick pay, while the low producing dairy cow is uncertain, unprofitable and slow pay.

PLAN DRIVE IN BLUE EARTH COUNTY

It was decided to admit business men to special membership in the Blue Earth County Holstein Breeders Association at their annual meeting held at Mankato, Minn., March 15th. A membership drive will be started.

H. E. Brush, of Amboy, was re-elected president; S. D. Whiting, Mankato, vice-president and H. L. Sohre, of Good Thunder, secretary-treasurer.

"You naughty child, where have you been?" demanded a mother of her hopeful. "I believe you have been fighting again with John next door. Just look at your clothes! I'll have to buy you a new suit."

"Don't scold me, ma," responded the youngster. "You ought to see Johnny. His mother'll have to buy a new boy."

Cow Testing Association Reports

HOLSTEINS TAKE HONORS

A Holstein cow owned by G. M. Seitz, of Woodville, California led the Tulare County Testing Association for March by producing 90.2 lb. butterfat. A black and white cow owned by Allison and Storm, of Tulare, was second with 2,381 lb. milk, 82.1 lb. fat, while Holstein cows were fourth and fifth. In the small herds M. G. Black, of Packwood, led, his 13 Holsteins averaging 40.3 lb. fat. J. R. Smith, of Tipton, owned 26 Holsteins that averaged 38.4 lb. while 85 Holsteins owned by the Chicago Ranch averaged 35.3 lb. There was a big increase in the average production. Additional green feed made available by plentiful rains, balanced rations and an increased feeding of silage and grain are given by County Dairy Commissioner H. E. Martin as primary causes for the increase.

THE CUMBERLAND COUNTY ASSOCIATION

Purebred Holsteins occupied the ten highest positions in the Cumberland County Cow Testing Association for the month ending April 15th. Margaret owned by I. V. Otto, of Carlisle, led with 86.8 lb. fat, 2,018 lb. milk. Pansy owned by Paul C. Gible, of Mechanicsburg, was second with 84.2 lb. fat, 1,959 lb. milk and Jewel owned by W. I. Sheaffer, of Huntsdale, is third with 81 lb. fat, 1,883 lb. milk. It is interesting to know that the three leaders each averaged 4.3% as did Bell, the cow in fifth place, owned by A. N. Lehman, of Carlisle. She was credited with 73.7 lb. fat, 1,713 lb. milk. The cow in fourth place was owned by George L. Snyder of Carlisle and is credited with 79.9 lb.

fat, 2,160 lb. milk. W. W. Pepper owns Sadie which stood sixth with 69.1 lb. fat, 1,773 lb. milk. The Otto herd had three in the list of ten highest, Paul Gible had two and so did Lehman.

During the month 222 cows in milk were tested in 25 herds. Of this number 81 exceeded 40 lb. fat, 42 produced over 50 lb. and 71 cows exceeded 1,200 lb. milk. The high quality of the herds composing the Cumberland County Association may be gauged from the following table which shows the herd averages for the month:

Owner	Cows	Milk	Fat
George L. Snyder ...	5	1800	59.1
Paul C. Gible ...	8	1472	51.3
Raymond Shugart ...	6	1240	46.7
W. W. Pepper ...	10	1283	45.5
Ivo V. Otto ...	19	1272	43.9
J. L. Boshore ...	10	1282	42.3
A. N. Lehman ...	8	1158	42.0
W. I. Sheaffer ...	10	1076	40.3
J. H. Lear ...	13	1167	40.0

Mr. A. A. Raudabaugh, who is in charge of this association says that six herds were tubercular tested during the month making a total of 11 tested or nearly half of the 25. They are driving for 100%.

The tester had the management of seven cattle sales during the month of March, assisted nine members to purchase additional producers and gave some special service to five other dairymen not in the association. He also attended three meetings and took in one auto tour. One of the meetings was a re-organization of the County Holstein Association of which he was elected secretary. In addition he did some testing for four dairymen selling at retail, a total of 243 composite samples. Mr. Raudabaugh says:

"Facts taken from the *Testers Monthly News* edited by C. R. Gearhart of Pennsylvania State College show that the Cumberland County Association has had the highest ten cow average for butterfat every month since October, 1924, also the highest percentage of cows tested, producing 1,000 lb. milk, 1,200 lb. milk, 40 lb. fat and 50 lb. fat. But for high individuals as to milk or fat our name only appeared once in this period of time.

"This might indicate to a certain extent that we are feeding for records but such is not the case. The nine herds mentioned are being fed on the average of 1 lb. grain to 3 and 4 lb. milk and in a few cases even 1 lb. to 4.5 lb. milk.

"Continually watching the man, his cows, his methods, his feed pile, and not being afraid to make suggestions helps all concerned to get real value out of C. T. A. work."

MAKING A BIG SHOWING

Johan Pietertje Lass, owned by L. J. Moreland, enrolled in the Kalamazoo Testing Association, has produced since December 15th last, 6,927.7 lb. milk, 249.7 lb. fat. Her milk sold at the average price of \$2.50 per hundred pounds was valued at \$178.09. Her feed cost during the test period \$32.40. For the month ending January 15th, she produced 2,278.5 lb. milk, 82.2 lb. fat, in the next month 2,030 lb. milk, 71.05 lb. fat and for the month ending March 15th, her production was 2,253.7 lb. milk, 83.39 lb. fat.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS.—Two months to two years. Sire over 1,000 lb. Prices and terms best ever. W. A. BEACH, Mankato, Minn.

SPECIAL

We offer TWO Bull calves born March 1st. Both are from cows that produced over 22 lb. butter, 500 lb. milk in 7 days as three-year-old heifers. Both are by our high class herdsire. Also have other choice calves—male and female—from good producing dams.

This herd has been established 22 years and is on the ACCREDITED list.

MRS. MARY F. WITTER & SON

Allegany Co., Cuba, N. Y.



Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago

Is siring splendid youngsters.

He is by California's best bred herdsire and greatest show bull.

The dams are producers and backed by many records.

Let me sell you a nice young bull, or else some good females bred to our herdsire. Remember our herd is ACCREDITED.

L. L. ALLIS
Rummerfield, Pennsylvania.

Choice Young Cows

Good Size, Type and Producing Capacity

YEARLING HEIFERS AND HEIFER CALVES

King Reliance Lockhart Veeman heads this herd. His dam holds the world's record in the Dairyman's Division with her record of 882.10 lb. butter, 15,837.7 lb. milk made as a senior four-year-old. She is also a New York State Fair prize winner.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision—Last test clean

DAN E. ANDERSON
R. D. 3. Norwich, N. Y.



NETHERLAND FLOSSIE JEWEL

In 365 days she produced 12,371 lb. milk, 486.8 lb. butter, finishing record the day she was 18 years old. This is the world's record for age.

An offering of a few young bulls. Prices range from \$50 to \$300.

They are backed by producers, many with large records and are backed by the best blood of the breed.

Never any T. B. or Abortion in the herd.

DAVID FALCONER
Scottville, Michigan

Quality Holsteins

Quality means Type, Size, Individuality and Ability to return a substantial profit over cost of feed and labor.

That's our kind.

Let us sell YOU a few.

J. H. SILVIS & SONS
Greensburg Penna.



SENSATION CLOTHILDE TEHEE

His sire's dam produced 30,024 lb. milk, 1,250 lb. butter in a year; his own dam, 21,968 lb. milk, 945 lb. butter as a three-year-old; their average is 25,996.5 lb. milk, 1,097.97 lb. butter.

All the cattle in this county have been twice tuberculin tested. At the recent test 99.2% passed clean. This herd is ACCREDITED.

Can spare a few good ones.
L. S. BROWN
R. D. 1 Saegertown, Pa.
Crawford Co.



"We Are All"

Always looking for good things and seeking for better methods with which to secure better RESULTS.

"Mead's the Man"

The Live-Wire Auctioneer

Send for one of our Folders.

GLENN R. MEAD, East Aurora, N. Y.

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER,

Chambersburg,

Penna.

WE BREED HOLSTEINS

for size, type, health and economical production. If you want fresh cows, springers, heifers or young bulls, the following breeders and dairymen, located within a half hour's drive from Wyalusing, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, have them.

You are invited to inspect our herds and do your own picking.

L. L. AllisRummerfield
A. L. Burlington ...Wyalusing
James EastmanOrwell
John H. Howard ...Wyalusing
F. B. KeeneyLaceyville
W. B. Kennedy & Son
.....Wyalusing

PEDIGREES

Twelve years' experience compiling up-to-date, neat and accurate pedigrees.
4-gen., 8 1/4 by 11—3 copies \$0.75
4-gen., 13 by 16—3 copies 1.25
5-gen., 3 copies 2.00
Sends us your order to-day—immediate attention.

Box E, BACKUS PEDIGREE CO., Mexico, N. Y.

Twenty Head of Registered Holsteins soon due to freshen. Heavy Milkers. Heifer and bull calves from 2 to 12 months old. Priced for Quick Sale.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

J. R. FROST
Munnsville, New York

WANTED—Purebred cows, milking heavily now or due to freshen in fall. Must be good individuals and from an Accredited herd or herd under State and Federal Supervision. Address, T. W., c/o Holstein Breeder and Dairyman, Harrisburg, Pa.

Another thing that plays havoc with our illusions is the sight of a powder-rag after it's been used on what looked like a perfectly clean girl.—Ohio State Journal.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

April 22—Northfield, Minn., C. E. Ovestrud Dispersal.
April 23—Royal Oak, Mich., George C. Spangenberg.
April 28—New London, Wis., H. C. Strichtman Dispersal.
April 29—Munroe, Wis., Green County Holstein Breeders' Ass'n.
April 29-30, May 1—Abington, Pa., Fourth Brentwood Show and Sale.
April 30—Camp Hill, Pa., W. H. Wertz, Dispersal Sale.
May 5—North Bloomfield, Ohio, Brownwood Farms Sale.
May 5-6—Pontiac, Mich., Wabek Farms Dispersal.
May 6—Ingersoll, Ont., Walburn Rivers & Son Sale.
May 6-7—Syracuse, N. Y., New York State Sale.
May 8—Bensonville, Ill., A. W. Fisher Sale.
May 8—Lake Mills, Wis., Lake Mills Breeders' Sale.
May 8—Hopewell Junction, N. Y., Reduction Sale, Henry Morgenthau, Jr.
May 9—Chanhassen, Minn., Klein Bros. Dispersal.
May 9—Troy, Pa., Roy-Canton Consignment Sale.
May 12—Greenwood, Wis., John Wuehrich Annual.
May 13—Fond du Lac, Wis., Fond du Lac County Holstein Breeders Sale Company's Spring Sale.
May 14—Brockville, Ont., Canada, Avondale Farms Second May Echo Sylvia Sale.
May 22—Trenton, N. J., New Jersey Holstein Friesian Consignment Sale.
May 27—Hudson Falls, N. Y., Washington County Breeders Annual.

Last Call For

W. H. Wertz Complete Dispersal Sale at Camp Hill, Pa., on April 30.

Brownwood Farms Reduction Sale at North Bloomfield, Ohio, on May 5.

WERTZ WILL QUIT FARMING

Two perfectly good reasons cause W. H. Wertz, of Camp Hill, Pa., to disperse his high class Holstein herd. One of these is the state of his health, for Mr. Wertz has been under the Doctor's care and unable to work for nearly a year. The other is that his farm is being cut up into building lots of which a number have already been sold. Consequently on Thursday, April 30th, the Wertz herd together with the horses, mules, and farm implements will be sold at public auction.

The Wertz herd has already received considerable attention through the press. In January, 1924, Lady Piebe Colantha Pontiac, a member of this herd, while enrolled in the Cumberland County Cow Testing Association produced 2,430 lb. milk and was the highest producer that month of any cow enrolled in C. T. A. work in the Keystone State. Her photograph was used by state authorities and by a number of farm papers to show what could be done by a good cow given good care and feed in a farmer's herd. Lady Piebe Colantha Pontiac will be in the sale.

There are few daughters of King of the Pontiacs in Farmers' herds. Nearly all those still living are owned by big breeders, but Mr. Wertz has one in K. P. Iva De Kol Pontiac Veeman, now just past seven years old. She is a large, light colored cow, evidently of great capacity and is a real good individual. She has a herd record of producing 90 lb. milk in a day and she has another record of producing four calves in a period of fourteen months, twins on two separate occasions. All four calves are living; in fact, three of them are at present in the herd, and like their dam, will be offered on the last day of this month. Iva, as she is called, does not get all her royal breeding from her sire's side. Her dam is a tested daughter of Iva De Kol 3d, 30.60 lb. butter in a week, 806.27 lb. butter in a year, who in turn was from a 30 lb. cow that produced 705 lb. milk in a week. Her sire is by King of the Pontiacs from a good daughter of Hengerveld De Kol. Iva also traces through her sire's dam to Sir Korndyke Pontiac Artis and Sir Veeman Hengerveld.

Dutch Corner Fayne Lyons is by Governor Walker Lyons from a 21-lb. two-year-old daughter of Segis Lyons. At four years and twelve days old, she made an official record of 510.6 lb. milk, 20.50 lb. butter. In C. T. A. work she produced 20,042 lb. milk in a year.

In the herd there are granddaughters of Korndyke Abbekerk and others of Homestead, Clyde and Johanna strains. The young stock are well grown and in splendid condition.

The senior herdsire is King Ormsby Nell Viola, just four years old. He is light colored and straight, a very handsome fellow. His sire, King Ormsby Abbekerk Helena, is said to be the handsomest son of King of the Ormsbys and the Wertz bull is very much like his sire. He has a full sister, Ormsby Nell Viola, with a 24.57 lb. record made as a junior four-year-old while as a junior two-year-old she is credited with 20.75 lb. butter in seven days, 14,630 lb. milk, 635.30 lb. butter in 301 days.

The dam of the Wertz herdsire is a tested granddaughter of Paul Calamo Korndyke, the famous show bull formerly owned by R. E. Haeger, of Algonquin, Ill.

The Wertz herd is under state and federal supervision, passed clean at its last test and the animals will be sold subject to the standard 60-day retest.

All the farm implements will be offered together with the horses, mules and, as the sale bills say, other things too numerous to mention. The auctioneer will be Col. George Deitch of Carlisle. A. A. Raudabaugh, tester of the local cow testing association and president of the Pennsylvania Cow Testers' Association, will handle the pedigree work.

The Wertz farm is on the Gettysburg Highway, four miles from Market Square, Harrisburg. The farm house and farm buildings are of a quality seldom seen in this section of the country and as a National and State highway runs right through the farm, it is expected that many Holstein enthusiasts will attend this sale.

AT THE JACOB WARREN DISPERSAL

Under the management of F. G. Johnston, veteran sale manager of Columbus, Ohio, the purebred herd of Holsteins owned by Jacob Warren of Alliance, Ohio, was sold on April 7th. The thirty-nine head brought \$3,424, an average of \$87.80. No printed catalogs were used for this sale, typewritten pedigrees being used by Mr. Johnson and handed to the purchaser after the auction closed.

One bull, fourteen months old, brought \$132.50, five bull calves born this year averaged exactly \$35. Of the females two were cows with damaged udders. Mr. Johnson presents the following interesting classification of prices obtained for the females.

3 head, born in 1915, sold for	\$273.00
2 head born in 1916, sold for	270.00
1 head, born in 1918, sold for	195.00
1 head, born in 1919, sold for	112.50
3 head, born in 1921 sold for	512.50
6 head, born in 1922, sold for	819.50
7 head, born in 1923, sold for	620.00
4 head, born in 1924, sold for	167.50
6 head, born in 1925, sold for	146.50

SPARTA SALES

Chas. Van der Schaaf of Sparta, consigned two cows to the Holstein consignment sale held at Sparta, Wis., March 25th. One brought \$182.50 and the other \$175. A cow consigned by Barber & Chapman of Tomah brought \$165 and one consigned by Theo Schlaver brought \$162.50. The buyers of these four cows were from Boyden, Iowa. Iowa buyers took twenty-three head, while thirteen or fourteen head went to Illinois.

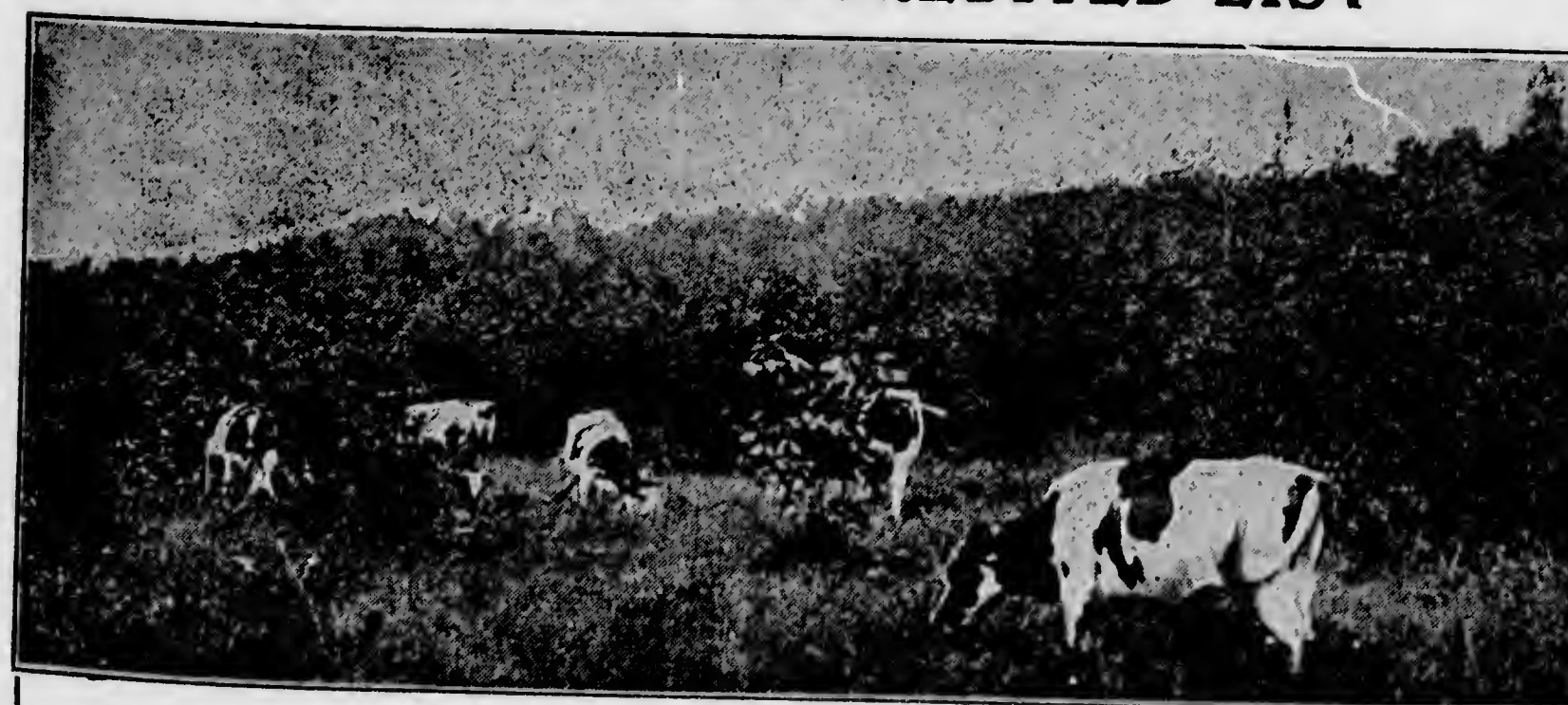
The purebreds of all ages averaged just over \$87 and the grades just over \$77.

The Morse herd containing fifty-four head of purebred Holsteins was dispersed on the next afternoon and brought around \$3,600. Fred J. Nicholson of Angelo bought the top cow for \$165. Eight head went to Illinois buyers, the rest remaining in the vicinity of Sparta.

BIG TURN OUT AT SALE

An average of \$140 was obtained at the annual Crawford County Holstein Breeders sale held at Prairie du Chien, Wis. A crowd of 300 attended, many from out of the state. The sale was said to be the largest ever held in the county.

AND ON THE ACCREDITED LIST



PASTURE CORNER ON MERRYALL FARMS

These cows and others in the herd have semi-official records, made under farmer conditions that range up to 20,500 lb. milk and from 600 lb. to over 800 butter. They are bred to bulls with 30 lb. blood in every line of their pedigrees. Segis Pieterje Prospect breeding. Prices reasonable. Quality high.

A. L. BURLINGTON, Bradford Co., Wyalusing, Pa.

ON THE HILLS

of Tioga County have been raised some of the best Holsteins that ever came from New York State—big healthy cows that yield large quantities of rich testing milk.

The following breeders of healthy Holsteins whose establishments are located near Owego and within easy driving distance of Elmira, Ithaca, Binghamton or Waverly can supply you with good cattle and invite inspection of their herds.

Roy J. Sabin.....Spencer
L. A. Fisher.....Spencer
C. F. Gridley.....Candor
C. F. Giles.....Apalachin

Twenty 1000 lb. Sisters

Are You Aware That



ORMSBY KORNDYKE HOCKSTER LAD

the head of our Accredited Herd has TWENTY Sisters that have each produced over 1,000 lb. butter in Yearly Test—that he is by Ormsby Korndyke Lad from a 35 lb. cow that heads a 30-lb. three generation group?

Let us sell you one of his sons. Can also spare a few heifers.

CHENEY BROTHERS & JONES
Randolph, Virginia.

Three Nice Heifers

born September, 1924

from good dams and sired by a son of

KING TOBE ALCARTRA
DE KOL

he by King Segis Pontiac Alcartra from the former World's Champion—Lady Tobe De Kol, 36.59 lb. butter, 631 lb. milk in 7 days as a three-year-old—her dam 31.66 lb. butter in 7 days.

Will sell my entire crop of this year's calves—Prices right.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

O. I. MARTIN
Cambridge Springs,
Crawford Co., Pa.

THE RISE OF PEDER PEDERSEN

In April 1890 Peder Pedersen, a Danish farmer, landed in this country with \$2.65 of which he says \$2.00 was stolen from him the first night. Mr. Pedersen soon found employment on a farm and in a short time made his way out to Iowa and settled near Cedar Falls. Finally he started in the dairy business and headed his herd with a purebred bull. Finally he picked up a purebred cow and then a couple of registered heifers replacing the last grade in 1919. That year the cow testing association records showed the average profit of the cows in the dairy to be \$22.23. In the past five years Mr. Pedersen and his sons have so improved their herds that the animals average a hundred dollar profit, and last year one of his cows made 1,171 lb. butterfat and over 29,000 lb. milk.

Of his first herd Mr. Pedersen recently said, "My first cows were a mixture of every breed of cattle known, and, I used to think, had a little billy goat blood thrown in for good measure."

UNIVERSITY FORMS BREEDING CIRCUIT

Dairymen of three stations of the University of Minnesota have organized a Holstein breeding circuit upon suggestion of Dr. C. H. Eckles, chief of the division of dairy husbandry. University Farm and the outlying stations at Crookston and Morris make up the circuit.

"One of our objects in organizing," says Dr. Eckles, "is to reduce the university's investment in bulls while at the same time getting better sires. Eventually we hope to form breeding circuits for other cattle breeds and possibly for other kinds of farm animals."

To fill out the complement of Holstein bulls the university has purchased a four-year-old for the station at Crookston. This bull was sired by King Segis Pontiac Count and as a two-year-old was placed third at the 1923 National Dairy Show. His dam, a daughter of Piebe

Laura Ollie Homestead King, has a national reputation as a producer and show ring winner. More than twenty of his daughters were inspected by the university dairymen before he was purchased.

A young bull used at the Crookston station the last two and a half years has been placed at the head of the University Farm Holstein herd. He is a grandson of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes. His dam is Mamsell Johanna, world champion four-year-old cow, who produced 1,317 pounds of butter from 31,515 pounds of milk in a year.

The third bull constituting the circuit has been transferred from University Farm to the Morris station. This bull is a son of Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King and a three-fourths brother to the American butter champion, May Walker Ollie Homestead, with 1,523 pounds of butter to her credit in a single year.

THE START OF THE SCHAEFER HERDS

Henry Schaefer was born and raised in Germany came to this country and settled near Appleton, Wisconsin. There he kept cattle of shorthorn type, raised grain and fattened cattle for market. But he often spoke of the cows he had seen in Holland and coming from Holland, and told his boys he would like such cattle in this country. When his boys grew to manhood one of them became an attorney in Milwaukee and another went to visit him. The older boy, Henry told his brother that he had seen the kind of cattle his father had so often described and took him to the herd of Rust Brothers at West Allis. There William Schaefer bought two calves, a male and female, and shipped them back to the old homestead. This was in 1890. This laid the foundation of two herds, one owned by George R. Schaefer of Greenville and the other by R. J. Schaefer of Clayton.

George Schaefer now has 50 animals.

His present herdsire is from a daughter of Sir Johanna Piebe, a former head of the Schaefer herds whose daughters made remarkable records. Years after the Schaefer had owned this bull, Government officials came from Washington to the Schaefer farms to look up the records of his offspring and took back with them a carload of his daughters and granddaughters. However, George Schaefer has not been making official records for a number of years but has devoted more of his attention to the production of good individuals believing that type and production are very closely allied.

IT'S HUNT AND CHAFFEE NOW

Mark Hunt, prominent Holstein breeder, formerly of White Sulphur Springs, Montana, has associated himself with S. E. Chaffee, of Chaffee, Wash., and has acquired an interest in the Chaffee herd.

The herdsires are Chief of the Ormsbys, by King of the Ormsbys from a world's record daughter of Ormsby Korndyke Lad, and Marathon Bess Burke, formerly at the head of the herd owned by John Erickson of Waupaca, Wis. Marathon's daughters in milk averaged \$1,170 at the Erickson sale last June and the heifers averaged over \$700. Chaffee & Hunt have a large number of type young cows with records up to nearly 30 lb. and, with these two richly bred Ormsby bulls, will materially influence Holstein history in the West.

He was bent on ending his life. Sadly he walked down to the lake front pier. Taking off his hat and coat, he carefully laid them on the dock and prepared to take the fatal plunge. Just then his eye caught the following admonition on a nearby billboard:

"You can do it better with gas!"

The would-be suicide stopped, picked up his hat and coat and went back up town.

SYKES HERD RECORDS

Under the care of Superintendent F. G. Farr, the cows in the Springfield Hospital, Sykesville, Maryland, are making a great showing in their everyday work, while a number of good official records are reported. Kate Segis Burke Pontiac, a junior four-year-old, made 578.5 lb. milk, 31.15 lb. butter in seven days and Belle Segis Burke Lockhart another junior four-year-old, made 468.2 lb. milk, 24.19 lb. butter. Each of these cows averaged above 4% fat for the week.

Five junior two-year-olds were tested. Spring Syke Canary made 429.4 lb. milk, 24.06 lb. butter; Spring Syke Carnation made 423.9 lb. milk, 22.08 lb. butter; Spring Syke Aaggie, 426.6 lb. milk, 19.37 lb. butter; Spring Syke Ormsby Rekamooie made 398.9 lb. milk, 15.98 lb. butter and Spring Syke Pontiac Perfection 335 lb. milk, 14.56 lb. butter. Spring Syke Canary averaged 4.4%, Carnation, 4.1%, Aaggie, 3.6%, Rekamooie, 3.2%, and Pontiac Perfection 3.47% fat.

REASON FOR PRIDE

For the third time during the present year Pride, a purebred Holstein owned by Ed. Hansel, of Colesburg, Iowa, led the Colesburg-Two-County Cow Testing Association by producing 2,279 lb. milk and 73.4 lb. butterfat during March. During February she produced 2,304 lb. milk, 70.9 lb. butterfat.

During March 226 cows in 26 herds were tested and they averaged 843 lb. milk, 31.8 lb. fat. There were 53 cows that made over 40 lb. and 17 about 50 lb.

A NICE AVERAGE

Fourteen Holsteins owned by J. F. Harlan, of Somerset, Ohio, averaged 11,362 lb. milk, 406.8 lb. fat in a year while enrolled in the Licking County Cow Testing Association. Their feed cost per 100 lb. milk was \$1.16 and for each dollar expended for feed purposes Mr. Harlan received \$1.93.

LADY'S COW LEADS ASSOCIATION

Mrs. Adeline Tessene a member of the Whitewater, Wis., Cow Testing Association is the owner of Betsy, a grade Holstein cow that headed the association last year. During the year 411 cows were tested for a period of nine months or more. Mrs. Tessene and her two boys do most of the farm work.

Betsy of Lawndale Farm at the age of five gave 13,548 pounds milk and 492.1 pounds butterfat. Her product sold for \$229.95; her feed bill was \$76.57 and she returned a profit of \$153.38. At the age of six she made 10,013 pounds milk and 416.4 pounds butterfat selling for \$235.53 on a feed bill of \$81.17, returning a profit of \$154.36. At seven years her record was 11,776 pounds milk and 505.9 pounds butterfat, sold for \$287.27 on a feed bill of \$78.77, returning a profit of \$208.50. Betsy returned a profit in three years of \$516.24.

Betsy was milked twice daily and fed no grain on pasturing until freshening. She consumed during her year in association work 1924, 4,590 pounds silage, 2,260 pounds alfalfa hay, 1,181 pounds corn fodder, and 2,235 pounds of a mixture of two parts each of corn and cob meal, ground oats, bran and one part oil meal and was on pasture 135 days.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES.—Four to sixteen months of age, sired by 31-lb. double grandson of Colantha Johanna Lad and out of heavy producers with short- and long-time records. Good individuals, well-marked and well-grown. Clean herd. For particulars, address C. M. RICE, East Bridgewater, Mass.

Mr. Youngblood—Miss Gloria, if I should kiss you would you call your father?

Miss Gloria—Yes, but he's not at home.

VIRGINIA GRADES PRODUCE

From Manassas, Virginia, comes the news that the herd of 26 purebred and grade Holsteins owned by W. T. Thomasson was high herd for March in the Prince William County C. T. A., with an average 1065 lb. of milk and 40.6 lb. of butterfat. Seven other herds in the association averaged over 30 lb. of butterfat per cow.

C. C. Lynn's herd of 24 purebred and grade Holsteins held high milk average with 1079 lb. per cow.

Number 9, a grade Holstein in the herd of J. J. Conner was high individual with a milk production of 1942 lb. and 95.1 lb. of butterfat. She freshened February 25th.

W. T. Thomasson's fourteen-year-old grade Holstein, Niece No. 1, which freshened December 27th, was second high cow with 1799 lb. of milk and 74.7 lb. of butterfat.

Jewell, a grade Holstein owned by J. N. House made 1454 lb. of milk with a record of 74.6 lb. of butterfat.

There are 505 cows in the association of which 51 were dry. The average milk production for all the cows in the association was 718 lb.; butterfat, 25.1 lb. No less than 54 cows made over 40 lb. of butterfat, 19 made over 50 lb. and 6 exceeded 60 lb., while 49 cows were sold because of being unprofitable.

STATE OWNED

The five-year-old purebred Holstein, Beauty Girl Gerben Re-Becky, Number 470406 is officially credited with producing 28,750.8 lb. milk and fat equivalent to 1,256.53 lb. butter in a year. She has a number of large records made in previous lactation periods, was bred and is now owned in the herd of the University of Nebraska Substation, located at North Platte, Nebraska.

Attorney—And where did you see him milking the cow?

Witness—A little past the center, sir.

To

Calf Club Organizers

We want to sell our coming calf crop

Last year our 24 milkers, including 13 heifers, averaged 11,402 lb. milk in C. T. A. work.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision

Jay B. Harbeck & Sons

Black Creek, New York

SYLVAN LAWN FARM



PRINCESS VEEMAN ARTIS

A granddaughter of Sir Veeman Hengerveld. We think so much of her that we kept one of her sons for service in Sylvan Herd.

Our animals are kept for profitable dairy production. If you would like a few of this kind, write or visit

E. C. COBB
Chenango Co., Greene, N. Y.
Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

West View Herd

is the home of Healthy Producers.

It has passed two clean tests and is now on the accredited list.

At its head stands the splendidly bred bull

Maple Grove Clever
Koningen Glista

His individuality as well as that of his calves will please YOU.

Let me fill YOUR wants.

MERLE W. ONGLEY
Centerville, R. D. 4 Penna.



OUR KIND

This herd is
ACCREDITED

and contains daughters and granddaughters of many of the greatest sires known.

It is headed by

KING PIEBE OF YORK 20th
a show bull of excellent quality and breeding.

Let us sell you a nice bull calf.

W. A. WITHERS
Elizabethtown, Lancaster Co., Pa.

YOUNG STOCK

sired by



MAPLE CORNER SUPREME

His dam produced 32.6 lb. butter in 7 days and averaged 83.6 lb. milk for 30 days.

His six nearest dams average 35.11 lb. butter and he is a choice individual.

The females in this herd are good individuals and big producers. Nearly all have creditable official records.

Buy from this Accredited Herd.

C. F. GRIDLEY,
Tioga County, Candor, N. Y.

Sixty
Accredited Holsteins

from which to choose

You'll like our cows, their shape, size and above all their producing capacity.

Waldron Herd is headed by two bulls of splendid breeding and type KING SYLVIA PONTIAC PIETJE and KING DIXIE KEYES

Big records and noted cows appear all over their pedigrees.

Prices low—as we want to sell stock.

MRS. MAUD DWIGHT
South Otselic,
Chenango Co., N. Y.

If You Want Fresh Cows, Springers, Heifers or Young Bulls

BRED IN THE PURPLE, you can secure them in Susquehanna and Wyoming Counties, Pennsylvania, from the following breeders and dairymen whose establishments are within easy driving distance of Tunkhannock, Thompson, or Montrose. *You are invited to inspect these herds and make your own selection.*

A. L. Howell & Son...Thompson
H. S. Brown & Son...Thompson
A. R. Bush.....Montrose
E. R. Gelatt & Son...Thompson
M. DeWitt Griffing, Heart Lake
L. N. Mack & Son....Montrose
Floyd E. Mack.....Montrose
Maple Ridge Farm...Springville
Cecil L. A. Resseguie...Kingsley
A. E. Robinson.....Montrose
Robert Springer....Factoryville
Raymond Strickland, Nicholson

Polled Holsteins



For
Beauty
Production
Prolificacy
Profitableness

Safety of Self and Stock

Place a Polled Holstein Bull at the head of your herd. Prices and Quality are both right.

GEORGE E. STEVENSON
727 Connell Building, Scranton, Pa.

The D. T. & L. Henry Ford's railroad, which crosses the western part of Ohio, having made a profit of more than two million dollars during the past year, will soon undertake an extensive program of grade and grade crossing elimination.

VIRGINIA COW TESTERS EFFICIENCY CONTEST

By L. P. EMMERICK

During the past year the Virginia Dairy Extension Department conducted a Cow Association Testers Efficiency Contest. This was financed by the Virginia State Bankers Association. The purpose of the contest was to stimulate greater interest on the part of Cow Testers in their work, to give greater recognition and a reward for efficient service, and to encourage the keeping of more accurate records. Each month a prize of ten dollars was given the tester securing the most number of points for the month. At the end of the year three cash prizes of \$100.00, \$50.00, and \$25.00 were given to the three testers securing the largest number of credits.

The first prize of \$100.00 was won by Mr. Sterling Simpson, the tester for the Henrico County Association with a total of 2,367 credits. The second prize of \$50.00 was awarded to Mr. C. E. Snell, the tester for the Fairfax County, No. 1 Association, who had a total of 2,042 credits. The third prize of \$25.00 went to T. T. Curtis, the tester for the Prince William County Association, who had a total of 1,648 credits.

Besides carrying off the top honors and prize for the year, Mr. Simpson was the winner of five of the monthly prizes of ten dollars each. Mr. J. B. Fink, the tester for the Orange County Association was the winner of two monthly prizes. One monthly prize went to the testers of each of the following associations: Fairfax, No. 1, Prince William, Rockingham, Southside and Loudoun.

This contest proved to be such an important factor in improving the quality and usefulness of the Cow Testing Association work in the state during the year that a similar contest is being conducted this year with slightly modified rules and regulations.

ONGLEY'S HERD PRODUCES

The registered Holstein herd owned by Merle Ongley, of Centerville, Pa., made a good showing during February in the Titusville Testing Association. This herd furnished the leader, a purebred Holstein credited with 72.3 lb. butterfat. She produced 1,764 lb. milk with an average test of 4.1%. This herd furnished the cows standing sixth and ninth on the list. The former is credited with 52.1 lb. fat, 1,336 lb. milk, with an average test of 3.9% and the other with 48.5 lb. fat, 1,565 lb. milk.

Harry Wood, tester of this association reports that 287 cows came under his supervision of which 29 exceeded 40 lb. butterfat and 33 produced over 1,000 lb. milk during the month. The Ongley herd had three in the honor list which also contained particulars of the production of a purebred Holstein owned by Maple Grove Stock Farm at Centerville, 50.8 lb. fat, 1,145 lb. milk, and two registered Holsteins owned by Will Hasbrouck, of Titusville, with 61.8 lb. fat, 2,020 lb. milk, and 60.57 lb. fat, 1,893 lb. milk.



COLONEL JOH LYONS

A Grand Champion Show Bull.

He was by King Joh from a 33.63 lb. daughter of King Lyons.

His eleven nearest dams average 32.15 lb. butter in A. R. O. work.

Our herds are under State and Federal Supervision and contain 120 head.

Let us sell you a son of Colonel Joh Lyons or some good females bred to him.

L. N. MACK & SON—FLOYD MACK,
Montrose, Pennsylvania

Spring Brook Farm

is now headed by

KING SADIE VALE
HENGerveld
ORMSBY

a proven sire of great merit.

He is a grandson of King Korndyke Sadie Vale and Sir Veeman Hengerveld and his dam produced 1,085.6 lb. butter, 24,050 lb. milk in a year.

His offspring inherit his own splendid individuality and are bound to please you.

C. F. GILES

Apalachin New York
Tioga County



CREAMELLE KORNDYKE
KONIGEN

our senior herdsire, is a show bull of superior excellence. Study his type and conformation.

His daughters inherit his desirable characteristics, are producers and are bred to KING ORMSBY ENDERCAMP—ho by King of the Ormsbys from a 904 lb. year record daughter of Judge Segis.

Willow Brook Herd is ACCREDITED.

A. L. BOWELL & SON
Thompson Penna.

This Accredited Herd

contains animals that will please you from either the Type or Productive Standpoint. There are granddaughters of King of the Pontiacs, Colantha Johanna Lad and King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje.

Members of this herd have produced over 12,000 lb. milk in a year.

Herd Bull: KING ORMSBY ENDERCAMP by King of the Ormsbys from a 904-lb. year record dam.

Correspondence answered promptly.

E. R. GELATT & SON

R. D. 1, Thompson, Pa.



IDYLLWILDE KORNDYKE

DIONAGEN

my junior herdsire, is from a 31.36 lb. junior four-year-old, whose dam made 31.3 lb. butter in 7 days and was from a 30.5 lb. cow. There's Production Plus Transmission for you. His individuality is the best, so are his sons and daughters. Prices Right.

A. E. ROBINSON

Susquehanna Co. Montrose, Pa.

In C. T. A. Work

a member of this herd produced 12,321 lb. milk, 391 lb. FAT in 8 months.

22 sisters of our senior herdsire averaged in year test over 20,000 lb. milk and 900 lb. butter.

A Sister of our junior herdsire made a World's Record in the 10 months division.

The Herd is under State and Federal Supervision and passed a CLEAN TEST.

Will sell Cows, Heifers or Calves.

Raymond D. Strickland
R. D. Nicholson, Pa.
Susquehanna Co.

IN MIFFLIN COUNTY

A registered Holstein is owned by A. C. Yoder, led the Mifflin County Testing Association during March by the production of 62.6 lb. fat, 2,158 lb. milk. A registered Jersey, owned by E. J. Harshbarger, was second with 60 lb. A grade Holstein of the R. N. McCollough herd was third and a registered Holstein of the McClay and Peachy herd was fourth with 52.7 lb. fat. The Harshbarger herd led for high average with 34.9 lb. fat.

During March twenty-eight herds containing 273 cows in milk were tested of which thirty-one cows made over 40 lb. fat and seventeen exceeded 1,200 lb. milk. Eleven cows were sold, eight because of unprofitability. Two purebred Holstein bulls were purchased by members of the association.

S. Rupert Harshbarger, of McVeytown, Pa., tester of this association, reports that one township in his district is already signed up 90% for an area tuberculin test and that cattle owners in other townships are engaged in circulating and signing petitions for similar work.

FINSTER HAS GOOD COWS

Roy N. Finster, of Eldora, Iowa, had the high herd in the Hardin County Testing Association which closed its third years work, February 28th. This herd of purebreds averaged 13,957 lb. milk, 500.4 lb. fat, the average feed cost was \$93.41 and their average profit over cost of feed was \$100.61.

The biggest producer was Korndyke Jewel Tirania, of the Finster herd with 20,968 lb. milk, 740.8 fat. She returned a net profit over cost of feed of \$178.67. It is interesting to know that the high two-year old was sired by one of her sons. This heifer produced 487.6 lb. fat.

MILKED THREE TIMES DAILY

The leader of the 353 cows tested in the Denmark, Wisconsin Testing Association during March, was a registered Holstein, owned by Harry Hansen, of Denmark. She is credited with 2,147 lb. milk, 81.6 lb. fat on three milkings a day. Mr. Hansen had ten cows on the honor list.

The leading herd consisted of thirteen registered Holsteins their average being 1,388 lb. milk, 44.1 lb. fat on three milkings a day. It was owned by Lawrence J. Larsen, also of Denmark.

HIGH HERD AND COW

A herd of purebred Holsteins owned by C. E. Warford and Son, of Maple Park, Illinois, led the Kane County No. 2 dairy herd improvement association by averaging 12,226 lb. milk, 415 lb. butterfat during the past year. The high cow made 15,082 lb. milk, 540 lb. fat.

"There are two sides to every question," proclaimed the sage.

"Yes," said the fool, "and there are two sides to a sheet of flypaper, but it makes a mighty big difference to the fly which side he chooses."

Seven Day Milk Records

made in

Log Cabin Herd

629.6 lb. as a 4-year-old
564.3 lb. as a 3-year-old
436.6 lb. as a 2-year-old
435.1 lb. as a 2-year-old
409.6 lb. as a yearling

By Daughters of one bull.

They are bred to a son of

YANKEE LEFA, 32.09 lb. butter, 568.8 lb. milk in 7 days, she by Duteland Colantha Sir Inka.

Log Cabin Herd is Accredited, and has never housed a reactor.

RALPH C. JACKSON

Conneaut Lake, Pennsylvania

IN ORWELL RIDGE HERD

THERE ARE DAUGHTERS OF



WALKER LYONS COLANTHA

whose 17 nearest dams averaged 31.17 lb. butter in 7-day test.

This herd is ACCREDITED. What are your wants?

JAMES E. EASTMAN

R. D. 2 Rome, Pa.

For Sale!

Purebred
Holstein-Friesian
Heifer Calves

by a son of

King of the
Johanna Lads

from a 30-lb. dam.

Come or write

E. B. BENNETT OF DREW BROS.,

THE OLD HOME FARM

Allamuchy, New Jersey

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

NEWS FROM MAPLE GROVE

Frank Jones, manager of the Maple Grove Stock Farm reports the sale of six yearling heifers and a young bull to R. W. Agan, of Rensselaer County, New York. Maple Grove Stock Farm is located at Centerville, Crawford County, Pa., and Maple Grove Herd has been accredited a number of years. Because of this fact and also because the herd is noted for production there seems to be a good demand for its surplus stock. Many of the animals are of Glista blood as two sons of Glista cows were obtained from the Cornell University herd and their daughters and granddaughters constitute the younger members of the herd. As many of our readers are aware, all the cattle in Crawford County were recently tuberculin tested for the second time and passed 99.2% clean, a remarkable showing.

BUYING STOCK HERE

W. J. Murphy, publisher of the *Minneapolis Tribune* now has around 100 head of Holsteins on his farm in Wilkin County, Minn. This includes about 30 purebreds.

Wilkin County farmers have been buying purebred animals of several breeds lately. Mangskau Bros. of Breckenridge bought a Holstein bull. J. Riser of Nashua also bought a Holstein bull while C. Y. Austin and Mr. Mace, also of Nashua bought another young Holstein sire in partnership. Sneider Bros. of Tintah, purchased a bull. Dan F. Willard, of Kent bought seven purebred Holstein cows and Jake Casper of the same town, purchased six. Quite a number of dairymen have added grade Holsteins to their herds.

BOUGHT ENTIRE HERD

Five purebred herds are enrolled in the Tama County Cow Testing Association, the latest addition being L. E. Brown, of Toledo, Iowa, who has just purchased a purebred Holstein herd. One of his cows has a record of producing 333.75 lb. butter in a year as a two-year-old, while another is credited with 465 lb. butter as a mature cow. The high herd for January consisted of Holsteins owned by Robert Mitchell, with an average of 44.4 lb. fat; the high cow produced 58.4 lb. fat and was owned by J. E. Raudabaugh.

The negro minister was trying to impress his hearers with the shame and remorse felt by the prodigal son, and with his desire to cast away his wicked doings:

"Dis young man got to thinking about his meanness and his misery, and he tuk off his coat and frowed it away. And den he tuk off his vest and frowed dat away. And den he tuk off his shirt and frowed dat away too. And den he come to hisself."

Getting business is like courting a girl—you must offer the right kind of goods and keep on calling.

ACCREDITED BUT LOW PRICED

The accredited Holstein herd owned by Amsden Brothers, of Cuba, New York, has an enviable reputation for both individuality and production. Some of the older cows are daughters of Dutchland Sir Hengerveld Colantha, a son of Colantha Johanna Lad from a daughter of Pietertje Hengerveld's Count DeKol. In this issue the Amsden Brothers are advertising a young bull calf from Amsden Hartog Colantha, a cow that, in twice a



AMSDEN HARTOG COLANTHA
Milked twice a day she produces 75 lb. daily. Owned by Amsden Brothers, Cuba, New York.

day milking, has produced 75 lb. of milk daily. As her picture indicates she is a large, light-colored cow, straight on the back, and is evidently a big producer. One of her sisters in yearly test produced 21,142 lb. milk, 1,084.36 lb. butter.

The sire of the calf the Amsdens offer is King Echo Sylvia Colantha Spofford. His dam as a five year old produced 647.6 lb. milk, 29.99 lb. butter in a week and then, exactly a year later made 700.0 lb. milk, 30.55 lb. butter in seven days. The sire of this young bull is Sir Champion Sylvia, he by Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac from a 30 lb. daughter of the twice 37 lb. cow, Belle Model Johanna 2d. The seven nearest dams of Sir Champion Sylvia have records that average 35.43 lb. butter.

The young bull calf is described as being light in color and a very nice individual in every way. All registry and transfer papers will be furnished and the price \$40.00 crated is certainly very low for an animal of his breeding and quality. Amsden Brothers report that they also have some other nice bull calves on hand and are making very low prices in order to move them promptly.

SOUTH DAKOTA TESTING

A purebred Holstein owned by Crothers & Son, of Badger, headed the South Dakota Testing Associations in March by producing 100.60 lb. fat. A purebred Holstein owned by Guy McKibben, of Webster, was second with 75.85 lb. fat, 2,107.2 lb. milk. A grade owned by Roy Spurling was third with 70.23 lb. fat and another purebred owned by Rohdo & Rogness was fourth with 66.95 lb. fat, 1,674 lb. milk.

Holstein herds also obtained the first four places, the leaders owned by E. H. Baldwin, of Clark, averaging 49.01 lb. fat, 1,539.1 lb. milk. In the nine associations there were 2,487 cows tested and they averaged 688.8 lb. milk, 26.21 lb. butterfat.

PRICED LOW

For Quick Sale!

Four Yearling Heifers well grown and well marked, daughters of KING ARTIS WACONDA, a grandson of King Korndyke Sadie Vale from a 30 lb. cow that made a World's Record in yearly work.

A three months old calf by the same bull.

All from heavy milking dams.

Also a yearling bull by COLONEL JOH LYONS from a daughter of King Hengerveld Hartje.

S. T. WITMER
UNION DEPOSIT, PENNA.
Dauphin County



ELNORA KING PONTIAC VON HENGERVELD

102 lb. milk in a day; 34.89 lb. butter, 673.1 lb. milk in 7 days. Now twelve years old—notice her type and producing capacity.

She is bred to
SIR CHAMPION SYLVIA
whose 7 nearest dams average 35.43 lb. butter in official work.

We offer calves, either sex, carrying May Echo Sylvia blood.

HERD ACCREDITED.

GLENN L. WARNER
Cuba, R. D. 5 Allegany Co., N. Y.

Only \$40

with all papers and crated!

Bull calf, born March 10, 1925, light in color, a nice individual in every way.

DAM: Amsdale Hartog Colantha a granddaughter of Colantha Johanna Lad. She has milked 75 lb. daily at twice-a-day milking.

SIRE: King Echo Sylvia Colantha Spofford a son of Sir Champion Sylvia and Sadie Butter Girl Spofford 700.7 lb. milk, 30.55 lb. butter in 7 days.

Herd Accredited.

Amsden Brothers
Cuba, Allegany Co., New York

VIRGINIA TECH DAIRY CLUB
HOLDS JUDGING CONTEST

The Virginia Tech Dairy Club, a students' organization at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, held its Annual Dairy Stock Judging Contest March 27, assisted by members of the Dairy Husbandry Department.

The contest was superintended by J. W. Garrett, President of the club; R. L. Torreyson, and B. F. Stakes, all three of whom were members of the college judging team at the last National Dairy Show.

The contestants judged two rings each of Jersey, Guernsey and Holstein-Friesian cattle with the following result: S. O. Sullivan, Jr., 1st (score 839 points); D. E. Rook, 2d (score 777 points); Geo. Chlinger, 3d (score 775 points); S. J. Dawson, 4th, (score 771 points); E. S. Harrison, 5th, (score 768 points); G. Bowman, 6th, (score 767 points); B. M. Arrington, 7th, (score 766 points); F. H. Jackson, 8th, (score 757 points). The highest possible score was 900 points.

These eight men will be trained by the instructors of the Dairy Husbandry Department of this college during the spring and summer, and from them will be selected a team to represent the college and state at the National Dairy Judging Contest to be held during the National Dairy Exposition at Indianapolis, Indiana next October.

This contest is only one of the activities made possible by the Dairy Club at this college. It has been successful in conducting Dairy Cattle Show Ring Exhibitions, extensive exhibitions of dairy products and machinery in conjunction with other agricultural clubs of the college; it has worked with the Virginia State Dairymen's Association in helping conduct their conventions; it is interested in the present state campaign to increase the consumption of dairy products; and at the completion of each college year it publishes an annual in which it includes all the club activities for the past year.

The club expresses its desire to hear from any other college in the country having clubs of this nature or from those planning to organize such a club. Annuals will also be sent to anyone upon application, and the officers will be pleased to give any information requested.

HOLSTEIN BULL CALF AT \$50
Colantha Johanna Lad and King Korndyke Sadie Vale 40 lb. breeding.

The lucky purchaser must be prompt—

Satisfaction guaranteed. Herd Accredited.

F. C. BIGGS,

Trumansburg, New York.

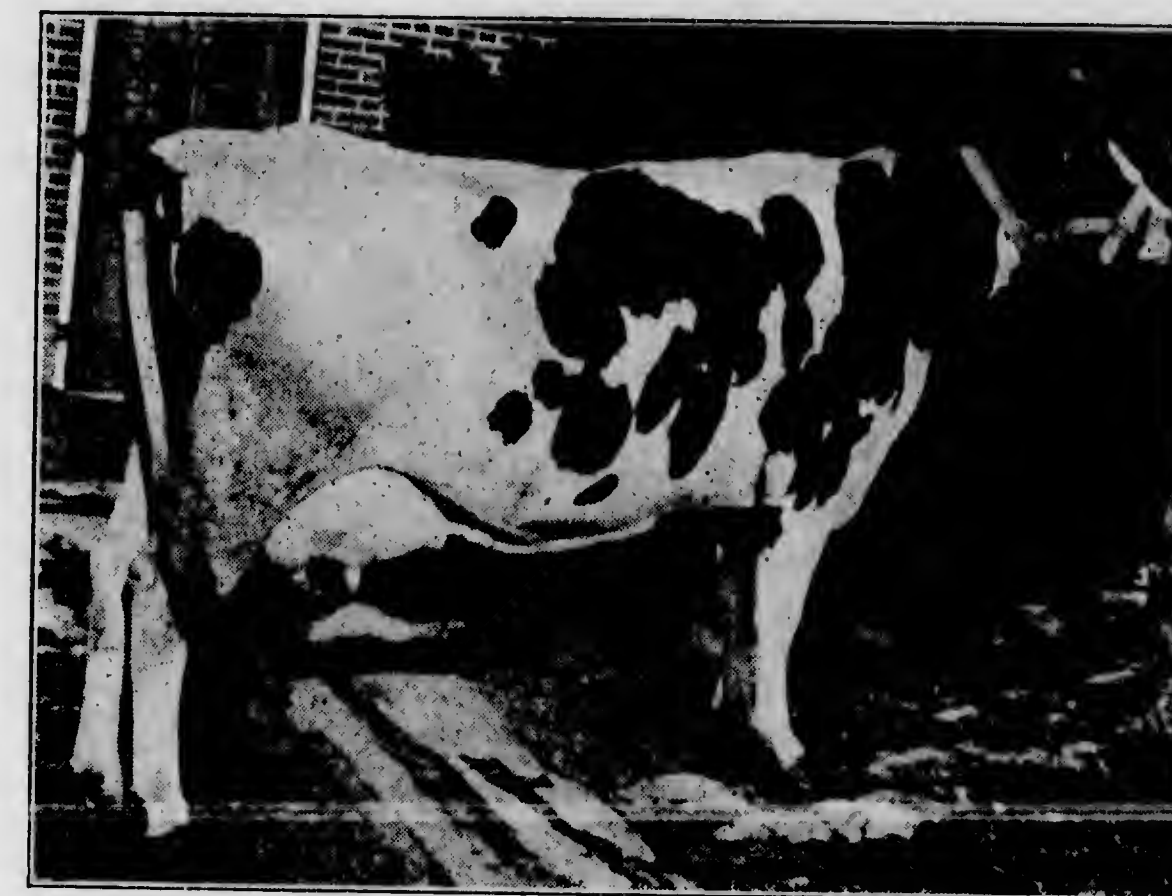
A southern colored woman calls her little boy "Prescription."
"What an odd name," someone said to her. "Why do you call him that?"
"Ah calls him dat, becuz Ah has such hahd wuk gettin' him filled."

HOLSTEIN HERD DISPERSAL

Two things—my ill health and because my farm is being sold for building lots—will cause me to sell my Holstein Herd on

THURSDAY APRIL 30, 1925

My cattle are large and big producers and include



LADY PIEBE COLANTHA PONTIAC

She led all cows enrolled in Pennsylvania C. T. A. work in January, 1924, by producing 2,430 lb. under general dairy conditions. Also a daughter of King of the Pontiacs, that has a herd record of 90 lb. milk a day. In 14 months she dropped us four calves. Three of her sons are in the sale.

DUTCH CORNER FAYNE LYONS

A 20 lb. four-year-old with a C. T. A. record of 20,042 lb. milk in a year.

The senior herdsire is KING ORMSBY NELL VIOLA by one of the best sons of King of the Ormsbys from a record granddaughter of the noted show bull Paul Calamo Korndyke.

Herd is under State and Federal Supervision and has passed a CLEAN Test. Animals are sold subject to the Standard 60 day Retest Privilege.

All the cattle, horses, mules and farm implements will be sold. This is a complete dispersal sale.

W. H. WERTZ

R. D. 1

PENNSYLVANIA

CAMP HILL

Four Miles from Harrisburg on the Gettysburg Highway

HE LIKES CHICKENS—SHE,
STOCK

Mr. and Mrs. Emil Schuman of Middleton, Wisconsin have a herd of good cattle and also a big flock of purebred White Rocks. Recently Mr. Schuman was congratulated on the appearance of a pen of excellent Holstein heifer calves. When asked how he cared for the animals he said that he knew very little about them as Mrs. Schuman was the calf feeder. A few years ago they changed duties, Mr. Schuman taking charge of the poultry and his wife the young calves. This novel arrangement worked out to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Mrs. Schuman says she feeds the calves a ration composed of forty pounds of ground oats, forty pounds of bran, ten pounds of oil meal, ten pounds of corn and one pound of salt. The amount they get of this ration depends upon their size and appetite. Some whole milk is fed and they have all the fresh water they care to drink.

GOOD IDAHO HERD

In 1912 H. J. Wartchow of Idaho Falls, purchased three registered Holstein heifers, at least one of which is still a member of the herd. Last November and December the Wartchow herd consisting of eight milkers, four of which were first calf heifers, averaged 1,580 lb. milk, 48.4 lb. fat. Princess, one of the foundation animals, now thirteen years old, produced 1,807 lb. milk, 58 lb. fat in December. The Wartchow Herd led the Bonneville County association and was second highest in the State of Idaho for the month.

Mr. Wartchow now has about twenty head of purebreds and has sold a number. His cows are given the best of care, and milked three times a day.

"Pa," said little Robert, "a man's wife is his better half, isn't she?"

His Father—"We are told so, my son." Little Robert—"Then if a man marries twice there isn't anything left of him, is there?"

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

FANCY POULTRY. 30 varieties; catalog free. HERMAN BLUMER, BERGER, MO.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS—Eggs for hatching, 15 for \$2. W. R. BARRY, ROCHESTER, VT.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS \$1 for 15; \$5 per 100. DAN SCHROCK, Dundee, Ohio.

2,000 **REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTES.** Photograph free. ALLEN SECHRIST, Port Trevorton, Pa.

FOR SALE—Eggs for hatching from a laying strain of Ki Wi, a chicken that cannot fly. J. D. NOAH, GREENVILLE, MICH.

BABY CHICKS of big type BRED-TO-LAY WHITE LEGHORNS. Write for price list. UPLAND POULTRY FARM, Sinking Spring, Penna.

DAY OLD CHICKS—Purebred S. C. White Leghorns from free range stock. Write for price list.

MARTIN B. SEARCH, BAPTISTTOWN, N. J.

OWEN FARM STRAIN S. C. REDS—Bred to standard type and color. Hogan tested. Chicks, \$18, hundred, May, \$16, delivered. Exhibition matings higher. LAYWELL FARM, ROUTE 3, BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

CHICKS—Hatched from our own Standard Free Range flock of S. C. W. Leghorns, 100 each. Special rates on orders of 500 or more. 100% live arrival guaranteed. E. L. BEAVER, MCALISTERVILLE, PA.

FOR SALE—BABY CHICKS AND DUCKLINGS from purebred culled stock. Prices right. Before ordering elsewhere, send for prices and circular. Bank reference. BUCHER BROS., BUCYRUS, OHIO.

TIFFANY'S SUPERIOR CHICKS THAT LIVE—Wyandottes, Reds, Rocks and Leghorns. Mammoth Pekin, Giant Rouen, Indian Runner Ducklings. ALDHAM POULTRY FARM, R 45, Phoenixville, Pa.

CHICKS—S. C. Buff and White Leghorns, \$10.50 for 100; Barred Rocks, \$12.00 for 100; White Rocks, \$15.00 for 100; Reds, \$13.00 for 100; light mixed, \$9.00 for 100; heavy \$11.00 for 100. 100% live delivery guaranteed. All good chicks. Circular free. JACOB NEIMOND, MCALISTERVILLE, PA.

ORPINGTONS, Buff, White, Black. Won at Allentown, York, Stewartstown. Eggs from these five matings. \$2.00 to \$5.00 a setting; \$10.00 hundred—prepaid—a few Baby Chicks. SUTTON'S ORPINGTON FARM, Freeland, Maryland.

BIG HUSKY CHICKS that will live and grow, the kind that will start to lay EGGS early. Purebred. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Send for free catalogue and low price list. MODEL HATCHERY & SUPPLY CO., Box 60, MONROE, IND.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

POULTRY

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS \$2 per 15; \$10 per 100. Toulouse Geese eggs, 50c each. I. S. MURPHY, TRUMANSBURG, N. Y.

SINGLE COMB BUFF MINORCAS Stock, chicks, eggs for hatching. H. J. HANSEN Berca, Ohio.

DAY OLD QUALITY CHICKS—Reds and Wyandottes our specialty, 15c. Also Rocks and Leghorns. Guaranteed delivery. Circulars free. "SUN PREP" HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

GIANT, LARGE-TYPE, HEAVY-WEIGHT WHITE ROCKS. Halback strain. Setting \$1.50; 100, \$7.00. ELLA WHITEWOOD, HUDSON, ILL.

PREVENT COCCIDIOSIS by adding coccidiosis powder to chicks' drinking water or milk. Two sizes 60c and \$1.00. Order direct. FULLER BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, ITHACA, N. Y.

BIG HUSKY CHICKS—Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Anconas. Write at once for our Special Reduced prices for April delivery. SHADY LAWN HATCHERY, ZEELAND, MICH., Box H.

FREE, 10 PUREBRED CHICKS—on advance orders. 20 varieties. 9c and up. Sires in flocks from head laying pens of Michigan. Guaranteed trapnest. 220 eggs and up. Bloodtested. Write for free circular before buying elsewhere.

BECKMANN CHICKERIES, 26 LYON, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

GIVE POBANZ'S HEN ET TA TON a trial. Tonic and Prevention for Cholera, Roup, White Diarrhea, \$1.00. Sold on money back guarantee. Will give one box of my lice salve free. I was formerly breeder and fancier of Anconas.

ERNEST POBANZ, ATKINSON, ILL. Good Agents Wanted.

BABY CHICKS—Hatched by the best system of incubation from high class bred to lay stock. Barred and Buff Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Black Minorcas, 18c each; White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, 15c each Broiler chicks, 12c each. Safe delivery guaranteed by prepaid parcel post. NUNDA POULTRY FARM, NUNDA, N. Y.

QUALITY BLOOD TESTED CHICKS—Barred and Buff Rocks, Reds, White and Brown Leghorns, Mottled Anconas. Guaranteed live delivery by prepaid parcel post. Get our prices before you place your order. PALMYRA HATCHERY, Box 3, PALMYRA, INDIANA. Member Harrison County Baby Chick Association.

PARKS PEDIGREED STRAIN BARRED ROCKS, Chicks 12c each. Special matings, 18c. Direct blood; none better; 2,000 per week, hatched strong. 100 per cent delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Bank reference. Order now. Prompt service. S. W. KLINE, Box 20, Middlecreek, Pa.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, FISHEL STRAIN, bred for heavy egg production. Select pens. Eggs, 15—\$1.50; 30—\$2.70; 100—\$8.00. F. W. ROSS, FRIEDENS, PA.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS—Buff and Black Cochins Bantams. Eggs \$5.00 per 15. O. S. RITCHIE, OAKWOOD, OHIO.



LIVE STOCK

CHESTER WHITE HOGS. Write your wants. R. L. MUNCE, CANONSBURG, PA.

ANGORA—LONG-HAIRED KITTENS OF PUREBRED stock. Maine grown pets, male or female. ORRIN J. DICKEY, BELFAST, MAINE.

PERCHERONS—Three fine young stallions at Farmers' Prices. Write, LAWRENCE FARMS, MARION, OHIO.

Pedigreed Duroc spring pigs from prizewinning stock. April, May deliver. A. J. PERKINS, Monticello, Minn.

Headquarters for Pedigreed Rabbits—Flemish Giants, New Zealand—Belgian Hares. MAIKRANZ RABBITRY, New Bethlehem, Pa.

FOXES WANTED—Old or Young Ones. Any number. Pay cash. All express charges. ROSS BROWN, Eastboga, Ala.

TOGGENBURG DOES—2 and 3 years old. Freshen in May. Prices \$25 up. Extra quality. List free. ROY S. HOLLAND, King Ferry, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Purebred Berkshire pigs from a vigorous, growthy, prolific strain. A trial will convince you they are the ideal hog for the American farmer. Write CHARLES D. KIRK, Columbiana, Ohio.

ABORTION. Dr. George Hollabush's remedy, general tonic for cows and mares will prevent abortion and make prompt breeders and correct failure to clean. Guaranteed and money refunded if not satisfactory. Write for circular. DR. GEORGE HOLLABUSH MEDICINE CO., INC., DEPT. A. FT. ATKINSON, WIS.

75 HIGH GRADE PIGS FOR SALE—35 Yorkshire and Chester cross and 40 Berkshire and Chester cross, 7 to 8 weeks old. All good husky pigs, price, \$7.75 each, express paid to your station. Also 28 Jersey Red and Berkshire cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, \$7.75 each, express paid. Will ship any number C. O. D. on your approval. No charge for shipping crates. ABERJONA FARM, Box 83, Woburn, Mass.

DOGS

BOOKING ORDERS—Pedigreed German Police Pups. Best watch and cattle dogs. Prices surprisingly reasonable. MRS. BEN SMITH, PLUM CITY, WIS.

GREAT DANE PUPS from registered stock, pedigrees furnished, females, \$35; males, \$40. MAUDE B. FAULKHAM, Middle Road, Watertown, N. Y.

YOU NEED PROTECTION—Dogs vaccinated are protected against distemper. Healthy strong pups and workers. Natural heelers. English or Welsh Shepherds. GEORGE BOORMAN, MARATHON, NEW YORK.

HAY AND STRAW

FIRST CLASS TIMOTHY HAY—With a little alfalfa. First class clover with one-third timothy. FLOCK BROS. CO., WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

SOME REAL BARGAINS IN ALFALFA DURING APRIL. Write or Wire our expense. J. A. BENSON CO., 332 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

PLANTS, SEEDS, BULBS

REGISTERED WOLVERINE OATS—Michigan's Best.

C. D. FINKBEINER, CLINTON, MICH.

GLADIOLUS—Choice introduction of Kunder, Diener and others. Write for descriptive price list. ALMON S. SAWYER, Mentor, Ohio.

MANCHU A. K. SOYBEANS, \$2 bushel; Sudan \$6 per cwt. Bags free. H. B. McKINNEY, CISCO, ILL.

REID AND GRIFFITH'S Early Dent Corn. Utility type. Clovers, Alfalfa and other farm seeds. W. G. GRIFFITH, McNabb, Putnam Co., Ill.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS—500, \$1.75; 1,000, \$3.00. Bermuda Onion Plants, 500, \$1.35; 1,000, \$2.50. Prepaid parcel post. VICKERY PLANT CO., Ennis, Texas.

FOR SALE—250 Bus. of Choice seed corn of the yellow dent variety 98% germination, 1923 crop. Write for prices and sample.

H. S. BITTNER, Greencastle, Pa.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER—Clean and certified, 10 cents per lb.; Bromus Grass guaranteed free from Quackgrass, 8 cents per lb. PURE SEED FARM, COGSWELL, N. D.

PEACH TREES—General line of fruit trees. Small fruit plants and hedges. PEACH trees our specialty. Catalog Free. Quality Stock at a Conservative Price.

THE KOKOSING NURSERY, MT. VERNON, O.

SEED POTATOES—Rural Russets. Field inspected. Less than 1% disease. Pitted and in excellent physical condition. High yielders, 1,100 bushel produced on 234 acres. Reasonable price.

R. H. DUNTLEY & SON, CORYDON, PA.

STATE TESTED FANCY ALFALFA SEED—Best grade. Red, Alsike, white and yellow blossom sweet clover, grass seed; samples and prices on request. Order early, supply limited. THE PURITY SEED FARMS, Box 188, JEROME, IDAHO.

SEED CORN—REID'S YELLOW DENT—Same type as the \$1.00 ear. Hand picked, fire dried, yield 90 bushel per acre. High germination, nubbed, shelled, and graded. \$5.00 per bushel F. O. B. mill. 10 days approval. Sacks 50c. WAVERLY MILL & ELEVATOR CO. WAVERLY, ILLINOIS.

PLANTS, SEEDS AND BULBS

POTATOES—Beauty, Bliss, Carman, Cobbler, Enormous, Heavyweight, Hustler, Mountain, Ohio, Russet, Six Weeks, Spaulding, Rose, others. CHARLES FORD, Fishers, New York.

ALFALFA SEED—90% pure \$7.50 per bushel. Hulled white sweet clover 90% pure, \$6.00 per bushel. Track here, sacks free. GEO. BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Early Gold Mine seed corn, 97% germination guaranteed. Will ship in ear if desired. \$3.50 per bushel.

JOHN MCALLISTER, BIRDS RUN, OHIO.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—Leading Varieties. Asparagus, Dewberry Flowering Shrubs. Write for illustrated catalog.

PINE WOODS NURSERY, DELMAR, DELAWARE.

ALFALFA SEED FOR SALE. Triangle, Pure Grimm and Cossack Alfalfa Seed. Home grown, hardy, tested. Postcard brings samples, folder, full information. TRIANGLE RANCH, Cottonwood, South Dakota.

GLADIOLUS, DAHLIAS AND IRIS

Dahlias, 12 mixed	\$1.00
Iris, 15 mixed	1.00
Chrysanthemums, 12 mixed	1.00
Gladiolus, 50 mixed	2.00

W. H. TOPPIN, Merchantville, N. J.

GLADIOLI—Magnificent flowers easily grown. "Rainbow Collection" of thirty bulbs, all different, many rare colors, including lavender and orange, \$1 postpaid. Send for free 24-page illustrated catalog of 150 beautiful varieties. HOWARD GILLET, Box 456, NEW LEBANON, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Wilson Soy Beans \$3.60 Bushel
Mixed Cow Peas 4.40 "
Wisconsin Certified Seed Potatoes
Cobblers \$4.25 Bag
JOSEPH E. HOLLAND, MILFORD, DEL.

PLAN BEFORE YOU PLANT—Send for our descriptive and very distinctive catalog on Fruits and Ornamentals. Our STOCK makes good or WE do. Five hundred acres of fruit and ornamental trees under cultivation.

FINGER LAKES NURSERIES, 471 Washington St., Geneva, N. Y.

SAVE MONEY ON CLOVER—Our prices are \$2.00 to \$3.00 lower than most dealers. Write us to-day for free samples of Highest Grade Home Grown Seed. Our price is surprisingly low. Get our samples and prices on Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Timothy and all Seeds. We can save you big money on your seed bill. Write for free samples, special prices and 52 page catalog.

AMERICAN FIELD SEED CO., DEPT. H. B., Chicago, Ill.

PLANTS, SEEDS AND BULBS

HULLESS OATS—We have more than we wish to use for ourselves, and offer this oats at \$2.50 per bushel of 32 lb., in seamless grain bags, F. O. B. Buffalo, as long as it lasts.

URBAN FARMS, Pine Ridge Road, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Seed Potatoes, pure white sprout, Green Mountain type or Russetts \$1.85 per 150 lb. sack F. O. B. here. Car lots shipped, draft bill lading attached, inspection allowed. Less car lots, send money order or check. GROVER-SCHULTHEIS COMPANY, INC. Hornell, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

FOR SALE—CANARIES, 1924 hatch—Pedigreed. Registered. THERESA HYLAND, ANDOVER, N. Y.

CEDAR POSTS in car lots, direct from producer. Write for prices. E. DOTY, ATLANTA, MICH.

PURE extracted clover honey, 1/2 gallon, \$1.50; gallon, \$2.75, delivered. HARRY J. BOREMAN, KATOAH, N. Y.

FURS Tanned and Made up to order. Remodeling, Dyeing and Repairing. FUR TANNERY, Mineral, Va.

WRITE—For prices on world's best homespun tobacco. Sample 10c.

TROUTT & SON, HICKORY, KY.

Your Ad. if placed in this space, would also attract attention.

CHOICE HONEY—Clover, 5 lb., \$1.15; 10 lb., \$2.20; dark, 1.00 and \$1.90. Postpaid 3d Zone. Satisfaction guaranteed. SAMUEL NILEWSKI, AMSBRY, PA.

FOR SALE—Sharpless gasoline motor milker with double unit, used but little. Dairy too small for use of milker. L. L. HARDMAN, Friendship, N. Y., R. D. 1.

PURE MAPLE SUGAR, 5 or 10 lb. cans, 27 cents; Syrup, \$2.25 gal. C. O. D. not delivered. 2 ounce cakes, boxed, 50 cents lb. M. C. DURIVAGE, Lowell, Vermont.

HONEY—Now, when colds are prevalent is the time to eat honey and keep well, 5 lb. pail choice buckwheat, delivered, \$1.00. SWEET CLOVER APIARY, OUAQUAGA, N. Y.

NATURAL RED LEAF TOBACCO, direct to consumer, prepaid; best grade. Five pounds, \$1.75; 10 lb. \$3.25. Smoking, 5 lb. \$1.25; 10 lb. \$2.25. W. B. ADAMS, SHARON, TENN. Reference, Bank of Sharon.

CEMETERY MEMORIALS from Vermont marble and granite. Reduced prices. Artistic designs. Send for our new catalogue. THE TEMPLE BROTHERS, RUTLAND, VERMONT.

UNLEACHED HARDWOOD ASHES improves meadows, pastures, orchards, wheat, oats, corn, lawns, flower gardens. Free Circular. Agents wanted. GEORGE STEVENS, PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO, CANADA.

WEAVER'S SUPPLIES. We manufacture Jute Roving, Cotton Roving, Rug Filler, Carpet Warp, Chenille Selvage, etc., and can quote low prices. R. L. MCCREADY, WARP COMPANY, 1216 FULTON BUILDING, PITTSBURGH, PA.

30,000 CHICKS KEYSTONE CHICKS

Weekly, a licensed veterinarian has certified to be free from contagious diseases.

They can be safely shipped into any state within mailing distance, Bred right, hatched right, and shipped right.
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns. Barred Plymouth Rocks
S. C. Reds, Minorcas, Black Jersey Giants and Broilers
10c each and up

Hatched by men with 15 years' experience in one of the largest and most modern hatcheries in the state. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Prepaid to your door. Member I. B. C. Association. Fine catalogue free.

THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY BOX 36 RICHFIELD, PA.
(The old reliable plant) Leaders since 1910

FOR ONLY \$50

Choice Bull Calf

Born December 1, 1924
Evenly marked, good
every way

Sire: GRAND CHAMPION
SEGIS 2d. His dam made over
37 lb. butter in 7 days as a four-
year-old; his seven nearest tested
dams average 32.8 lb.

Dam: SEGIS SUNNYMEDE
ALBINA, 8,820 lb. milk, 309.4 lb.
butterfat in 190 days of C. T. A.
work as a three-year-old. A cow
of good size and conformation, a
nice milker with an exceptionally
well shaped udder.

This herd is ACCREDITED

DE WITT GRIFFING

Heart Lake Pennsylvania
Susquehanna Co.

THE KIND WE LIKE



Ideal Konigen Creamelle Fayne

The youngest daughter of Dutchland
Konigen Creamelle Boy and the 30 lb.
cow Pietje Alcartra Fayne, 707.7 lb.
milk in a week.

She is full sister to our herd sire
IDEAL KING CREAMELLE

(The Bull with an Ideal Dam.)

For Sale: Her son, born November 3,
1924, sired by a son of Walker Korndyke
Copia. Price, \$150.00.

CECIL L. A. RESSEGUIE

Ideal Farm Kingsley, Pa.
Four Clean Tests without a Reactor.

100 ENVELOPES

and 200 5½x8½ Note
or Lettersheets,

printed with your name and
address and postpaid to you,
\$1.00. Send \$1.00 for one
year's subscription to our farm
and home journal and 25c extra
to pay postage and get a trial
box of stationery free. Send
cash with order to

Fletcher's Farming

Hondo, Texas

Statement of the ownership, management, etc.,
required by the Act of Congress of August
24, 1912, of THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND
DAIRYMAN, published semi-monthly at Harris-
burg, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1925.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF DAUPHIN.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the
state and county aforesaid, personally appeared
G. H. TRUCKELL, who, having been duly
sworn according to law, deposes and says that
he is the Editor of THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER
AND DAIRYMAN, and that the following is, to
the best of his knowledge and belief, a true
statement of the ownership, management, (and
if a daily paper, the circulation) etc., of the
aforesaid publication for the date shown in the
above caption, required by the Act of August
24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws
and Regulations, printed on the reverse side of
this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the pub-
lisher, editor, managing editor, and business
manager are:

Publisher, THE BENN-CHESTER PUBLISHING
COMPANY, Harrisburg, Pa.

Editor: G. H. TRUCKELL.

Managing Editor, not any.

Business Manager, E. M. SNYDER, Lemoyne,
Pa.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and
addresses of individual owners; or, if a cor-
poration, give its name and the names and
addresses of stockholders owning or holding
1 per cent or more of the total amount of
stock).

OWNER: THE BENN-CHESTER PUBLISHING
COMPANY.

STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BENN-CHESTER PUB-
LISHING COMPANY are:

EUGENE B. BENNETT, New Haven, Con-
necticut.

G. H. Truckell, Harrisburg, Pa.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, Harrisburg, Pa.

J. H. Campbell, Harrisburg, Pa.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees,
and other security holders owning or holding
1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds,
mortgages, or other securities are: (If there
are none, so state.) There are no bonds,
mortgages, or other securities outstanding
against THE BENN-CHESTER PUBLISHING COM-
PANY.

4. That the two paragraphs next above,
giving the names of the owners, stockholders
and security holders, if any, contain not only
the list of stockholders and security holders as
they appear on the books of the company, but
also, in cases where the stockholder or security
holder appears upon the books of the company
as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation,
the name of the person or corporation for whom
such trustee is acting, is given; also that the
said two paragraphs contain statements em-
bracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as
to the circumstances and conditions under
which stockholders and security holders who
do not appear upon the books of the company
as trustees, hold stock and securities in a
capacity other than that of a bona-fide owner;
and this affiant has no reason to believe that
any other person, association or corporation has
any interest direct or indirect in the said stock,
bonds or other securities than as so stated by
him.

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME,
this 31st day of March, 1925.

G. H. TRUCKELL,
Editor.
[SEAL] RAE FREIBERGER, NOTARY PUBLIC.
My commission expires March 6, 1927.

HOW MANY LAPS?

A maid entered a suburban bus,
And grasped a leather strap,
And every time they hit a hole
She sat in a different lap.
The holes grew deeper, the jerking worse,
Till at last she gasped with a smile,
"Will someone kindly tell me, please,
How many laps to a mile?"

Pat (on shipboard)—"And what are
yez goin' ter do whin yez git to Amer-
ica?"

Mike—"Take up land."

Pat—"Indade, an' 'ow much?"

Mike—"Oh, a shovelful at a toime."



THE KIND WE RAISE

They are bred to
MODEL DARIUS KING SEGIS

son of the famous Clara Clothilde
Lyons, 639.8 lb. milk in 7 days, 20-
771.2 lb. milk, 723.4 lb. butter in 10
months as a senior two-year-old.

FRED B. KEENEY
Wyoming Co. Laceyville, Pa.
This herd is ACCREDITED.

Build Your Herd

From Accredited Stock.

We offer you

a fine lot of young animals

YEARLING HEIFERS

HEIFER CALVES

BULL CALVES

from profit producing cows of the
great GLISTA Family.

(Glitsas made Cornell University
famous.)

Rockbottom Prices.

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

F. JONES, Manager,

R. D. 4, Crawford Co., Centerville,
Pa.



CHANGELING TIDY ABBEKERK HILDA

A former member of this herd.

She was by Changeling Butter Boy
from a daughter of Tidy Abbecker
Prince.

The present herd, which includes a
number of her descendants, averaged
9,124.2 lb. milk, 315.6 lb. butterfat in
a year of C. T. A. work.

Herd under State and Federal Super-
vision, latest test CLEAN.

RAY J. SABIN
Spencer, R. D. 2. Tioga Co., N. Y.

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN

Published in the Interest of Breeders and Dairymen Everywhere

OFFICES: EVANGELICAL BUILDING
BOX 110, HARRISBURG, PA.

AMATEUR PICTURE CONTEST

To the Breeders and Dairymen:

Send us pictures of your good Holsteins. We are offering One Hundred One
Dollars in prizes for the Twenty Best Amateur Pictures received.

We will pay Twenty-five Dollars for the first Prize Picture, Fifteen Dollars for
the second Prize Picture, Ten Dollars for the third Prize Picture. Other prizes as
follows:

\$101.00 IN CASH PRIZES

Twenty-five Dollars for the first Prize Picture	\$25.00
Fifteen Dollars for the second Prize Picture	15.00
Ten Dollars for the third Prize Picture	10.00
Five Dollars each for the next four Prize Pictures	20.00
Three Dollars each for the next five Prize Pictures	15.00
Two Dollars each for the next eight Prize Pictures	16.00
One Hundred One Dollars in all	\$101.00

Join in the contest by sending a picture of your best Holsteins. Let us show our
readers the kind of cattle you own and breed. You are just as likely to receive the
Twenty-five Dollars First Prize as anyone. Surely you ought to be able to win at
least one of the prizes.

Only pictures of mature cows will be accepted. The name and address of the
sender should be marked plainly on the back of each picture.

Pictures of single animals should be marked with the name and number of the
animal. Group pictures should be accompanied with a letter, telling something about
the animals or the herd of which they are a part.

Not more than two pictures will be accepted from the same contestant, one of
which must be of a single animal and the other a group of animals. All Prize Pic-
tures will be published with a story of the herd.

All subscribers to *The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman* are eligible to participate
in this contest. If you are not a subscriber send in your subscription with the pic-
tures. Join the Contest and win a prize.

Very truly yours,

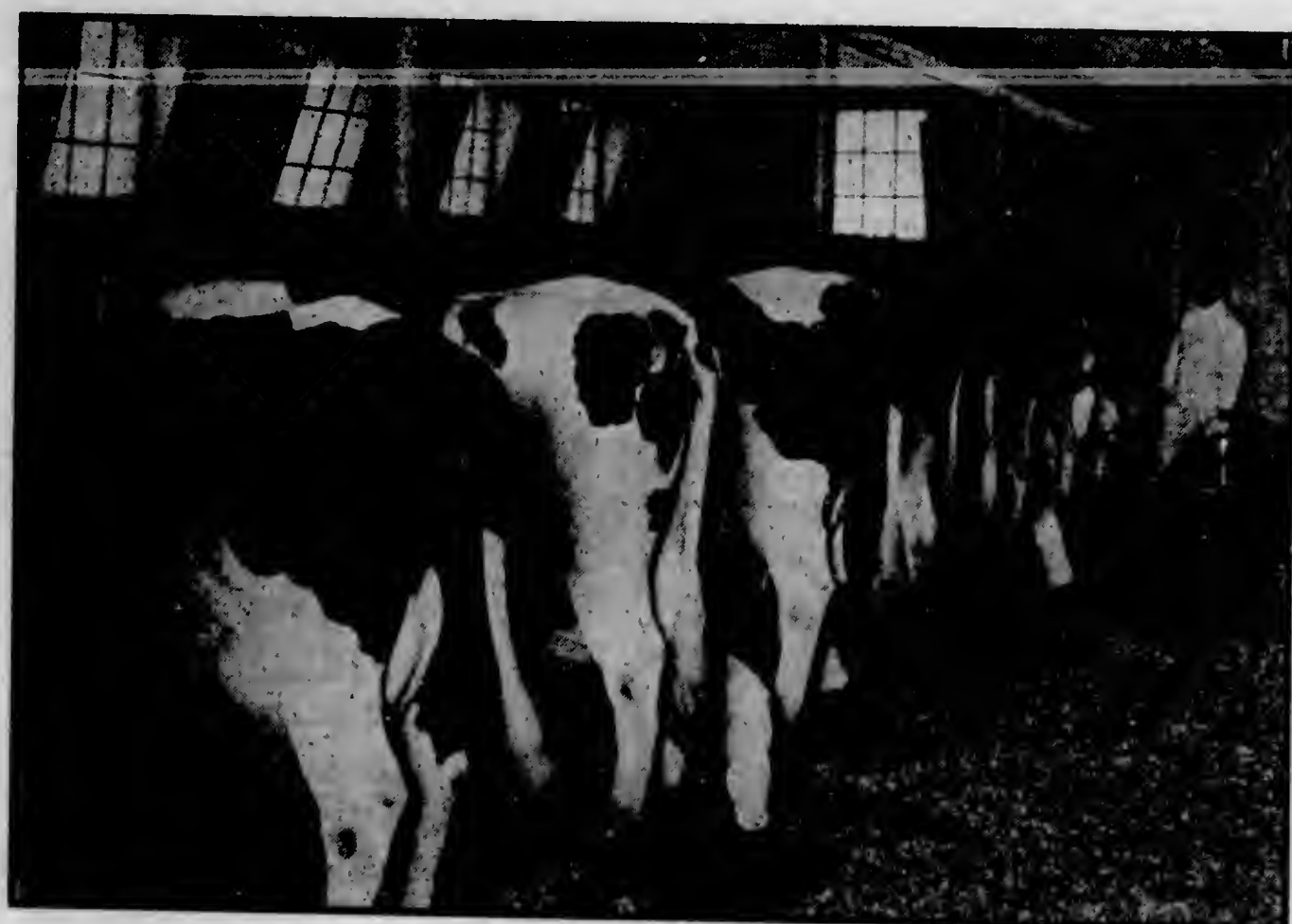
THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

Brownwood Farms' Reduction Sale

One of Trumbull County's Highest Producing Holstein Herds

TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1925, at 11 A.M.

Having leased one of our farms, we are forced to sell 40 head, among which are 20 fresh cows, 7 yearlings and 10 calves. Nine of these females are closely related to a 25-lb. three-year-old. Two are daughters of a 1,000-lb. bull, nine are by a 1,200-lb. bull and seven by a 38-lb. son of King Valdessa Pontiac.



The dams represent famous blood lines--- King Segis, King of the Pontiacs, King Ona, FINDERNE PRIDE FAYNE, etc., etc., and have records up to 1,035 lb. butter and 26,000 lb. milk.

The average production of this herd for 1924 per milking cow, based on sales only, with no allowance for shrinkage or calf feeding--milking only twice daily--was 10,700 lb. milk averaging 3.7 per cent. fat by semi-weekly test in a Pittsburgh laboratory.

Health of herd is assured by regular inspection by Federal inspector, not only for T. B. but also for other infectious diseases. In the last four annual tests there have been NO reactors.

Brownwood farms are 16 miles north of Warren with bus service through to Ashtabula. Our station is Lockwood, on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

AUCTIONEER: WALTER ANDREWS

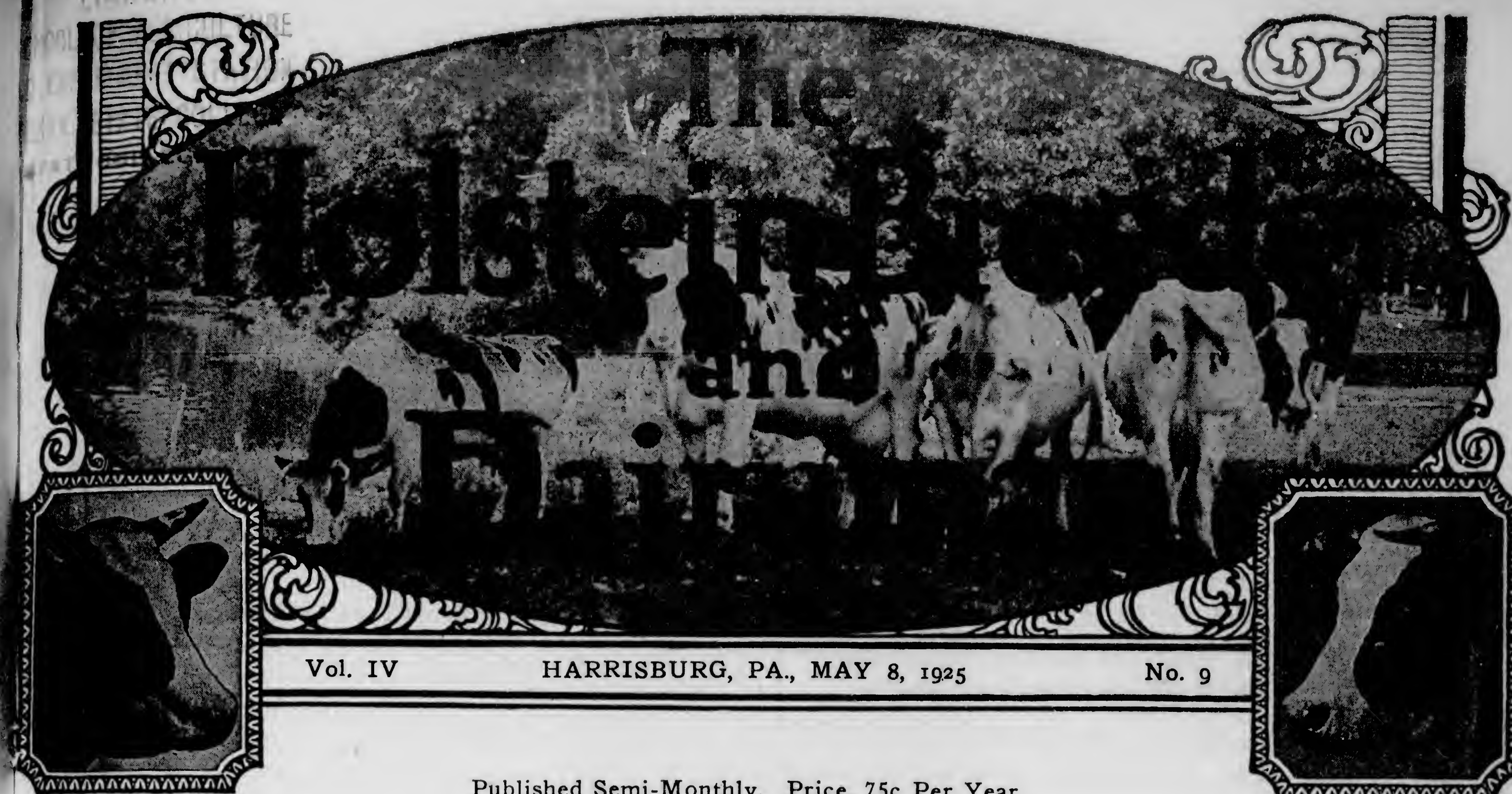
BOXMAN: HOWARD BARKER

BROWNWOOD FARMS

North Bloomfield, Ohio

ALEXANDER C. BROWN, Owner

FRED M. MACK, Supt.



Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



IN THE AFTERMATH AT SYLVDALE FARM



Entered as second-class matter April 8, 1922 at the post office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879.



At Silverwood Stock Farm

We are always pleased to show our cattle and will make prices on anything you select.

In C. T. A. work our cows produce from 12,000 lb. to 17,000 lb. milk in a year.

Individuality, Breeding and Health we can fill your wants and our prices are reasonable.

H. S. BROWN & SONS

Thompson

Susquehanna Co. Pennsylvania

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.



BURKE COLANTHA CANARY LADY

85 lb. milk in a day, 23 lb. butter in 7 days. Bred, raised, developed and tested in this herd.

Note her size, individuality, apparent constitution and capacity.

Others like her in my ACCREDITED purebred herd.

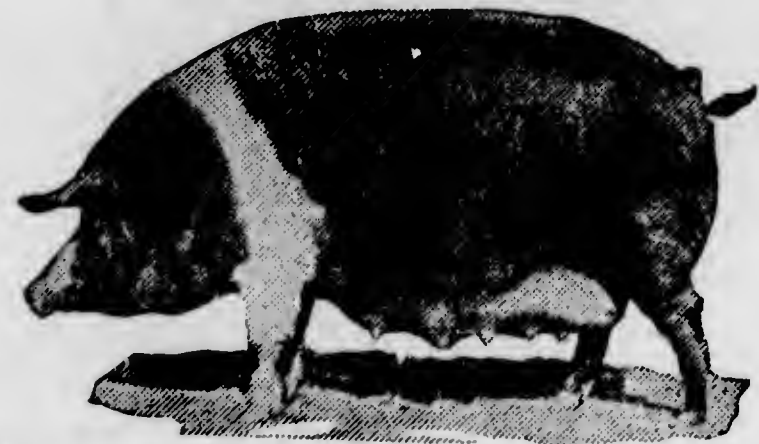
Let me show them to you and tell you my low prices.

C. F. GRIDLEY,
Candor, Tioga County, New York.

HAMPSHIRE

PROFITABLE IN THE HANDS OF ANY PRACTICAL FARMER

1918 1921
1919 1922
1920 1923



WORLD'S GRAND CHAMPIONS FOR 6 YEARS

The Hampshires have won over all breeds in the carload classes at the International at Chicago, the greatest livestock show in the world.

As usual the Hampshires not only won the grand championship, but had the heaviest carload for their age of the entire show.

Not only at the International, but at practically all of the large shows during the past few years, Hampshires have carried off the highest honors in the carload classes. These honors have been won by average farmers. The Hampshire hog and good home-grown feed have achieved the desired results.

A copy of the HAMPSHIRE ADVOCATE, the official breed paper, will be sent to you free upon request. The Hampshire Advocate Company can put you in touch with breeders who have these profitable money-making brood sows.

WRITE TO

The Hampshire Advocate Company

409 WISCONSIN AVENUE

PEORIA

ILLINOIS



My Daddy Wants to Sell
You Some Real
Holsteins!

Cows, Bred Heifers or Calves

Visitors Always Welcome.

Murray A. Miller

Sunny Lawn Stock Farm

Milton

R. D. 3

Penna.

This Herd Is ACCREDITED

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. IV

HARRISBURG, PA., MAY 8, 1925

No. 9

Sylvdale Farm

An Accredited, Purebred Holstein Dairy Establishment

SYLVDALE FARM is the name of a purebred Holstein breeding establishment situated along the shores of Cuba Lake, Allegany County, New York. It is the home of Glenn L. Warner, enterprising young Holstein breeder and farmer.

Many years ago the father of Glenn L. Warner purchased this farm and after he had paid for it, bought an adjoining farm, paid for that, and then bought a third so that he finally owned

three adjoining farms on the same road. Glenn L. Warner was born in 1891 in the house in which he now lives. When he was nineteen, he married and the young couple started for themselves on the old homestead, the senior Mr. and Mrs. Warner with a younger son moving to the next farm. Glenn Warner rented the farm from his father paying money rent for three years, and then he purchased the 147 acres and began to pay for them. When the senior Mr. Warner saw that his son and daughter-in-law were going to make good, he cancelled the rest of the indebtedness and presented the young couple with a deed to the farm, believing that they would appreciate the gift more while they were young than they would to wait until after he was dead, an example which could be followed with advantage by other fathers of young farmers.

In the fall of 1911, when he was only twenty years old, Glenn Warner purchased his first purebred Holsteins, obtaining two heifers, one a spring calf and the other about eighteen months old at time of purchase.

They were full sisters with only ten months and three days difference in their ages, daughters of Keller Butter Boy De Kol and Rose Maud De Kol. One of the heifers was Rose Maud De Kol 2d and the other was Maud Butter Boy De Kol. Rose Maud De Kol 2d, the older one, freshened the following spring dropping a nice heifer by Colantha Johanna Lad 8th, then in the herd of Elmer Blossom, who lived in sight of Sylvdale Farm. Mr.



HAROLD GLENN WARNER
His favorite beverage is Holstein milk

Warner had the privilege of breeding his stock to Colantha Johanna Lad 8th for about three years. Naturally he obtained some wonderful stock for this bull sired some of the greatest producers ever developed in southwestern New York.

The younger one of the original heifers freshened in the spring of 1913 with a heifer calf by "Colantha 8th." The oldest daughter of "Colantha 8th" was named Rose Maud Colantha, the

second one dropped in the Warner herd was given the name of Colantha Maud De Kol. When she was three years old, Rose Maud Colantha was given an official record of 611 lb. milk and over 23 lb. butter in seven days. The next winter both heifers were again tested. Rose Maud Colantha as a senior four-year-old, produced 654 lb. milk, 27.46 lb. butter in seven days and Colantha Maud De Kol was given an official record of 634.6 lb. milk, 30.46 lb. butter as a senior three-year-old, becoming the youngest thirty-pound cow in Allegany County and winning some prize money from the National Association. One heifer produced 99 lb. milk her best day and the other produced 98 lb. They were of splendid type and beautiful young cows and were later sold to R. E. Chapin & Son, of Batavia, N. Y., for \$1,500. It is said that Colantha Maud became Mr. Chapin's pet show cow. She was exhibited at several fairs and won a number of prizes.

To use on the daughters of Colantha Johanna Lad 8th, Mr. Warner purchased a half interest in King Maxie De Kol Segis. This bull was a full brother to

the noted Fancher Farm Maxie, whose record of 46.84 lb. butter, made as a four-year-old, was world's record in class at time of making and is the highest seven-day record now recorded in the Blue Book. King Maxie De Kol Segis was sired by King Aaggie Segis, by King Segis from a former world record daughter of Paul Beets De Kol. "King Maxie" was a very nicely built bull. He was used in the Warner herd



IRENE AND JUNE WARNER
A treasured picture taken several years ago



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We are always pleased to show our cattle and will make prices on anything you select.

In C. T. A. work our cows produce from 12,000 lb. to 17,000 lb. milk in a year.

Individuality, Breeding and Health we can fill your wants and our prices are reasonable.

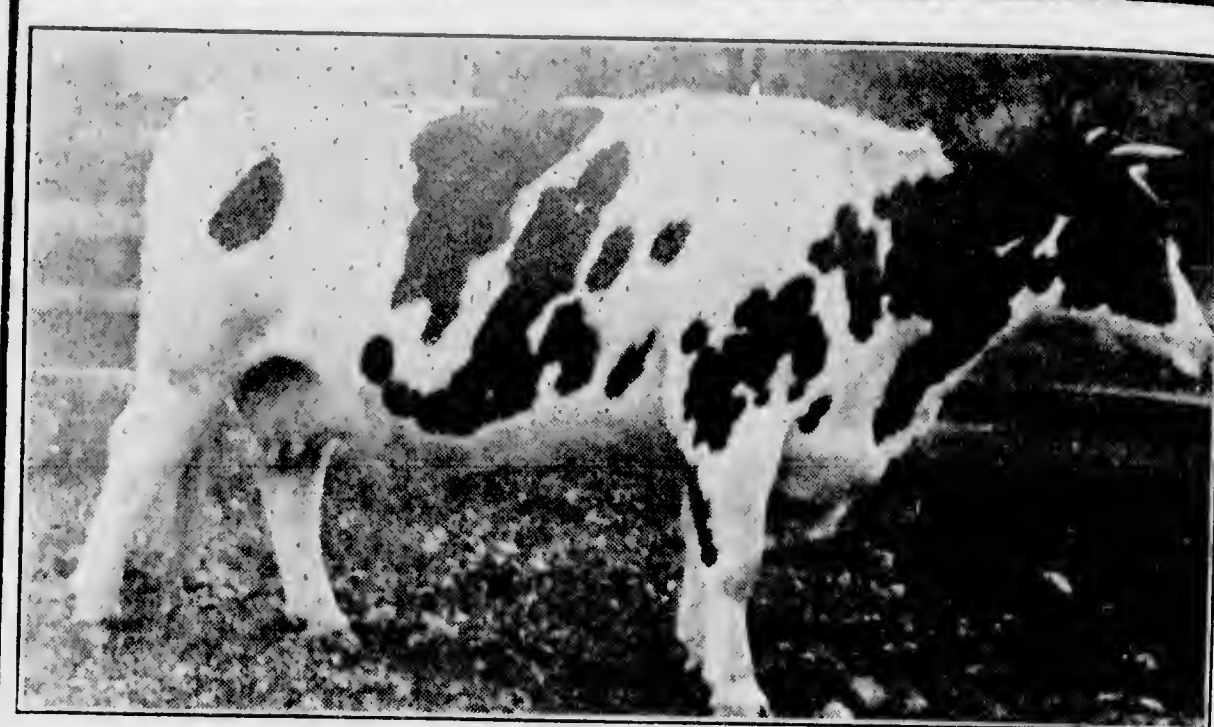
H. S. BROWN & SONS

Thompson

Susquehanna Co.

Pennsylvania

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.



BURKE COLANTHA CANARY LADY

85 lb. milk in a day, 23 lb. butter in 7 days. Bred, raised, developed and tested in this herd.

Note her size, individuality, apparent constitution and capacity.

Others like her in my ACCREDITED purebred herd.

Let me show them to you and tell you my low prices.

C. F. GRIDLEY,
Candor, Tioga County, New York.

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1920		1923

WORLD'S GRAND CHAMPIONS FOR 6 YEARS

The Hampshires have won over all breeds in the carload classes at the International at Chicago, the greatest livestock show in the world.

As usual the Hampshires not only won the grand championship, but had the heaviest carload for their age of the entire show.

Not only at the International, but at practically all of the large shows during the past few years, Hampshires have carried off the highest honors in the carload classes. These honors have been won by average farmers. The Hampshire hog and good home-grown feed have achieved the desired results.

A copy of the HAMPSHIRE ADVOCATE, the official breed paper, will be sent to you free upon request. The Hampshire Advocate Company can put you in touch with breeders who have these profitable money-making brood sows.

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You Some Real
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Cows, Bred Heifers or Calves

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Murray A. Miller

Sunny Lawn Stock Farm

Milton

R. D. 3

Penna.

This Herd Is ACCREDITED

—The—

Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. IV

HARRISBURG, PA., MAY 8, 1925

No. 9

Sylvdale Farm

An Accredited, Purebred Holstein Dairy Establishment

SYLVDALE FARM is the name of a purebred Holstein breeding establishment situated along the shores of Cuba Lake, Allegany County, New York. It is the home of Glenn L. Warner, enterprising young Holstein breeder and farmer.

Many years ago the father of Glenn L. Warner purchased this farm and after he had paid for it, bought an adjoining farm, paid for that, and then bought a third so that he finally owned

three adjoining farms on the same road. Glenn L. Warner was born in 1891 in the house in which he now lives. When he was nineteen, he married and the young couple started for themselves on the old homestead, the senior Mr. and Mrs. Warner with a younger son moving to the next farm. Glenn Warner rented the farm from his father paying money rent for three years, and then he purchased the 147 acres and began to pay for them. When the senior Mr. Warner saw that his son and daughter-in-law were going to make good, he cancelled the rest of the indebtedness and presented the young couple with a deed to the farm, believing that they would appreciate the gift more while they were young than they would to wait until after he was dead, an example which could be followed with advantage by other fathers of young farmers.

In the fall of 1911, when he was only twenty years old, Glenn Warner purchased his first purebred Holsteins, obtaining two heifers, one a spring calf and the other about eighteen months old at time of purchase.

They were full sisters with only ten months and three days difference in their ages, daughters of Keller Butter Boy De Kol and Rose Maud De Kol. One of the heifers was Rose Maud De Kol 2d and the other was Maud Butter Boy De Kol. Rose Maud De Kol 2d, the older one, freshened the following spring dropping a nice heifer by Colantha Johanna Lad 8th, then in the herd of Elmer Blossom, who lived in sight of Sylvdale Farm. Mr.



HAROLD GLENN WARNER
His favorite beverage is Holstein milk

Warner had the privilege of breeding his stock to Colantha Johanna Lad 8th for about three years. Naturally he obtained some wonderful stock for this bull sired some of the greatest producers ever developed in southwestern New York.

The younger one of the original heifers freshened in the spring of 1913 with a heifer calf by "Colantha 8th." The oldest daughter of "Colantha 8th" was named Rose Maud Colantha, the

second one dropped in the Warner herd was given the name of Colantha Maud De Kol. When she was three years old, Rose Maud Colantha was given an official record of 611 lb. milk and over 23 lb. butter in seven days. The next winter both heifers were again tested. Rose Maud Colantha as a senior four-year-old, produced 654 lb. milk, 27.46 lb. butter in seven days and Colantha Maud De Kol was given an official record of 634.6 lb. milk, 30.46 lb. butter as a senior three-year-old, becoming the youngest thirty-pound cow in Allegany County and winning some prize money from the National Association. One heifer produced 99 lb. milk her best day and the other produced 98 lb. They were of splendid type and beautiful young cows and were later sold to R. E. Chapin & Son, of Batavia, N. Y., for \$1,500. It is said that Colantha Maud became Mr. Chapin's pet show cow. She was exhibited at several fairs and won a number of prizes.

To use on the daughters of Colantha Johanna Lad 8th, Mr. Warner purchased a half interest in King Maxie De Kol Segis. This bull was a full brother to

the noted Fancher Farm Maxie, whose record of 46.84 lb. butter, made as a four-year-old, was world's record in class at time of making and is the highest seven-day record now recorded in the Blue Book. King Maxie De Kol Segis was sired by King Aaggie Segis, by King Segis from a former world record daughter of Paul Beets De Kol. "King Maxie" was a very nicely built bull. He was used in the Warner herd

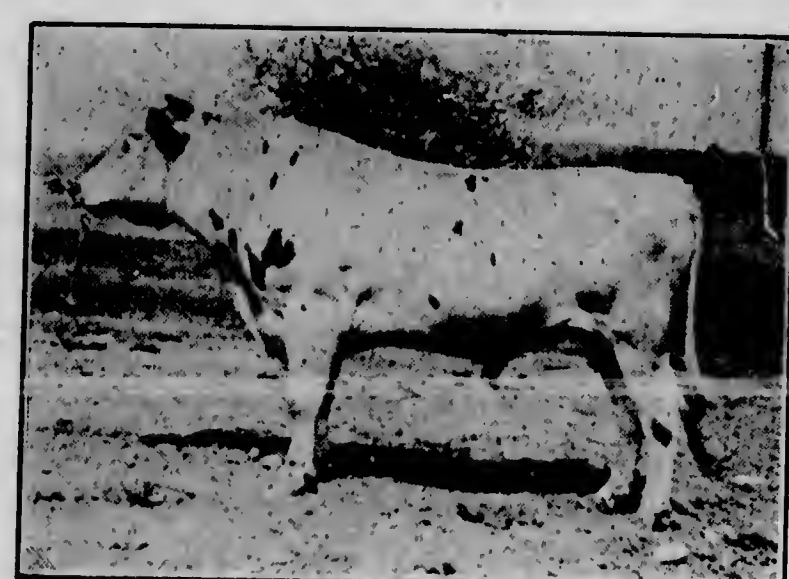


IRENE AND JUNE WARNER
A treasured picture taken several years ago

INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

until he was four years old and was then sold to head a Holstein herd in New Jersey. His daughters are scattered all over the United States. Some of them have very creditable records; several over 30 lb. and one is in year test and expected to make more than 27,000 lb. milk, 1,200 lb. butter. The records made by the daughters of "King Maxie" in the Warner herd were made just under plain farm conditions as the only help Mr. Warner had at that time was his wife who did what she could around the barn as well as attending to her household duties. Despite the fact that they had little preliminary fitting the daughters of "King Maxie" averaged 3.7% fat in their official work.

About four weeks ago Mr. Warner went to Canada and after examination of the Hardy herd, selected Sir Champion Sylvia for a herdsire and named his establish-



SIR CHAMPION SYLVIA
Head of the Sylvdale Herd

ment Sylvdale Farm. This bull's pedigree shows a combination of great records. His sire, Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac is esteemed as one of the greatest Holstein sires ever developed. He was from May Echo Sylvia, 41 lb. butter in seven days, 1,005.8 lb. milk in a week. There was only one May Echo Sylvia and her performances are too well known to repeat here. She was by Inka Sylvia Beets Posch from May Echo Verbelle. May Echo Verbelle has a seven-day record of 28.89 lb. made as a ten-year-old and as an eight-year-old is credited with producing 702 lb. milk in seven days. Her dam, May Echo, has a seven-day record of 31.34 lb. butter and a year record of 1,042.05 lb. butter.

"Champ" was sired by Spring Farm Pontiac Cornucopia, whose dam, K. P. Pontiac Lass, was the first cow to make 44 lb. butter in seven-day test.

Sir Champion Sylvia was from Belle Model Champion Sylvia, 30.29 lb. butter, 550.2 lb. milk. She was by Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac and from Belle Model Johanna 2d, a cow that two different years produced over 37 lb. butter in seven-day test. The three

nearest dams of Sir Champion Sylvia have seven-day records that average 36.21 lb. butter and his seven nearest dams average 35.43 lb.; in fact, there is almost no end to the record combinations that can be figured in his pedigree.

Sir Champion Sylvia has as yet but few tested daughters and they are junior two-year-olds that have made around 18 lb. butter and 400 lb. milk in a week. These daughters are consistent milkers with beautiful udders while the bull himself is of show quality as are his sons and daughters. "Sir Champion" has around sixty-five daughters as cows in other herds have been bred to him. Mr. Warner says sons of this bull and any daughters that are in the market are always picked up young.

Sylvdale Herd consists of 30 to 40 animals of all ages. There are about twenty milking cows, nearly all with good A. R. O. records, three being above 30 lb. in seven days, one having 34.89 lb. butter, 673 lb. milk and another averaging over 100 lb. milk a day for the week.

In regard to sires, Mr. Warner says, "I have always tried to select good sires of popular breeding and the breeding of the three sires I have used make, I believe, as fine a combination of blood lines as can be found in any herd." There are several members of this herd that deserve special mention. Sadie Butter Girl Spofford is one of the handsomest cows in the herd. Tested as a five-year-old, she made 647.6 lb. milk, 29.99 lb. butter in seven days and then, freshening exactly a year later, she produced 700.7 lb. milk, 30.54 lb. butter in seven days. Elnora King Pontiac Von Hengerveld is a thirteen-year-old cow. The picture we display was taken when she was twelve years old. Tested as a four-year-old she made 673.1 lb. milk, 34.89 lb. butter in seven days and 125.43 lb. butter in 30 days, averaging 90 lb. milk a day. Her best day's production was 102 lb. Her sire was by King of the Pontiacs from a daughter of Hengerveld De Kol and her dam, Elnora Pontiac 2d, has an official record of 578.7 lb. milk, 25.52 lb. butter. The picture shown of the older cow was taken when she was fourteen years old and there are few fourteen-year-old cows that show more type and quality.

As mentioned above Mr. Warner sold the first two purebred heifers he bred and raised. One of them went on and made quite a reputation as a show cow.

Cattaraugus Flora Colantha, another former member of the herd, was sold to Harry Yates who exhibited her at the New York State Fair where she won second prize in the aged cow class and was a member of the



ELNORA PONTIAC 2d
578.7 lb. milk, 25.52 lb. butter in 7 days.
Picture taken at 14 years old



ELNORA KING PONTIAC VON HENG-
VELD
673.1 lb. milk, 34.89 lb. butter in 7 days; 102
lb. milk in a day. Picture taken at 12
years of age



SADIE BUTTER GIRL SPOFFORD
700.7 lb. milk, 30.54 lb. butter in 7 days

first prize exhibitor's herd and of the prize winning group of four best dairy cows. A recent official bulletin, issued by Superintendent Gardner credits her with making a seven-day record as a five-year-old of 653.5 lb. milk, 33.56 lb. butter.

The Warner family consists of Glenn L., his wife, a daughter, June, now eleven years old, and a son, Harold Glenn, about eighteen months old, a healthy little fellow full of mischief. There are only four now in the family as the Warners had the misfortune to lose, about a year ago, their eldest daughter, Irene Lucille, from pneumonia.

During the year, many visitors look over the Sylvdale Herd, attracted to the neighborhood by the proximity of Cuba Lake. The state road from North Cuba



A PAIR OF SYLVDALE MATRONS

at present ends by the farm. To help advertise his business, Mr. Warner displays an attractive sign in his door yard showing a painting of the herdsire, Sir Champion Sylvia, and has received many favorable comments on his enterprise in thus calling attention to the individuality of his herdsire.

Sylvdale Herd is accredited. Mr. Warner was one of the leaders in the campaign to have all the cattle in Allegany County tuberculin tested under the area plan. This county is noted for the excellence of its dairy stock and is likely to have, in the near future, as equally a good reputation for the health of the stock as on April 1 of this year more than a third of the cattle in the county were accredited while 89.2% of the herds tested and 85.5% of the cattle tested since the campaign started were fully accredited or had passed one clean test.

Aiming to Control Bovine Tuberculosis

THE rapidity with which the cattle herds in any one county can be "cleaned up" is being exemplified in Allegany County, New York. Previous to the year 1923, only a few of the more prominent cattle breeders in this county had ever had their cattle tested. That year former Farm Bureau Manager Raymond and some of the leading farmers of the county started a campaign to have all the cattle in the county tested under the accredited plan and their arguments were so convincing that a large majority of the cattle owners signed the petition. Early the following year testing began and before the end of the year all the cattle in twelve different townships had been given

their initial test despite the fact that the indemnity fund became exhausted. From that time on there has been steady progress.

On April 1, 1925, there had been tested in Allegany County a total of 4,634 herds containing 57,181 cattle. Eighty-nine and two-tenths per cent of the herds were either on the accredited list or had passed one clean test. More than a third of the cattle in the county were accredited and practically a third of the herds. The majority of the herds tested during 1923 in the first twelve townships were accredited during 1924.

On December 1, 1924, the state authorities quarantined the entire county against the introduction of cattle that had not passed a satisfactory tuberculin test. It is very easy to see that it will not be long before Allegany County becomes a modified accredited area.

Much credit for the good work done in this county is due to owners of purebred herds who have not only paved the way by having their own herds tested but have been influential in having their neighbors sign the petitions and carry on the work. Former Farm Bureau Manager Raymond and the present County Agent Leon H. Claus have worked hard and faithfully to eradicate tuberculosis from the herds of Allegany County and to them, too, considerable credit should be given.

Venezuelan President Buys Holstein

GENERAL JUAN VICENTE GOMEZ, president of the republic of Venezuela, South America, has purchased a Holstein bull calf from the Daweswood Farm, Newark, Ohio. This calf left Newark, April 20 in care of H. W. Jones, manager of Daweswood Farm. The pair were scheduled to leave New York April 22 on the steamship Carabobo. Their destination is Maracay, Venezuela. Mr. Jones will return late in May.

General Gomez has a large ranch on which he keeps about 30,000 head of cattle and has selected this young bull as a dairy herdsire.

The calf, named Daweswood Sir Creator Pontiac, was sired by a son of Creator from one of the best daughters of King Pontiac Champion. The dam of the calf is Como Lily Pontiac De Kol with year records of 964 lb. butter, 21,419 lb. milk. She was originally raised by Alex Wilson, a dairy farmer who lives a little way north of Newark.

The transaction is of international interest, not only because the animal goes to a foreign country but also because it indicates that President Gomez, despite the exacting duties of his position, finds time to interest himself in agricultural pursuits and is a believer in improving his cattle by means of a purebred sire. Holstein breeders everywhere will welcome his Excellency to our ranks.

One Southern state, North Carolina, has more counties free from tuberculosis than has all the rest of the states in the Union put together.

Purebred meat animals cost slightly less than scrubs to raise to maturity; purebred dairy cattle cost slightly more.

A Herdsire Exchange

JAMES R. THOMAS of Meadville and Luther G. Conroe of Cambridge Springs are two Pennsylvania Holstein owners who had headed their herds with good bulls. Each of these bulls sired promising offspring and both of them were high class individuals. Mr. Thomas and Mr. Conroe were well acquainted with each others herds and decided to exchange herd bulls, thus saving two good sires for further usefulness.

Clothilde Pontiac Mead was formerly owned by Mr. Conroe and is now at the head of the Thomas herd. He is nearly all white with scattered black spots, and is very straight on the back, a rangy, dairy type bull. His sire, King Mead Netherland Pontiac is a grandson of Spring Farm King Pontiac 6th, from a granddaughter of Walker Korndyke Segis. The dam, Bessie Beauty Clothilde, is of producing strains well known in western Pennsylvania and was a very handsome individual and a big producer.

Terracelawn Hengerveld Jewel, formerly owned by Mr. Thomas, now heads the Conroe herd. He is a son of Pietertje Hengerveld Segis and his dam Terracelawn Blanche Jewel has a record of producing 423.3 lb. milk, 25.26 lb. butter in seven days. Her sire, King Pontiac Jewel, is a son of King of the Pontiacs from a 30 lb.



A PLEASING GROUP
Owned by James R. Thomas, Meadville, Pa.

daughter of Hengerveld DeKol and her dam Blanche Lyons 4th is a 30 lb. daughter of the famous foundation cow Blanche Lyons.

Mr. Conroe is a business man of Cambridge Springs and makes concrete and cement mixers. He has a herd of fifty head of which more than half are purebreds. He is going to build a dairy barn and plans to do some test work, will make long time records, believing that they more nearly show the real producing capacity of the animals. For a junior sire Mr. Conroe has a very handsome bull calf, largely white in color which he secured from the Carnation Farms. He has a good man in charge of his establishment and we expect that this herd will have considerable influence on the Holstein industry of Crawford County. It is already locally noted for the large quantity of milk produced.

Mr. Thomas is a farmer and dairyman. He has been on his present farm for about fifteen years and has been breeding purebred Holsteins practically all the time. He has between fifty and sixty head of purebred Holsteins and his oldest cow was nine years old at the time of our visit. Only a few of the milkers had had their second calf so that the Thomas herd is still growing.

Mr. Thomas prides himself on owning cattle with straight rumps and cows that do not go dry. His animals are large and evidently producers and their individuality would attract attention anywhere.

The Thomas herd was started by the purchase of a cow from a Pennsylvania breeder named Bert Custard. The price was \$150. A number of sales have been made, twenty head being disposed of in one bunch. The herd is under State and Federal supervision, and has a good record for health. In this connection it must be remembered that all the cattle in Crawford County have been tuberculin tested and the last time 99.2% passed a perfect test, a showing that few other counties in the United States can equal.

In this herd there are a number of good animals but we need only mention a few. Mr. Thomas is very proud of his oldest cow, Ruth, now nine years old, which he raised. After being in milk eight months, this cow was milking around 40 lb. daily. Another cow, Kind Boon Daisy, has given 102½ lb. milk in a day and has an official record of 661.4 lb. milk, 25.15 lb. butter. She has three daughters in the herd as well as several granddaughters.

This herd shows the influence of a former herdsire, Vinita King Pontiac Segis, a son of King Pontiac Mahomet from Vinita Anna Segis, 616.3 lb. milk, 26.47 lb. butter in seven days; 22,756.2 lb. milk, 989.72 lb. butter in a year. She was a granddaughter of King Segis from Anna De Kol, a record cow with five tested daughters.

The Thomas farm consists of 185 acres, wooded hill pasture and flat meadow land. On this farm 80 head have been carried and there was sufficient feed to take care of them. The farm is on a concrete road running from Erie and Buffalo to Oil City and Pittsburgh and is a very sightly place. The dairy barn is large and well equipped, is 106 ft. long, by 50 ft. wide and the silo is 32 ft. high and 18 ft. wide.

One of the things that attracts special attention is the concrete reservoir which has been built on the hillside. This has the capacity of 175 barrels, is about 13 ft. across and 12 ft. deep. The bottom of the reservoir is seven feet below the ground. The water is piped to the buildings and the elevation is such that the pressure will throw water about twice the height of the house. Mr. Thomas informed us that the cost of building this reservoir was around \$1,000 in addition to his own labor and that of his farm help in slack times, but he considers the money well invested, as it gives fire protection and also water in the buildings whenever needed.

Mr. Thomas is a farmer and dairyman and prides himself upon efficiency in his business. His crops show that he is a good farmer, the condition of his cattle show that he is a high class dairyman and cattle breeder. He is also quite a horseman and is very proud of his handsome driving mare, a natural pacer. Mr. Thomas, however, recognizes that the automobile has largely taken the place that used to be occupied by the horse. In his barn we saw a new Dodge truck with sides wired so that he could carry calves and small animals, another evidence of business efficiency.

Mexican Purebred Sire Campaign

LARGELY through educational methods similar to those used in the United States, the Republic of Mexico is planning to improve its livestock. The Mexican activities will center on the use of purebred sires for all classes of domestic animals, the purchase of improved breeding stock, and the establishment of a roll of honor composed of persons participating in the work.

Full-page announcements in several popular magazines have already heralded the inauguration of the work known, in Mexico, as the "Campaign against scrub breeding animals and in favor of registered ones." The literature, which is published in Spanish, points out that improved breeding will result in larger milk production from dairy cows, heavier carcasses of meat animals and more serviceable horses, mules and oxen for work purposes.

The work will be supervised by technical experts of the Mexican Bureau of Agriculture and Livestock. The improvement is of special interest to livestock owners of the United States as the Mexicans will probably obtain most of their purebred sires, especially of the dairy breeds, from this nation.

The First Importer of the Breed

CREDIT for bringing the first Holstein-Friesian cow to America is awarded by investigators to Joachim Pietersen Kuyter, who was a prominent resident of New Amsterdam before the British seized the city in 1664 and renamed it New York in honor of the Duke of York, afterwards James II, who was then the chief admiral of the British navy.

When Kuyter came to America in the middle of the seventeenth century, he brought at least one cow with him and some of the latest agricultural implements. Kuyter didn't have much time to spread the gospel of better farming, because the Indians put an end to his life in 1654.

His farm lay along the Harlem River, and he grazed his pioneer Holstein cow about where is now the junction of East 120th Street and Third Avenue. Kuyter Park there is named in his honor, a distinction given him, not as a farmer or as the first importer of purebred Holsteins into this country, but because he was the first commander of the Dutch city's militia forces.

A Hustling Tester

FOR six years Nander Nelson worked as a cow testing association tester in Wisconsin. He started work April 2, 1917, and for two years tested in the New Holstein Association, then tested in the Wausau Association for two years, finishing out with twenty months in the Farmington Association. Mr. Nelson had never attended high school. Several men with whom he became associated in his work urged him to enter the full agricultural course at the University of Wisconsin. He studied for a month before the summer session opened at the University, then studied six weeks at that and in the seven weeks between the close of the summer session and the beginning of the regular University year, studied high school textbooks.

Then when the University opened he took the entrance examinations and was successful in earning nine credit units, fifteen being required. He was admitted to the College of Agriculture as an adult special student and took regular freshman work, finishing the first year as the second highest freshman in the College of Agriculture with an average standing of 91.3, his roommate being first with an average of 91.8.

The following summer (1924) he worked for the Soils Department and studied in his spare time. On February 5th. of this year, he earned his fifteenth and last University entrance unit. He is now taking regular second semester sophomore work; in both semesters this year has earned one extra credit, his average grade for the first semester of the present college year being 92.8. If Mr. Nelson keeps up his present pace he is evidently destined to go a long way.

Now Time to Buy Farm Land

"FARM lands at present are lower in price than they are likely to be for the next fifty years," is the opinion of Dr. Robert S. Shaw, dean of Agriculture at the Michigan Agricultural College.

Speaking at a gathering of Holstein breeders recently, Dean Shaw said he had advised the State Board of Agriculture to buy all the land it would need in the next half century, pointing out that it was likely to rise in price and the Board had taken his advice, had purchased some land and had leased several farms with the option of purchasing at present prices.

The Dean said that the agricultural industry is just beginning to emerge from the chaos caused by war conditions during which the farmers were urged to produce to the limit. The falling off from a consuming standpoint was responsible for a sudden drop in prices and farm products sold below the cost of production, consequently the price of farm land rapidly dropped and is believed now to be at its lowest point.

Will Be of Interest

Late in April the long promised million dollar libel suit brought by Aaron Sapiro against Henry Ford was started. If the case comes to trial, the testimony will be interesting to both friends and enemies of agricultural cooperative organizations as men prominent in organizing and managing such associations will be called to the witness stand.



HEADQUARTERS FOR YOUNG STOCK

Every animal in this herd with the exception of the sire at its head, was raised here.

EARLY RISE HERD is under State and Federal Supervision.

MENZO A. BROOKER

R. D. 2,

South New Berlin, N. Y.

Show Bulls as Herdsires

TWO splendid show bulls in succession have headed the Holstein herd owned by the Rowley Brothers of Cuba, New York. The Rowley establishment is located three miles from the village of Cuba, Allegany County. The Rowleys own between 700 and 800 acres but the farm they operate contains only 350 acres. The herd consists of one hundred and fifty head of which seventy-two are grades so that more than one-half of the animals are purebred Holsteins.

The Rowleys have been breeding purebred Holsteins for twenty-two years and a number of good bulls have headed their herd but it is with the latest pair that we are most concerned. The present herd sire is Clothilde Dutchland Colantha, a six-year-old bull of medium size, nicely marked, a little more white than black. He is a natural show bull and it is no trouble at all to get him to pose for the camera. When



ELLSWORTH ROWLEY AND CLOTHILDE DUTCHLAND COLANTHA
as you see them on the farm near Cuba, New York.

you see him you will at once be attracted by his appearance of quality, his straight back, well carried head and general appearance. His head is fine, his horns drooping, his neck well arched, his rump straight and square and his feet and legs set well under him. He is one of the nicest handlers we ever had the privilege of examining, his hair being soft and silky and his hide remarkably pliable and mellow. This bull has had some experience in the show ring for as a three-year-old he was exhibited at the New York State Fair and passed to the head of his class. The young stock in the Rowley herd show lots of promise and have remarkably straight backs and square rumps.

Clothilde Dutchland Colantha is a son of Frieda Korndyke Clothilde 2d and Dutchland Colantha Mona Lad. Frieda, as a junior three-year-old, made a seven day record of 392.5 lb. milk, 18.21 lb. butter. Her dam, a 21 lb. cow that averaged better than 77 lb. milk a day during the week of her test, was by Sir Pontiac Korndyke Clothilde. Frieda was by Allenvail Topsy De Kol Son, a grandson of the famous old foundation cow, Segis Inka, one of the greatest cows of her day and also granddam of King Segis.

Dutchland Colantha Mona Lad was by Colantha Johanna Lad from Mona Pauline De Kol, 21.54 lb. butter in a week. He has thirty or more tested daughters including a 30 lb. cow and two over 28 lb., while several of his daughters have nice long-time records.

The Clothilde bull is being used on the daughters of Butter Boy Korndyke Johanna who now heads the Susquehanna Herd, owned by Judge C. R. Savidge, Sumbury, Pa. The Butter Boy bull is by Colantha Johanna Lad 8th from May Butter Girl De Kol, 690.8 lb. milk, 30.02 lb. butter in seven days, 25,594.2 lb. milk, 1,097.53 lb. butter in a year. This bull has four full sisters. Although two were tested as senior two-year-olds and two as junior four-year-olds, the seven day records of the quartet average 565.92 lb. milk, 25.96 lb. butter. One of his full sisters is Butter Girl Johanna 588.4 lb. milk, 32.55 lb. butter in a week; another is Butter Girl May Johanna 659.8 lb. milk, 26.63 lb. butter in seven days; 22,823.8 lb. milk, 955.47 lb. butter in 365 days, both animals tested as junior four-year-olds. They have a number of other large records at different ages. Butter Girl Johanna Korndyke is another full sister with 602.8 lb. butter, 24.23 lb. butter in seven days as a senior two-year-old and the younger full sister has a seven day official record of 20.44 lb. butter, with an average of practically 60 lb. milk a day made as a two-year-old.



BUTTER BOY KORNDYKE JOHANNA
former herdsire of the Rowley establishment. Now heading Judge Savidge's high class herd.

Butter Boy Korndyke Johanna is a deep bodied, straight backed handsome bull and has won a number of prizes in the show ring. For two successive years he has carried off the grand championship at the Milton Fair, the chief agricultural event of Northumberland County. He is siring good offspring in the Susquehanna Herd and he has left behind him a large number of splendid daughters in the Rowley herd.

There are two Rowley brothers on the farm but Ellsworth Rowley looks after the bulls. When quite a small boy, fifty-nine years ago, he was brought to his present home by his parents and has made this his home ever since, while his younger brother was born in the house in which he now resides. The Rowleys are good farmers and raise an abundance of feed for their stock. They are also good caretakers and liberally feed the stuff they raise to their animals. The consequence is that not only do the cattle look well but also respond at the pail. The herd has a splendid reputation for health as well as individuality and production and is on the accredited list.

The Junior Breeder and Dairyman

A Worthwhile Prize

John Liska, a student in the Wisconsin Rapids High School won a \$4,000 prize for an essay of seven hundred words. This is the H. S. Firestone Four Years University Scholarship offered for the best essay written by high school students on "The Relation of Improved Highways to Home Life." More than 200,000 essays were written by competing students and it is said that every state in the Union was represented. The judges were a prominent educator, a distinguished editor and a high government official.

John Liska is a son of a Wisconsin farmer. From personal experience and observation, he wrote an epic of a country crossroads describing the affluence of those who live on one and the disadvantages of those who live on the other. He depicts the influence on home life following road development and drew a parallel of conditions existing on another road which was unimproved.

A Boy Cow Handler

Golden Girl Korndyke, No. 616502, produced 100 lb. milk in 24 hours on March 27, and during the week of March 20-27 produced 691 lb.

In July, 1921, Alex Brokaw brought seven purebred Holstein calves to Changewater, New Jersey, for members of the newly-organized Changewater calf club. Selwyn Morgan was one of the members and in the drawing received Clothilde Princess Edgewood then six months old. He took good care of the heifer and she freshened in April, 1923, and in the time intervening until January 5, 1924, produced about 8500 lb. milk. Selwyn was unfortunate to lose this heifer when his father's herd was tuberculin tested. In March of that year he visited Allamuchy Farms and paid a good

price for Golden Girl Korndyke. He milked this cow three times a day for 2½ months during which time she produced 5,160 lb. milk and made a profit above feed cost of \$86.98. The heifer was milked for nine months during which time she produced 12,336 lb. milk and made a profit of \$194.95.

Golden Girl Korndyke freshened again on February 11th of this year with a nice bull calf. Her young owner wanted to get her to produce 100 lb. in a day so milked her four times daily and fed her regularly. For a grain ration he mixed 5 lb. ground oats, 20 lb. corn and cob meal and 6 lb. oil meal and he gave her daily 60 lb. of corn silage and 10 lb. of medium mixed hay. This cow is not in the official test but the boy just set out to make this pet produce 100 lb. milk in a day and did it.

Follows Brother's Example

Harvey B. Searles of Schooley's Mountain, Delaware, is a brother to William Searles. William is engaged in calf club work and has been very successful, so Harvey wanted to follow his brother's example. Harvey purchased a purebred Holstein heifer calf from L. F. Castle of Long Valley, Delaware. The calf is only three months old but is of good type and from a family of good producers. The animal was purchased under the Frelinghuysen Loan which gives him two years to pay for the animal.

About ninety-six per cent of persons who give the use of purebred sires a fair trial stick to the general principle of using them for all classes of stock.

Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or equal hope in the world?—Abraham Lincoln.

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

NATIONAL POLAND-CHINA JOURNAL, SHELBYVILLE, INDIANA



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NOT ABOUT COWS

THOSE MEALS

What shall I have for dinner?
What shall I have for tea?
An omelet, a chop or two
Or a savory fricassee?
Dear! How I wish that Nature
When she made her mighty plan
Hadn't given the task to woman
To care for hungry man!

One might easily parody Tennyson and sing "Seasons may come and seasons go, but meals go on forever." Or even take liberties with Solomon, the Wise and say "Of the getting of many meals there is no end, and washing dishes is a weariness to the flesh." Three times a day, meals for the family must be planned, prepared and served. Is it any wonder that women eagerly seize new suggestions regarding what we serve and how? And the enlightened wife and mother of today considers not only quality and quantity but food values according to age and occupation. She knows that the man who works in an office should not be fed like the man who works in a lumber camp, and she shudders at the thought of the food given babies and children a generation ago. The study of the chemistry of food has taken away much of the drudgery that always seemed to surround the casual cooking of three meals a day, and has given a dignity to otherwise menial labor. Nevertheless, always to be ready to meet the needs of a hungry family taxes the ingenuity of most of us at times.

SOME HOUSECLEANING HELPS

To remove grease marks from wall paper, apply a paste of pipeclay and water, allow it to remain for about twenty-four hours. Brush off gently, being careful not to scrape the paper.

Tapestry furniture that is badly soiled should be cleaned as well as possible with a brush or vacuum cleaner, then sponge thoroughly with a cloth wrung out of water to which a little ammonia has been added. Change the water and the cloth as often as they get soiled. It is surprising how much better the furniture will look.

Carpets in rooms that are seldom used are easy prey for moths. Sprinkling salt around the edges and well under the carpet will prevent their ravages. Even though not used, such rooms should be open to the light all the time and to the air as much as possible.

Willow or bamboo furniture may be cleaned by washing in weak warm suds, then dried quickly in the sun. Even if it is to be stained, it pays to wash it first. Bamboo furniture should be rubbed frequently with a mixture of linseed oil and turpentine, followed by a brisk polishing with soft rags. This will prevent it cracking from excessive dryness. It should also be kept away from the fire as much as possible.

TO CLEAN SILVERWARE

Put a tablespoon of saleratus into a gallon of water in an aluminum kettle, bring to a boil and place the silver in it, leaving it for a couple of minutes. Then wash in soapy water to which a little ammonia has been added, rub dry, and it will have a splendid polish. While this answers very well for the once-a-week cleaning, it is a good idea to polish with some good powder once in a while.

When leather furniture has to be cleaned, wipe it off with a cloth dampened in water and a very mild soap. When dry rub in a little vaseline, allowing it to remain on over night, then polish with a cheese cloth duster. This treatment will keep the leather from cracking. Spots of oil or grease which may have gotten on leather furniture can often be removed by using a paste of fuller's earth and water. This should be

spread over the spot and left until perfectly dry, when it may be removed with a stiff brush.

Blankets that have been washed and dried should be well beaten before they are laid away for the summer. This makes the wool light and soft, giving the blankets a new and fluffy appearance.

For cleaning windows by far the easiest and most successful way is to use a chamois skin and plenty of tepid water. This will leave no streaks nor lint and gives a good polish. A quicker way is to use a rubber scraper made for the purpose. This removes the water and dirt and just a quick polish with a soft rag will finish the job. Using the scraper with a long handle saves the climbing on chairs or step ladders.

CANARIES FOR PLEASURE AND PROFIT

Historians tell us that canaries became household pets in the sixteenth century. The little green and yellow fellows were brought to Europe from the Canary Islands and took readily to captivity, being raised in large numbers throughout the continent.

Germany has the credit of being the first country to take up the business of breeding canaries, and to-day hundreds of songsters are being shipped to this country from the Hartz Mountains, where the peasants get much pleasure and also profit from the business.

There are different classes of canaries, but the most common in the United States are the Hartz Mountain or German Roller, the St. Andreasberg, and the Campanini, the latter being considered the best song canary and consequently very high priced.

To the woman who wishes to earn some pin money, the raising of canaries offers a very interesting and pleasant occupation; that is, if she is inclined to love and understand pets, for a canary certainly demands a certain amount of loving attention if it does well. One large advantage is the small amount of capital to be invested, also it does not require so much time to care for several cages of birds but what any housewife will consider a pleasant recreation from other irksome tasks.

The necessary investment depends on the breed of canary. The males will cost anywhere from three dollars to twenty-five, a hen canary can be purchased for as low a sum as one dollar. If one can spare the money it is better to buy a good male, one that has different notes in his voice and trills. It is wise to purchase a "singer" that is green in color and bright yellow females. This combination should produce some very pretty young birds.

If unable to secure breeding birds in the neighborhood of your home or in your home town, the nearest city will certainly have several bird stores.

The cages should be roomy and comfortable and preferably of metal, as they will be easier to keep sanitary. Provide a cage for each bird until they have become acquainted in their new home and the mating season arrives. Each cage should have its own glass drinking cup, seed dish, and wooden perches. These perches should be a little larger in circumference than a pencil, and perfectly smooth. If they are small the birds cannot grip them well, which causes much discomfort to the little pets. They enjoy plenty of perches and a swing. One can supply a variety of perches if the cages are not well equipped.

Canaries need attention and if they do not get it, will not sing or thrive. They are easily tamed and will sing nearly all the year if they have careful diet and good care. They should not be fed extras, such as sugar, hemp, pieces of cake, candy or other sweets. If fed improperly, the bird may get fat and lazy and lose its ambition to sing.

The cage must be kept absolutely sanitary. Give fresh water each day, also fresh grit and charcoal on the cage floor each day, with plenty of seed in the feed dish. Canary seed with a mixture of other small seeds which can usually be

obtained at a druggists is best. They will enjoy a teaspoonful of wild grass seed twice a week, and it will liven them up. Fresh lettuce, celery, apple and anything they like of that order should be kept before them, as they need the tonic of fresh food. Most important of all, see that your canary has plenty of grit and charcoal. Canaries, as well as chickens, must have something sharp in their crops to grind their food and, if they are not allowed this, they will soon die from indigestion.

Canaries also enjoy a bath each morning and will splash and spatter the water in all directions. The water should be lukewarm, given in shallow dishes and in a real warm room.

In mating birds, it is better if both are at least a year old. The male bird should be placed in the cage first, then the female a few days later. The birds may, and probably will, quarrel when just placed together in the cage. In most cases they will not quarrel enough to injure themselves. They will undoubtedly mate for the first hatch in early spring and will continue to breed well into the summer or longer, bringing out three and even more hatches. Soon after they have mated, they will commence to build their nest. A good way to assist them in their "home-building" is to prepare a little nest in a small, round, pasteboard box, pad it with cotton then cover it firmly with soft wool sewed on. If it is not, they will pick it entirely to pieces. Fasten this up in a corner of the cage (it should be about two inches in depth) and they will pick and work and adjust the nest to their own satisfaction and will line the nest if little bits of cloth, cotton batten, etc., are placed in the cage.

In a few days there will be a tiny egg in the nest and each day another, until there are from three to five eggs laid. The period of incubation is thirteen days, usually the first egg laid is not fertile. As soon as the tiny birds hatch the task of feeding them begins. The parents will attend to this, and should be fed stimulating, nourishing food at this trying time, in order to satisfy the hourly appetites of the fledglings and keep the mother bird strong. To begin with, they should have one fresh, hardboiled egg each day. Peel off the shell, cut in halves and they will eat what they desire. They should also have fresh bread and besides this, the other foods mentioned before will be sufficient. The mother bird moistens the food with her saliva until it is in the proper condition to be dropped into her babies' mouths. The young birds, as a rule, are not able to feed themselves until the thirtieth day. As soon as they can feed themselves they should be taken from their parents and placed in a separate cage, where they require the same food and attention as the old birds have been given. The feeding of hard boiled eggs is especially beneficial for them and one will be surprised at the number they consume. The males can be distinguished from the females by their brighter gloss and larger size. In about two months they will commence to warble a little.

There is one precaution to keep in mind when caring for canaries, be sure they are kept free from lice; keep the cages and perches sanitary, and dust the birds with lice powder.

APPLES FOR HEALTH

Most of us are familiar with that old saying, "An apple a day keeps the doctor away," which perhaps is rather far reaching in its thought, but nevertheless apples should be a very important part of our fruit diet and especially so at this time of the year, when we have eaten of heavier foods throughout the winter months, and need a lighter diet.

The majority of cellars in farm homes contain plenty of apples, which, as the warm days advance, will not keep any length of time and it seems too bad they should waste.

Apples do not appear so tempting to the country housewife as they do to those living in towns and cities, or in those parts of the United States where apples do not grow at all, and can only be bought at fancy prices. People living in the southwestern states are paying ten cents per pound for them, and not very choice fruit either. Bear this in mind when you think that desserts and dishes made from this old-fashioned fruit are not a luxury.

In the springtime, the shelves in the preserve closet are apt to appear quite empty, due to the fact that through the long winter the housewife is obliged to draw heavily upon her

supplies in this line for desserts, other things not always being available.

Two delicious preserves that will fill up these vacancies are apple jam, and apple conserve. Apple jam is made as follows: Pare and cut rather tart apples in quite thick slices, then to each pound of fruit, add one pound of brown sugar, (a little less will do) then to each five pounds of this mixture add one half pound of ginger root, the juice from four lemons, also the yellow rind grated and one ounce of cloves. Allow this to stand in an agate kettle over night, then cook to the right consistency.

For apple conserve, use six pounds of fruit, cutting in medium sized pieces. Add four pounds of granulated sugar and one pound of seedless raisins, juice of one orange and one lemon, also grated rind of each, then cook until thick. Pour in glasses, covering with parowax.

Apple frosting brings a change when the family is tired of all the cakes that mother bakes. Add one small cup of grated apple and one cup pulverized sugar to the white of one egg, then beat until stiff, flavor with a little orange extract.

A few raisins added to an apple pie makes a welcome change, or some cheese grated over the top crust will bring a rapturous expression on the face of the "head of the house." Which brings that other old saying to our minds, "that the way to a man's heart is through his stomach," and if a "frilly" apple pie accomplishes the result so much the better.

Just plain old-fashioned apple sauce can be glorified by adding a dash of cinnamon and nutmeg or a little orange and lemon extract; using brown sugar, one half with the granulated brings a welcome change.

Just try apple dumplings made after the following recipe. They will be a favorite with the family ever afterwards. Put one and a half cups sugar and two cups of water in a baking dish on the stove to boil. Then for the dough, use one and a half cups flour sifted with one teaspoon baking powder and a little salt. Rub in one tablespoon lard, mix with milk so it can be rolled out. Take a piece of the dough and shape around an apple which has been pared, cored and halved. Pinch dough together at top of apple and roll in flour, then bake in the syrup about one half hour, till nicely browned. This will make about four dumplings, increase according to size of the family.

By taking extra pains, every day materials may be "dolled up" so they do not appear ordinary. After all the appeal of food is partly in the eye. Let us resolve to use more apples while they last.

THE BIRD AND THE SONG

A little bird sat on the limb of a tree

Saying, "Get it, go get it, go get it!"

As cheerful a bird as a birdie could be,

With his: "Get it, go get it, go get it!"

His manner was glad and his notes clear and firm,

And he said: "In the world there is many a worm,

But don't fuss and complain and don't wiggle and squirm,

Just get it, go get it, go get it!"

"In the world," said the bird, "there is much that is glad

If you'll get it, go get it, go get it.

And if in the search you find something that's sad,

Forget it, forget it, forget it!

The world will be sad and the day will be blue

If you wait for its blessings to come right to you,

So if you want joy there is one thing to do,

Just get it, go get it, go get it!

"Don't think fate is bitter—if you want your share,

Just get it, go get it, go get it.

The chance is right good it is just over there,

So get it, go get it, go get it.

I just want to say that the chances are slim

To get what you wish if you stay on a limb,

You have to keep moving to keep in the swim,

So get it, go get it, go get it."—James W. Foley.

It is better to be disappointed in love than to be disappointed in marriage.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

A Unique Proposition

WHEN the delegates meet at the Grand Rapids Convention, they will have a proposition laid before them that is, we believe, unique in breed history. At a meeting of the Rhode Island Holstein-Friesian Association held at Providence April 24, it was voted to ask the National Association to exempt Rhode Island breeders from payment of extra registration fees for calves registered after their dams and sires have been proven in a herd testing plan which is advocated by the Rhode Island State College authorities and has been adopted by some of the members of the state association.

A similar herd testing plan has recently been adopted by the Rhode Island Ayrshire Club. Under it, a record is kept of the production of every milker. This plan is favored by the National Ayrshire Association and has its advocates among other breeds. Professors Howland Burdick and John E. Ladd explained this plan to the Rhode Island Holstein breeders recently and met with a very favorable reception. The minimum requirement for production for two-year-old heifers is 7,500 lb. milk, three-year-old heifers, 8,500 and animals four-years-old or over 10,000 lb. milk in a year.

It is never safe to predict but in view of the fact that several members of the Extension Service have been laid off temporarily or permanently because of lack of funds derived from the transfer fee, we expect the request of the Rhode Island State Holstein Club will be either pigeon holed or laid on the table with very little discussion of its merits.

A Lack of Confidence

A BREED publication that represents the group that has taken over the management of the Holstein-Friesian Association, comes out in a long editorial, lamenting the fact that the Association's receipts have fallen off to such an extent that it is necessary to make retrenchments in the so-called Extension Department.

The members of the Holstein-Friesian Association,

at the last annual convention in which they were given a right to vote, which was held at Syracuse in June, 1921, voiced their disapproval by the largest vote ever cast at any annual Convention, of the extravagant manner in which the association was being managed, reduced the transfer fee to fifty cents and did all they could towards placing the association in a position where it could pursue safe and sane policies.

The breeders of Holstein cattle generally realize that the Dairy Extension Departments of the States and Federal Government are promoting legitimate dairy Extension Work and that they, as breeders, are not called upon to contribute financially to support this work or to employ a force to duplicate or compete with the workers employed by the State and Federal authorities.

The breeders realize that the greatest good they can do towards promoting dairy extension work and helping to improve the livestock generally is by breeding good cattle, growing them well, maintaining them free from disease and coöperating with the State and Federal authorities in carrying out their projects in the local communities.

It was apparent to the members at the Syracuse Convention that the management, which assumed control at the Philadelphia Convention, were trying to promote the speculative side of the purebred Holstein cattle industry and build up a political machine to maintain themselves in power at the expense of an increased transfer fee and under the guise of doing Extension work. The members at the Syracuse Convention, by their votes, called a halt, reduced the transfer fee to fifty cents and made it plain that they were not in favor of the Extension policies proposed by the management.

Notwithstanding the expression of the members' wishes, through their vote, the management determined to go on with their program, called a Special Meeting before the next annual convention and at this meeting the members were deprived of their right to a direct vote. At the next meeting following the reduction in transfer fees to the members, the management were successful in boosting the transfer fee to \$1.50 and have continued their Extension policy of promoting the speculative side of the purebred dairy cattle industry, not only levying an increased tax on the breeders through the transfer, but have taken large sums of money from the Reserve Fund and have continued the Extension program according to the wishes and dictates of the management but against the wishes of the members as expressed at the last annual convention where they had the privilege of voting.

The breeders of Holstein cattle represent a class of intelligent men who resent the efforts of the management to deprive them of their right to a direct vote in managing their own Association and, after depriving them of such right, increase the fees and pursue a policy against which the breeders had voiced their vote of disapproval. Being deprived of their direct vote, the breeders are voicing their disapproval through a refusal to patronize the Association and thus be compelled to pay tribute to a movement that they do not approve of and, which experience has proven, is working to their detriment and to the detriment of the industry.

The report of the secretary's office shows that dur-

ing the first three months of 1925, there has been a falling off in the number of registration certificates issued from the number issued during the same three months of the previous year of over three thousand. During this same time there has been a decrease in the number of transfer certificates issued of over twenty-five hundred. During the three months, January, February and March, 1925, there has been a decrease of registration certificates issued of 3,204 and a decrease in the number of transfer certificates issued of 2,508.

FIVE YEARS ACHIEVEMENTS OF AN ACTIVE AND AGGRESSIVE MANAGEMENT

In reviewing the history of the management that came into control of the Association at the Philadelphia Meeting, we find the following achievements have been accomplished:

First, the members have been deprived of a direct voice in the Association's management.

Second, the transfer fee has been increased from twenty-five cents to \$1.50.

Third, the Association's earning capacity has been decreased from a profit of over \$60,000.00 in 1919, on a twenty-five cent transfer fee, to a loss of over \$90,000.00 for the past two years on a \$1.50 transfer fee.

Fourth, the Association's operating expenses have increased from \$256,811.37 in 1919, before the present management came into control, to \$586,736.22 for the year ending December 31, 1923.

Fifth, there has been a decrease in the number of members joining the Association of from 3,198 in 1919 to 1,491 in 1924.

Sixth, there has been a decrease in the number of registration certificates issued of from 114,503 in 1919 to 110,910 in 1924.

Seventh, there has been a decrease in the number of transfer certificates issued of from 97,392 in 1919 to 87,535 in 1924.

This can be taken as an indication of a lack of confidence of the breeders of Holstein cattle in the present control of the Association, and the unfavorable influence the kind of work which the Extension Department is doing, exerts on the Holstein industry generally.

A Registry Association, such as the Holstein-Friesian Association of America should continue to record an increased amount of business in order to keep abreast with the natural increase of the breed.

If the number of registration certificates issued one year after another does not increase, it means that the breed is not multiplying, which we know is not true, or else the owners are not registering their increase. If there is not an increase in the number of transfer certificates issued each year, it means that there is little demand for the cattle and the breeders are not disposing of their increase, or they are selling them without the necessary registration papers.

The records of the Holstein-Friesian Association show that the Association is not keeping up with the

natural increase of the breed but is recording a decreased number of registrations and issuing less transfer certificates than it did six years ago.

The breeders generally now realize that the deplorable situation in which the Association and the Holstein-Friesian industry finds itself is due largely to the manner in which the Association has been conducted.

The responsibilities of properly administering the affairs of the Holstein-Friesian Association is first vested in its members. The members constitute the various units that compose the Association. If there were no members there would be no Association.

The Association is composed of members who, having joined together for the purpose of carrying out certain projects, naturally retain certain rights in the organization. They should retain the right to formulate the policies and By-Laws of the Association, fix the fees and elect officers and have a direct voice in doing all these things.

The officers, when elected, are assigned to perform certain duties and in the Holstein-Friesian Association it is the duty of the secretary to look after the matter of issuing registration and transfer certificates to preserve the purity of the blood of the breed.

It is the duty of the Superintendent of the Advanced Registry to look after the matter of appointing supervisors and finally pass upon the accuracy and integrity of the records. He is clothed with the authority to accept or refuse records and his decision shall be final. The Superintendent of Advanced Registry is further empowered to publish the Blue Books and issue Advanced Registry certificates over the Association's seal.

Through the Constitution and By-Laws certain duties are delegated to the president, vice-president, treasurer and the board of directors.

It was never intended in the Holstein-Friesian Association that its Board of Directors should dominate the affairs of the Association and assume the authority delegated to other officers or retained by the members themselves.

During the first thirty-four years of the history of the Holstein-Friesian Association it grew from a very small beginning until it became the largest and most prosperous Association of its kind in America. During these thirty-four years each officer faithfully and efficiently administered the affairs of the Association in the office that was entrusted to him. Each member retained his right and equity in the Association. Each officer performed his duty and there was no attempt made by any officer or group of officers to set up a dictatorship in the Association and rob the members or other officers of their rights or exploit the Association's resources or the Industry.

In June 1919 a certain group came into control of the Board of Directors and this group has been characterized by a greed for power and their tenure in office has been marked by a series of attempts to dominate the Association's affairs.

This group on assuming office appointed one of their number to a position similar to General Manager and paid him a salary of \$12,000.00 a year.

They further tried to disfranchise the members by asking for the privilege of Altering, Amending or Repealing the By-Laws.

Failing to be granted this privilege they called a special meeting and were successful in disfranchising the members by depriving them of a direct voice in electing officers, formulating By-Laws and directing the policies of the Association.

At the Kansas City Meeting in June, 1922, they caused to be passed a By-Law amendment that deprived the members of their right to elect the superintendent of advanced registry, a secretary and a treasurer and placed the appointment of these officers in the hands of the Board of Directors.

By resorting to law and by-law violations and using methods that have been questioned in the court, the group that gained control of the Board of Directors at Philadelphia in June, 1919, have been able to retain office and keep in control of the Association.

The affairs of the Holstein-Friesian Association are going wrong as the records of receipts and expenditures and the falling off in the association's business show. Not only has the association been managed in such a way that the fees and expenditures have been increased and the business which it transacted has decreased but it is beset with lawsuits from within and without.

Several actions are now pending in the Court brought by members to protect and restore their rights, no doubt damage suits will be brought against the association to collect damages sufficient to wipe out the association's total assets unless the Directors can be held financially responsible.

The black-and-white cow, amidst all the commotion within the association, goes right along in her quiet way chewing her cud, producing and reproducing.

If preserving the blood of the breed is an asset to the dairymen and to the future dairy interests then surely the time is not far distant when the dairymen should organize to maintain a Herd Register to preserve the purity of the blood of the breed, provide this service to its members at cost and thus free the dairy interests from any obligation of paying tribute to speculators, who, it would appear, have changed what was once a Registry Association into an organization to collect money to promote speculation.

The Foreign Butter Markets

SIBERIAN butter is again coming into European markets and unless something unforeseen happens in the political world, an increased supply from that source is expected. Figures now available show that during the year ending September 30, 1924, the butter export of Russia amounted to \$10,815,000 which was about one-fourth of the value of the pre-war exports from that country.

Germany, since the beginning of last year, has afforded a market that strengthened the price of all dairy products in the world market. Production in that country is gradually increasing and it is not expected that Germany will import as much butter during the present year as she did last year.

Drought in the Argentine during the season of normally heaviest production has caused the exports to fall off there. During January and February of this year, the total exports, eleven million pounds, were only 65% of the total of a year ago.

Imports of butter into the United Kingdom from Argentina during the first three months of 1925 were only 80% of a year ago but were still equal to the corresponding period of 1923.

The Australians and New Zealanders are still showing how they can export their surplus of butter and cheese in a favorable season but as the record production in the southern hemisphere begins its seasonal decline, the older dairy countries attract more attention.

Grass is normally earlier in much of Western Europe than in the dairy sections of the United States and this is reflected in a reduction in milk prices which was effective in London on April 3, and in Berlin on April 19. The margin of Danish butter over other butter in London which has been apparent since the German demand was renewed, is now smaller. The price of best Danish butter in London and 92 score in New York show that all during April, for the first time since last July, Danish prices are substantially below New York prices.

More Legal Expenses

ONE more law suit is added to the long list in which the Holstein-Friesian Association and its directors are engaged. C. M. Long came from Missouri to be field secretary of the Illinois State Association and then part of his time was taken by the extension service. Finally Mr. Long secured a position with the Blue Valley Creamery Company, and severed his connection with the Holstein-Friesian industry. He and the officials of the Illinois State Association disagreed over accounts and Mr. Long was unable to collect what he claims was coming to him. Under the action taken by the delegates at Kansas City, fifty cents of the fee paid on each transfer applied for by Illinois owners or purebred Holstein-Friesians is turned over to the Illinois State Association. Recently, Mr. Long, in the Municipal Court at Chicago, attempted to attach the funds which, according to his statement, are sent by the treasurer to the Extension office and then sent on to the various state associations whose field secretaries are satisfactory to Mr. Koenig and the Extension Committee.

College Graduates on Farms

PRESIDENT R. A. PIERSON, of the State College of Agriculture, Ames, Iowa, recently gave his idea of how many farmers should be college graduates. "There should be as many college graduates in a given number of farmers having a given capital as are found in a similar group of business men having approximately the same total capital. Certainly there should be at least as many well educated farmers in an average agricultural community as the number of well educated doctors, lawyers, storekeepers, insurance agents, and others who are dealing constantly with the farmers."

He that uses many words for the explaining of any subject does, like the cuttlefish, hide himself for the most part in his own ink.

THE PRACTICAL DAIRYMAN

RAISING DAIRY CALVES

Dairymen who market their product as fluid milk, experience considerable trouble raising calves. No patented calf meals or so-called milk substitutes seem to be able to take the place of milk itself. The best results in dairy calf raising are attained when the calf is started on whole milk, which is gradually supplemented by skim milk. At various experiment stations trained investigators have endeavored to find a satisfactory substitute for milk with results not always satisfactory.

The length of time the calf should be left with its mother will depend upon the condition of the calf and the mother at time of calving. In general, the calf should be left with its mother for one to three days after birth so that it may receive the colostrum or "first milk." Colostrum possesses certain properties which stimulate the action of the digestive tract and furnishes a temporary immunity to various common calf diseases.

After the calf has been removed from its mother, it should be put in a pen by itself and taught to drink milk from a pail. The milk should be fed at a temperature of about 95 F. or blood warm. From six to twelve pounds of whole milk daily should be fed, depending upon the size and vigor of the animal. Feed regularly and in small quantities and do not overfeed. Milk very rich in butterfat should be diluted with water. During the first week or ten days feed three times daily; afterward two feedings daily will be sufficient. Strict cleanliness and regularity are essential. The change from whole milk to skim milk or other feeds fed in liquid form should be made gradually.

Calves should be taught to eat grain as early as possible. After two weeks a little grain put in the calf's mouth after it has had its milk will give it a liking for grain and it will soon learn to eat from the feed box. Cracked corn, crushed oats, or a mixture of the two are preferred. A little later a mixture of four parts cornmeal, one part wheat bran, and one part oilmeal can be fed. Feed all the grain and hay the animal will eat during the first three or four months. The hay should be good quality—alfalfa or clover. Most breeders prefer clover.

If the calves are healthy, they may be weaned when about ten weeks old. To raise a calf to this age, about 200 lb. whole milk and 600 lb. skim milk will be required, besides the hay and grain.

Weaning should be a gradual process. Gradually decrease the quantity of milk fed. Calves should not be turned to pasture until they are at least six months old, as pasture grass is too bulky for the small stomach of the young calf. Although grain should form a large part of the calf's feed until it is six months, it should not be allowed to eat too much grain in proportion to roughage.

Fresh, cool water should be available, especially at feeding time. Keep the animals in clean, well-lighted and well-bedded stalls in the barn where they are protected against the intense heat of the sun and are not tormented by flies.

POINTS IN SELECTING A BREED

In Farmers' Bulletin 1443 just issued from the Federal Department of Agriculture the chief factors to be thought of in selecting a dairy breed are enumerated. The Department believes that the three chief points to be considered are: 1. The breed that predominates in the locality where the new herd is to be located; 2. Personal preference; and 3. Market requirements for the product.

While the dairyman just starting out with purebreds may feel that since his neighbors have one breed of cattle, he should get another breed so as to have a monopoly in the business of selling breeding stock, he must not overlook the fact that there is no question of the monopoly but there may be no business to monopolize. An isolated small breeder has difficulty in disposing of his stock to advantage while a district

in which there are a large number of herds of the same breed attracts buyers in search of animals of that breed. Then in a breed neighborhood, there is the opportunity to exchange bulls or to own good bulls coöperatively; to take advantage of breed sales of surplus stock; and the advantage of bringing the community together in other endeavors which usually result where there is but one breed.

Personal preference for any particular breed should be given the right of way when there is no other breed already established in that district provided, however, that just as good animals are available in the preferred breed as in some other breed. A man will do the best with a breed he likes.

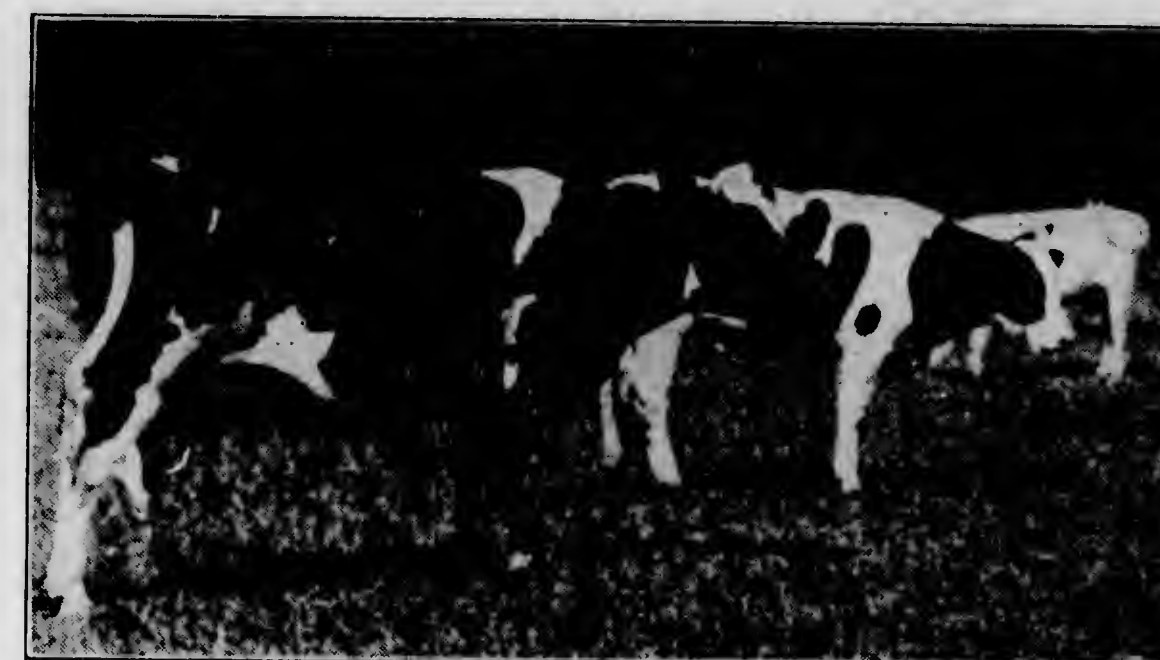
Market requirements for the product should not be over-emphasized, for the reason that these requirements may fluctuate from one year to another, and obviously, the dairyman cannot change breeds with every change of market requirements.

One point should always be kept in mind—there are good cows and poor cows in all breeds, and, other things being equal, the breeder or dairyman who gets good individuals to begin with will have a good chance for success, no matter what breed he selects.

LIME AND INOCULATION NEEDED

The old recommendation still holds that lime, inoculation, and manure make alfalfa doubly sure. It is a waste of time and money to attempt to grow alfalfa on sour soil that needs three or four tons of lime an acre. This is the place to raise alsike and timothy, if lime cannot be used.

The most prosperous agricultural communities to-day are those in which the dairy cow is the foundation of agriculture.



TYPE, HEALTH AND PRODUCTION

Cows in this herd, enrolled in C. T. A. work, have produced over 12,000 lb. milk in a year with ordinary care and feed.

State and Federally approved veterinarians vouch for their health.

Their type you can see for yourselves.

This herd is headed by

KING ORMSBY ENDERCAMP

he by King of the Ormsbys from a 904 year record daughter of Judge Segis.

Let us sell you some choice calves.

E. R. GELATT & SON

R. D. 1, Susquehanna Co., Thompson, Pa.

CLUB ACTIVITIES

COUNTY ASSOCIATION FORMED IN VERMONT

The Addison County Holstein-Friesian Breeders Association was formed April 11th, when a group of twenty owners of black and white cattle met at Middleburg, Vt., in the Farm Bureau office.

The officers elected were: President, Myron A. Johnson, Weybridge; vice president, T. W. Macauley, Shoreham; secretary and treasurer, Floyd C. Keesee, Middlebury. A constitution and by-laws were adopted. The executive committee is composed of the officers and the following directors, W. C. Hack, Orwell, F. M. Merrill, New Haven; William Noonan of Panton; H. C. Johnson of Weybridge; J. A. Philips of Cornwall and Edgar Marsceilles of New Haven.

The members voted to make an Addison County exhibit of Holstein cattle at the fair next fall and a committee was appointed to have charge of the selection. All the Holstein cattle in the county will be listed. It is planned to hold a summer field meeting and a committee to have charge of that meeting was appointed by President Johnson.

MAY HAVE STARTED SOMETHING

Every member of the fourth Indiana County Holstein Bull Association has Holstein cows and has had his herd tested for both tuberculosis and abortion. On Friday, March 13th, a representative from each block, County Agent John Warner and S. J. Brownell of State College went to Ohio in search of bulls. The three dairymen were C. S. Gerhard of Blairsville, C. H. McCall of Indiana and H. O. Kimmel of Shelocta.

Three bulls were finally purchased from the Pinery Farms at Mentor, Ohio. Two were sired by King Pietertje Jewel Kordyke, the noted show bull and herdsire at Pinery Farms



The Kind We Raise

Cows of this size, type and evident producing capacity, bred and raised on this farm, are mated with

MODEL DARIUS KING SEGIS

whose dam produced 639.8 lb. milk in a week, averaged 79.8 lb. milk a day for three months and produced 2,771.2 lb. milk, 732.4 lb. butter in 10 months all as a two-year-old heifer.

This herd is Accredited.

Stock for sale at reasonable prices

FRED B. KEENEY,

Wyoming Co.

Laceyville, Pa.

and the other was sired by Double Ona. On the dam's side of the pedigrees there is a long list of high records. The bulls were purchased with a guarantee that they would pass a satisfactory tuberculin test and the abortion test. The herds of the association members have been under the accredited herd plan for some time. This is said to be the first bull association that ever required its bulls to pass an abortion test.

PITTSBURGH DISTRICT DAIRY COUNCIL

At the Fort Pitt Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., April 24, was held the annual meeting and banquet of the Pittsburgh District Dairy Council. The attendance exceeded that of previous meetings. Secretary Quackenbush reported that last year was the most successful in the history of the organization.

E. M. Bailey of Pittsburgh was toastmaster. C. W. Mason of Wheeling, W. Va., said that the consumption of milk had increased in Wheeling and the Dairy Council is helping increase consumption and improve quality. Miss Sally Lucas Jean, formerly director of Child Health Service, traced the health education movement from its start in 1918 and told how the Dairy Council had helped. L. J. Taber, Master of the National Grange spoke on Dairy Progress and Civilization.

Officers were elected as follows: E. M. Bailey, Pittsburgh, president; Mrs. J. C. Heckman, Pittsburgh, first vice-president; John L. Wise, Harmony, Pa., second vice-president; Bruce H. Rodenheiser, Pittsburgh, treasurer; and E. R. Quackenbush, Pittsburgh, secretary.

BIG RECORDS

Superintendent Gardner recently announced two sensational records. Chimaum Gerben No. 673495, freshening as a senior three-year-old, is credited with 24,697.8 lb. milk, and fat equivalent to 990.82 lb. butter in 305 days, making a new high record in the senior three-year-old class. She was bred by Mr. A. C. Mills, Ferry, Washington, and is now owned by the Western State Hospital, Ft. Steilacoom, Wash.

Bella Veeman Segis Matador No. 503906, a daughter of Segis Walker Matador is credited with producing 643.3 lb. milk and fat equivalent to 454.41 lb. butter in seven days in the Carnation herd. She was bred by A. H. Burns of Gresham, Oregon. For the amount of fat represented, this cow's milk must have tested 5.65%.

NEW JERSEY ACTIVITIES

On April 2d, the Warren County Holstein Friesian Association held their annual meeting in Belvidere, New Jersey. The officers elected were: Frank Gastner of Stewartville, president; George Edgar of Belvidere, vice president; and Edward Dundas of Phillipsburg, secretary and treasurer. Activities for the coming year were planned.

E. J. Perry, extension dairy specialist, outlined a purebred bull campaign while William Roll of Anderson led a discussion of the subject of extending the annual calf club show and bull sale to include other farm organizations. Committees were appointed to have charge of each of these enterprises.

AGEE TO RETIRE

Alva Agee has been Secretary of Agriculture for the State of New Jersey for the past nine years. The doctors have ordered him a change of climate and he has tendered his resignation to take effect July 1. To succeed him the State Board of Agriculture has chosen William B. Duryee.

"That last time I was in camp," said Private Jimson, "the temperature on three successive nights dropped to zero." "That's nothin'," said an old soldier; "that's nothing." "What's nothing?" asked Jimson, indignantly. "Zero!" replied the old soldier, as he made for the door.

MANUFACTURED MILK MARKETS

April showed no unusual developments in the concentrated milk market. While the total stocks in the manufacturers' hands on the first of the month showed an increase over March 1st, they were almost twenty million pounds less than the amount on April 1st, of last year and were well below the five year average of 141,920,000 lb. We shall soon be in the season of flush production and no speculative buying is taking place.

March exports amounted to a little more than nine million pounds, some three million pounds less than for March, 1924. For the three months of the present calendar year, combined exports of condensed and evaporated milk total 29,404,000 lb. In 1924 the total was 67,163,000 lb.

The export demand for powdered milk continues to be greater than it was a year ago, about 73,000 lb. more being exported during March of this year than in March 1924. More than a million pounds were exported during the first three calendar months of the present year while the exports for the first three months of 1924 were less than three-fourths of a million pounds.

The butter exports for March of this year totaled 621,521 lb. while the imports were 1,937,638 lb. The exports for March 1924, were 484,430 lb. and the imports over three million pounds.

The imports of manufactured milk, condensed, evaporated and powdered, totaled over 800,000 lb. while a year ago the amount imported was well over one and a quarter million pounds.

THE FOREIGN DAIRY MARKETS

A year ago dairying promised such a volume of production that it appeared to spell disaster to the industry but world consumption increased in much greater proportion than prices have been lowered. Depression in the price of butter has been most apparent in the United States and here consumption has been vastly stimulated.

Germany continues to grow in importance as a market for foreign butter and February markets increased nearly three million pounds over the January amount and there was imported about the same as in October, 1924, the record postwar month. Germany took a little more than one-fifth as much as the February importations into the United Kingdom.

Australia and New Zealand are entirely responsible for a total increase of 37% over a year ago in the shipments of butter to the United Kingdom during February. From Australia alone twenty-three million pounds were imported against less than six million last February, while from New Zealand, imports increased from seventeen million to twenty-three million pounds. Besides supplying just two-thirds of the British imports in that month, colonial butter especially of the unsalted make, is being shipped, in quantities that attract considerable attention, to Continental markets to compete there at comparatively low prices with Danish and Dutch butter in Germany, Belgium, France and Switzerland. There are still large quantities of Colonial butter afloat, but it appears that the peak of arrivals must have been reached toward the end of February. Fair quantities are reported as stored in preference to forcing sales at present comparative prices. In the matter of cheese, New Zealand supplies now dominate the British market, as is usual at this season, and show generally some decline from last year.

Argentine butter is still in short supply on the British markets, due to the prolongation of the conditions of serious drought until well into the season of normally heaviest production. There is at present, however, no lack of moisture in the dairying areas of Argentina.

Belgium is affording a market for some Argentine butter but more especially for the Danish and Dutch product. The Irish Free State is contributing no surplus just now, but on the other hand is importing butter.

The foreign trade of the United States in dairy products during February was practically balanced as between exports and imports when calculated on the basis of milk equivalent.

Feeding succulent feeds before milking is likely to impart an undesirable flavor and odor to the milk.

LEAGUE RECOMMENDS MAY PRICES

Present basic prices for fluid milk and cream will be continued during May by the directors of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association Inc. Slight reductions were made in the price for milk used in the manufacture of evaporated and condensed whole milk, milk chocolate and whole milk powder while an increase of 10 cents per 100 lb. was recommended in the price of milk used in the manufacture of certain kinds of hard cheese. The price for milk sold in fluid form is \$2.80 per 100 lb.

The official report says that more than 1,500 new contracts have been accepted since February 1st, and that shipments of fluid milk and cream into New York City from League plants are approximately 5,000 cans higher per day than a year ago.

The annual meeting of the League members will be held at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City on June 18. This was decided at the monthly session of the directors and county presidents held in New York recently.

DON'T OVERPASTURE BLUE GRASS

Blue Grass hardly has a fair show in furnishing a supply of pasturage for the summer season if it is eaten down close to the ground by heavy spring grazing. Heavy grazing not only reduces the carrying capacity of pastures, but it brings a most serious pasture shortage during the dry time of the year (July and August) when pastures are most particularly needed. Where a patch of sweet clover is used for a pasture, the heavy load of early spring grazing is taken care of so that not only does sweet clover furnish grazing throughout the year, but it also provides for a much better use of our permanent blue grass pastures. It helps to prevent the over-grazing in the spring that helps make our blue grass pastures so barren during the dry time of the year.—*Wisconsin News Letter*.

Feeding succulent feeds immediately after milking has little or no detrimental effect upon the flavor and odor of milk obtained at the subsequent milking.



OUR JUNIOR HERD SIRE

He is by the great sire, King Hengerveld Hartje and from Fawn Beauty De Kol, a cow that averaged in this herd over 90 lb. milk a day for two weeks. Her individuality, like that of her son's will please you.

Cows in this herd make a splendid showing in C.T.A. work.

The herd is under State and Federal Supervision and passed the last test CLEAN.

Will sell Cows, Heifers or Calves. Our stock will please.

RAYMOND D. STRICKLAND

Nicholson, R. D.

Susquehanna Co., Pa.

Cow Testing Association Reports

ILLINOIS TESTING

Fed a ration of corn silage, alfalfa and clover hay, corn, oats, oil meal and cottonseed meal, a registered Holstein owned by Walter Taylor of Hanna City, Ill., has produced 6,695 lb. milk, 216.2 lb. fat in ninety days while enrolled in the 500 lb. butterfat cow club. Her ration is one of the most practical for use in Illinois dairy herds. During the ninety days she consumed 3,476 lb. silage, 434 lb. clover hay, 708 lb. alfalfa hay, 1,093 lb. corn, 497 lb. oats, 79 lb. oil meal, and 169 lb. cottonseed meal.

The owners of cows entered in the 500 lb. butterfat club are all members of the Illinois Dairy Herd Improvement Associations.

During March, the first and second positions in the test work were occupied by purebred Holsteins owned by Wardland Dairy. The leader is credited with 2,815 lb. milk, 118.6 lb. fat and her stablemate with 2,288 lb. milk, 100.6 lb. fat. Purebreds owned by Rock River Farms stand second and third with 94 lb. fat and 93.9 lb. fat respectively. Both were milked four times daily.

First position for herds is held by the establishment of the W. T. Rawleigh Company, Freeport, their seventeen purebred Holsteins averaging 1,830 lb. milk, 62.9 lb. fat.

HOLSTEINS SHINE HERE

Twelve registered Holsteins owned by Wm. H. Landis, East Greenville, Pa., led the Montgomery County Testing Association for March for both milk and fat, averaging 1,343 lb. milk, 54.61 lb. fat. The A. K. Rothenberger herd consisting of ten Holsteins was second in each in-

stance with 1,170 lb. milk, 42.47 lb. fat, and the Ursinus College herd was third, their ten Holsteins averaging 1,103 lb. milk, 38.45 lb. fat.

A Landis cow stood first with 2,706 lb. milk, 86.59 lb. fat; a Rothenberger animal was second with 2,000 lb. milk, 66 lb. fat; a Ursinus College cow was third with 64.79 lb. fat.

The herd consisting of sixteen Holsteins owned by the Levi G. Schultz Estate stood in fourth place for both milk and fat and one of the cows is credited with 1,677 lb. milk, 62.05 lb. fat.

Carl A. Sager, tester in charge reports that 308 cows in twenty-six herds were tested during the month. Fifteen cows exceeded 50 lb. fat and thirty-five produced more than 1,200 lb. milk.

VIRGINIA COW TESTERS EFFICIENCY CONTEST

So successful was the 1924 Virginia Cow Testers Efficiency Contest that a similar contest under slightly revised rules is being staged during the current year. The contest is divided into two classes. Class one is based on monthly work and a cash prize of \$10 is awarded the cow tester who secures the greatest number of points each month. Class two is based on the whole year's work. In this the first prize is a gold medal, second prize a silver medal and third prize a bronze medal.

Points in class one are awarded for sending in monthly reports on time and for completeness of reports; while points are earned for each new member added to the association; for each tester's monthly conference with the local county agent; for each purebred female purchased by members; for each grade or

scrub bull replaced by a purebred; for each cow entered on official test and for each unprofitable cow sold for beef while added points will be given for news articles written by the tester for any newspaper, dairy, farm or breed paper. The points for scrub or grade bulls replaced by purebreds are not limited to association herds. The tester will receive credit for such action by any dairyman within the county if he can submit evidence to show that he was largely responsible for the replacement in the case of a non-member's herd.

In class two, in addition to the monthly credits, points are given for annual reports printed or mimeographed; for filling out individual cow record slips and herd summary sheets and for each cow producing enough to be entered in the Record of Performance. The Virginia State Bankers Association is financing the contest which is supervised by the Extension Office of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute Dairy Department at Blacksburg.

DUBBLES FIRST

The leading herd in the Wabasha-Olmstead Testing Association during March was composed of eighteen black and whites owned by John Dubbles of Elgin, Minn., their average being 1,098 lb. milk, 40.7 lb. butterfat.

There were 375 cows in 24 herds tested during the month with an average of 886 lb. milk, 26.7 lb. fat.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS.—Two months to two years. Sire over 1,000 lb. Prices and terms best ever. W. A. BEACH, Mankato, Minn.

IN THE MONTOUR VALLEY

Registered Holsteins owned by A. B. Craig of Sewickley, Pa., stand first and second for butterfat production during March in the Montour Valley Cow Testing Association. Promise, a two-year-old, produced 69.95 lb. fat; May, a four-year-old made 65.86 lb. and her milk production of 2,353 lb. is the largest reported. A six-year-old registered Holstein, Empress, owned by the Allegheny County Home is third with 64.23 lb. fat. Craig cows occupy the first three places for milk production, May being first, Promise third with 1,841 lb. while between them is Konig with 1,891 lb. Konig's butterfat production, 60.51 lb. is fifth on the list. Chas. W. Scott is the owner of the registered Holstein, Fay, standing in ninth place with 55.15 lb. fat.

The Craig herd consisting of ten registered Holsteins stands first for milk with an average of 1,053 lb. and third for fat with 34.23 lb. A herd of nine animals consisting of eight registered and one grade Holstein owned by Dr. G. W. Ely, Montour Falls, is second for both milk and fat, being credited with 1,052 lb. and 36.30 lb. respectively.

L. M. Stark, tester of this association reports that during March 372 cows in twenty-five herds were tested of which sixty-eight cows produced over 40 lb. fat and twenty-six over 50 lb. while 51 exceeded 1,200 lb. milk.

HARPER HERD MAKES GOOD SHOWING

W. R. Hazel, tester in the South Kent County, Mich., Cow Testing Association, in his annual report states that W. R. Harper & Sons had the highest producing cows in two classes, namely under three and under four years old. Orlo Good owns the high butterfat producing cows in the under five years and mature age classes. W. R. Harper & Sons had the highest producing herd in the association in both butterfat and milk production.

In addition to the Harper herd the following members' herds averaged above 300 lb. butterfat production:

Otto Fisher, 6.4 PB. H.; Fred Kaechele, 7 Gr. J.; Joe Wenger, 9.3 Gr. & PB. H.; Ralph Sherk, 6 Gr. H.; Mrs. Cridler & Sons, 17.9 Gr. H.; Ernest Ruehs, 6.2 PB. G.; Orlo Good, 18.8 Gr. H.; Lewis Kaechele, 7.8 Gr. D.; Lee Croft, 8.7 Gr. H.; John Luncke, 8 Gr. G.

Nearly every member has alfalfa seeded on his farm and a small acreage of sweet clover is in use. This Association is continuing testing work for the third year.—*Dairy Extension Dept., Mich. Agr. College.*

A NICE GAIN

Two years ago the farmers of Codington County, South Dakota, organized the Watertown cow testing association. The first year the association average was 206.25 lb. butterfat while last year the average was 231.89 lb. fat. A. J. Brandriet owned the two highest producers both purebred Holsteins. One made 503.02 lb. butterfat, 12,508.7 lb. milk, with an average of 4.02%. The second cow made 13,673.2 lb. milk, 480.06 lb. butterfat. The Brandriet herd of 15 Holsteins averaged 8,663.5 lb. milk, 315.25 lb. fat and was in second place. The leading herd consisted of eight grade Holsteins owned by David Little and averaged 9,234.2 lb. milk, 345.30 lb. fat. The herd of M. J. Kingslein consisting of 12 purebred Holsteins averaged 8,312.1 lb. milk, 278.22 lb. fat.

WIN ALL HONORS

Purebred Holsteins carried off the honors in the Shiawassee County testing association for March. A purebred Holstein owned by C. B. Wilkinson of Perry, Michigan, produced 64.7 lb. butter, 1,701.9 lb. milk. The purebred Holstein herd owned by L. D. Boyd of Byron averaged 1,269.5 lb. milk, 43.4 lb. butterfat.

TESTING IN VIRGINIA

By L. P. EMMERICK

During the month of March there were sixteen active cow testing associations in Virginia. The sixteen associations reported 7,730 cows enrolled of which 1,043 were dry. Of this total 746 cows produced over 40 lb. butterfat, and 219 over 50 lb. There were 143 cows sold to the butcher as unprofitable. Seven purebred bulls and twelve purebred cows were purchased during the month.

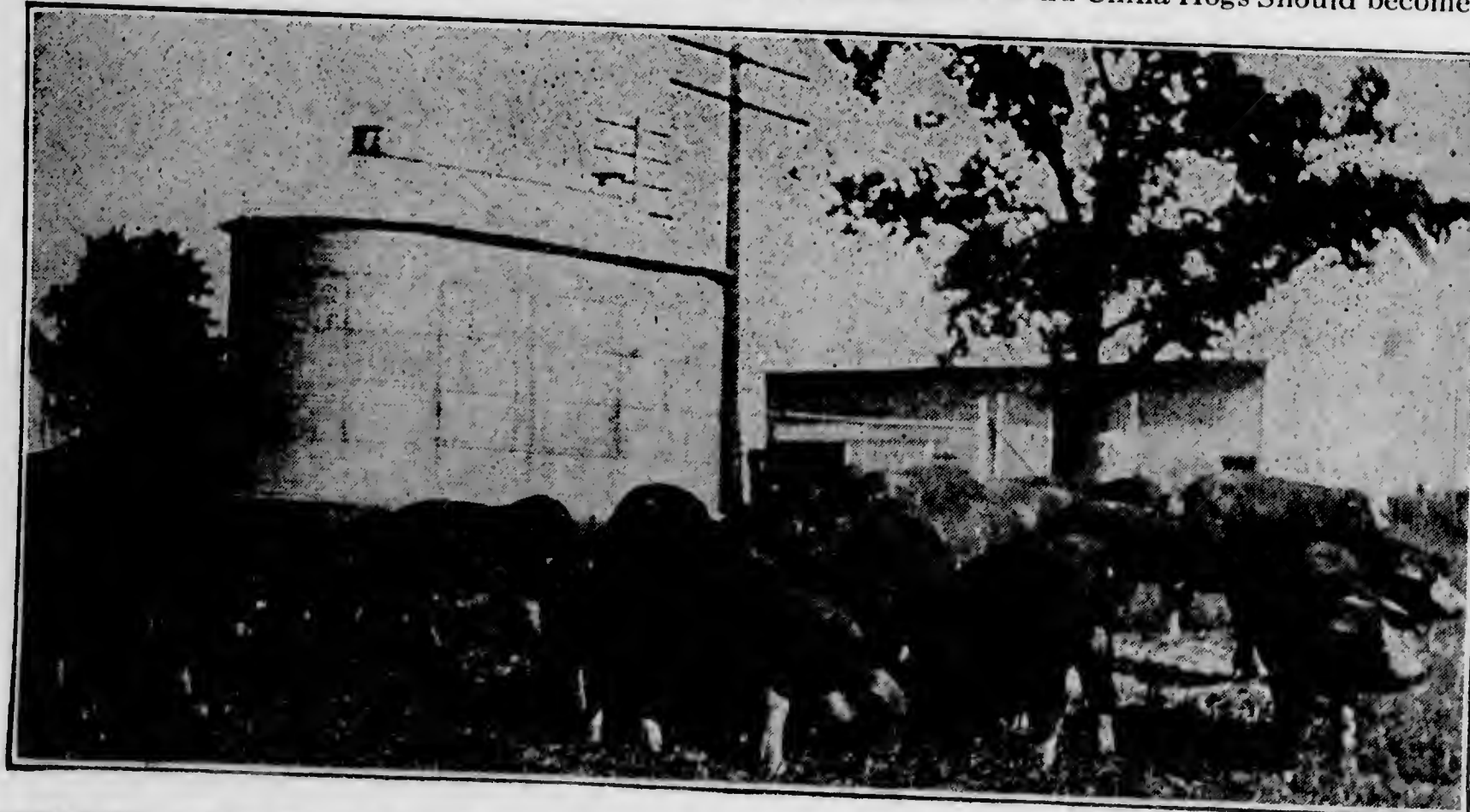
The average production for all cows including those dry was 557 lb. milk, 22.7 lb. butterfat. The Chesterfield County Association had the highest average butterfat production, 413 cows in this association averaging 26.6 lb. butterfat from an average milk production of 637 lb. Prince William County Association had the highest average milk production, 505 cows in this association including those dry averaged 718 lb. milk, 26.1 lb. butterfat.

The high cow for the month was a seven-year-old grade Holstein, fresh February 25th, and owned by J. J. Conner of Manassas, a member of the Prince William County Association. Her production was 1,942 lb. milk, 95.1 lb. fat. The ten high cows showed an average production of 80 lb. butterfat. Nine were Holsteins and one was a Guernsey. Of the ten high herds, five were Holsteins, four were Guernseys and one a Jersey herd.

LEADS IN IOWA

Ten purebred and grade Holsteins owned by F. H. Schmadeke of Clarksville, Iowa, topped the Bremer County association No. 1 for the year recently ended by averaging 438.7 lb. butterfat, 12,336 lb. milk. A seven-year-old Holstein owned by F. A. Chester and Sons of Plainfield gave 14,005 lb. milk, 557 lb. butter in 11 months making a profit over cost of feed of \$149.07. The Chester herd was second with an average of 418.8 lb. fat.

A Co-operative Poland China Swine Journal, Owned by the Breeders; Upward of 400 Poland China Breeders now own this Swine and Farm Journal devoted to the interest of pure bred stock. Every Breeder of Poland China Hogs Should become a member of this Co-operative Journal.



THE POLAND CHINA ADVERTISER, : : : : Bluffton, Ohio

Full Information Free—Write Today for Sample Copy.

This Journal keeps you posted on the care and feeding of the hog. Much valuable information, worth many times your investment.

COMBINE THE COW and SOW as the real MORTGAGE lifter.

Advertising rates on economy basis. Don't miss a single copy of this interesting Journal.

Subscription 1 year, 50c; 3 years, \$1.

A Healthy Territory!

On April 1, 1925,

\$9.2% of the herds in Allegany County, New York, were either Accredited or has passed one clean test. More than one third of the cattle and practically one-third of the herds are Accredited.

The following owners of purebred Holstein Accredited Herds live close to Cuba, New York, work their own farms and milk their own cows. They offer YOU cattle that will earn a profit for YOU and invite YOU to look over their herds.

Amsden Bros. Cuba
Roy Chamberlain Canadea
Glenn German Cuba
Glenn L. Warner Cuba
Mary F. Witter & Son Cuba



PRINCE AAGGIE OF BERYLWOOD

Reported sold for \$110,000. California's grand champion show bull and sire of show stock. Behind him is the highest yearly backing known, his seven nearest dams average in yearly work 1,181.81 lb. butter.

He is the sire of our herd bull BERYLWOOD PRINCE AAGGIE CHICAGO who is siring splendid animals.

Our herd is ACCREDITED and we can supply your need of good cattle.

L. L. ALLIS

Rummerfield, Bradford Co., Pa.

Choice Young Cows

Good Size, Type and Producing Capacity

YEARLING HEIFERS AND HEIFER CALVES

King Reliance Lockhart Veeman heads this herd. His dam holds the world's record in the Dairyman's Division with her record of 882.10 lb. butter, 15,837.7 lb. milk made as a senior four-year-old. She is also a New York State Fair prize winner.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision—Last test clean

DAN E. ANDERSON

R. D. 3. Norwich, N. Y.

GOOD STOCK

A registered Holstein owned by J. A. Patterson of Rohrsburg, Pa. produced 17,912 lb. milk, 614.7 lb. fat in the Columbia County Cow Testing Association last year, the largest record reported. In the entire association there were twenty-nine cows that produced over 400 lb. butterfat. The Holstein herds of J. A. Patterson, Clarence Reece, and Wm. J. Fairchild averaged over 300 lb. butterfat. There were twelve herds averaged over 300 lb. butterfat and everyone of these contained at least one cow that produced over 400 lb.

SCHOOL OWNS BEST HERD

A herd of nine purebred Holsteins owned by the Agricultural School at Menominee, Mich., led the South Menominee Cow Testing association with an average production of 1,104 lb. milk, 38 lb. butterfat. Ten of these cows each produced over 44 lb. fat in the month, two of them were purebred Holsteins and six grade Holsteins. H. T. Messenger had two in the list, a purebred being second with 1,582 lb. milk, 53.8 lb. fat and a grade being fourth with 1,373 lb. milk, 50.8 lb. fat.

AN IOWA HOMESTEAD

A purebred Holstein, Homestead, owned by the Alfagold Farm, Elkader, Iowa led the McGregory Cow Testing association during the month of March by producing 2,551 lb. milk, 84.2 lb. fat. The Alfagold herd consisting of 16 purebred Holsteins led for herd average with 1,410 lb. milk, 49.5 lb. fat. During February this herd averaged 1,244 lb. milk, 41.2 lb. fat. There were 371 cows in the association during March and they averaged 601 lb. milk, 25.3 lb. fat.

"The man who tells us of our faults is our best friend."

"Yes, but he won't be long!"

SUPPOSING

you had a bull with 21 sisters that had each made over 1,000 lb. butter in yearly test?

And that his dam produced 636.3 lb. milk, 35.14 lb. butter in seven days, and was dam of a 30 lb. cow with over 1,000 lb. butter in a year that in turn was dam of a 30 lb.—1,000 lb. four-year-old?

And your bull was by ORMSBY KORNDYKE LAD, was a fine individual and sired dandy stock? You'd think you had a REAL herd-sire.

Let us tell you about ours.

We offer his sons and some good heifers.

CHENEY BROTHERS & JONES

Randolph Virginia
This herd is ACCREDITED.

IN THE ALLEGAN ASSOCIATIONS

There were 252 cows tested during March in the North Allegan, Mich., Testing Association, their average production being 792 lb. milk, 29.7 lb. fat. Fifty-four cows made over 40 lb. fat, 17 over 50 lb., while 42 exceeded 1,250 lb. milk.

The leading individual was a grade Holstein owned by Bert TerHarr she being credited with 1,866 lb. milk, 70.9 lb. fat. A purebred Holstein owned by Mr. TerHarr led for milk production with 2,058 lb. milk, 61.7 lb. fat.

Twenty-eight herds containing 357 cows were tested in the East Allegan, Mich., Testing Association. Twenty-two cows produced more than 50 lb. butterfat and nine went over the 60 lb mark. There were 36 cows exceeding 1,250 lb. milk.

R. D. Brower of Hopkins had high herd for both milk and butterfat production, his purebred Holsteins averaging 1,412.2 lb. milk, 48.17 lb. butterfat. A purebred Holstein owned by William and Clayton Denning led the association for milk and butterfat by producing 2,170 lb. milk, 75.9 lb. fat.

BRANSON HAS GOOD CATTLE

Last year the second highest producing herd enrolled in cow testing association work in the state of Iowa was owned by Ralph Branson of West Branch. The herd is again enrolled in the local cow testing association and is making a very fine showing despite the fact that most of the milkers are two or three year old heifers. One of his cows, Cordova Wayne 2d, freshened last November and was producing at the rate of 70 lb. butter in a month during April.

Mr. Branson has been a Holstein breeder for more than a dozen years, although he has never had a very large herd. He markets the product of the herd in the form of sweet cream, delivering it twice a day and receives a premium of five cents a pound for butterfat over the price paid for sour cream.

WISCONSIN TESTING

Thirteen cows in this association produced more than 50 lb. fat in the month while fourteen herds had an average production of over 30 lb.

The herd of nine grade Holsteins, owned by A. L. Jaques led the Waupun-Ladoga Association with an average production of 1,263.4 lb. milk, 46.2 lb. fat.

Of the 370 cows tested in the Green Lake Association, 23 went over the 40 lb. mark during March. The leader was a registered Holstein owned by Shirley Kutchin of Green Lake. This animal is credited with 1,595 lb. milk, 60.6 lb. fat.

A registered black and white owned by F. L. Schultz & Sons was high cow, producing 1,739 lb. milk, 73 lb. fat. J. F. Braatz & Sons owned a registered Holstein in second place with 1,922 lb. milk, 67.3 lb. fat.

A registered Holstein, owned by Chas. DePouw, Oconto, led the Oconto Association for both milk and butterfat during March by the production of 2,167 lb. milk, 95.3 lb. fat. Mr. DePouw had four registered Holsteins that each produced more than 50 lb. butterfat.

F. C. Miller of West Salem, had the high herd during March in the West Salem-Bangor Association. This herd averaged 1,264 lb. milk, 42.7 lb. fat. A registered Holstein in this herd produced 1,863 lb. milk, 65.3 lb. fat.

An eight-year-old purebred Holstein belonging to W. J. Ward, Avalon, led the Clinton-Rock Association, being credited with 71.3 lb. fat from 1,745 lb. milk. Geo. McCartney had the high herd average, his twelve grade and purebred Holsteins averaging 35.3 lb. fat, 984 lb. milk.

"This is too deep for me," said the bug as it fell into the jar of milk.

IN ORWELL RIDGE HERD
THERE ARE DAUGHTERS OF

WALKER LYONS COLANTHA

whose 17 nearest dams averaged 31.17 lb. butter in 7-day test.

This herd is ACCREDITED. What are your wants?

JAMES E. EASTMAN

R. D. 2

Rome, Pa.

Only \$40

with all papers and crated!

Bull calf, born March 10, 1925, light in color, a nice individual in every way.

DAM: Amsdale Hartog Colantha a granddaughter of Colantha Johanna Lad. She has milked 75 lb. daily at twice-a-day milking.

SIRE: King Echo Sylvia Colantha Spofford a son of Sir Champion Sylvia and Sadie Butter Girl Spofford 700.7 lb. milk, 30.55 lb. butter in 7 days.

Herd Accredited.

Amsden Brothers

Cuba, Allegany Co., New York

A SALE OF EIGHT

G. A. Saunier of Brink Haven, Ohio, recently sold eight cows to the superintendent of the Coshocton County Home, who purchased them to add to the Home herd at Coshocton, Ohio. These eight animals were young cows just coming into full production. We will mention the breeding of a few to show the lines of breeding represented. Hengerveld Nellie Bly Wayne is a five-year-old. Her sire is a son of Sir De Kol Artis Korndyke while her dam was by Hengerveld De Kol 3d, a noted show bull exhibited by George Carpenter of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., for several years. We do not know of any son of old Hengerveld De Kol that won so many prizes in the show ring.

Princess Undine Segis was by Prince Nudine De Kol Pontiac and her dam was by King Segis Pontiac Frindaella from a daughter of Paul Beets Walker. King Segis Pontiac Frindaella is by King Segis Pontiac from a daughter of King of the Pontiacs. Princess Undine Segis is just eight years old and is a big producer.

Blanche Korndyke De Kol Beets is a four-year-old. Her dam is a granddaughter of Wauseona Vale Korndyke while her sire, King De Kol Lulu Beets was by King Korndyke Lulu Pontiac from a 26-lb. three-year-old daughter of Fairview Pontiac Beets Korndyke, one of the greatest transmitting sires that ever lived in Ohio.

The Coshocton County Home has secured a number of fine animals whose pedigrees show blood lines noted for production. We believe they have made a wise selection.

FROM KANSAS TO NEBRASKA

E. N. Madsen of McDonald, Kansas, recently sold Wray Powell of Stratton, Nebraska, two good young cows. One, Long Beach Lilac De Kol Korndyke, is a six-year-old daughter of Long Beach Prince Weg, who was from a daughter of Traverse Dutch Weg and was sired by Long Beach De Kol Korndyke. This bull headed the herd of David Falconer

of Scottville, Mich., and has a creditable list of good record daughters. He was a son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy from Maple Crest Pontiac Spotted Annie, 30.86 lb. butter in seven days, 1,226.27 lb. butter in a year. She was a daughter of Pontiac Aaggie Korndyke from Spotted Ann Daughter, a 30 lb. cow with 1,088.75 lb. butter in a year.

Ona Hengerveld Pontiac is from a daughter of Long Beach Prince Weg and was sired by Prince Chief Pontiac De Kol whose pedigree shows a combination of producing strains noted for individuality as well as production.

NEW HERD IN WASHINGTON

C. O. Rhoades of Bay Center, Washington is building a herd of purebred Holsteins. Early last winter he purchased Steilacoom De Kol Sadie Vale for a herd sire, a bull bred in the Washington State Hospital herd. He was a son of Chimacum King Korndyke Sadie Vale and so related to many large producers.

Recently Mr. Rhoades purchased two heifers from P. A. Lee of Mount Vernon. One was Edgeway Lena De Kol Pontiac, a two-year-old daughter of Ensign De Kol Pontiac and Aaggie Cornucopia Lena, a cow with a 30-lb. seven-day butter record and nearly a thousand pounds in a year. Maldetta Bonnie Segis is just two years old. She is a daughter of Maldetta King and Bonnie King Segis with a record of 1,142 lb. butter in a year. She is bred to a bull whose dam also has a big year record.

INDIANA HOLSTEIN TRANSACTION

Lady Daisy Veeman 2d is the name of a two-year-old heifer recently sold by Charles Bohnke of Decatur, Indiana, to Albert Franz, Monroeville, Ind. With this young cow went her baby heifer calf. They were both good individuals and well bred. The dam of Lady Daisy was from a daughter of Minita Butter Boy and was sired by Sir Korndyke Daisy

Veeman, he by Sir Korndyke Pontiac Artis from a high record daughter of Sir Veeman Hengerveld. Lady Daisy Veeman 2d was sired by a son of Starr Pontiac Korndyke Butter Boy and Rest Easy Pontiac Burke, a tested daughter of Sir Urmagel Burke. Her pedigree traces to some of the greatest A. R. O. sires of the breed, bulls whose daughters and granddaughters have made tremendous records both in official test and in long time work.

CHAMPION GOES TO SANATORIUM

Bean & Allen of Presque Isle, Me., recently sold a very nice young bull, Champion Lyons Segis Alcartra, to head the herd owned by the Western Maine Sanatorium at Greenwood Mountain, Me. Champion was from Lyons Segis Korndyke Pietje, a daughter of Champion Korndyke Pietje from Lyons Segis Hengerveld, who was by Sir Lyons Segis from Belle Hengerveld Korndyke.

Sir Lyons Segis went to Canada and has about three dozen daughters tested in that country, of which at least two have made seven-day records above 30 lb. butter.

The sire of Champion Lyons Segis Alcartra is King Voran Pontiac, whose sire, King Pontiac Calamity Alcartra was sired by King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, whose dam as a two-year-old made a world's record in yearly work and then as a three-year-old made world's records for seven- and thirty-day butter production.

HOLSTEIN BULL CALF AT \$50
Colantha Johanna Lad and King Korndyke Sadie Vale 40 lb. breeding.

The lucky purchaser must be prompt—

Satisfaction guaranteed. Herd Accredited.

F. C. BIGGS,

Trumansburg, New York.

Sixty
Accredited Holsteins

from which to choose

You'll like our cows, their shape, size and above all their producing capacity.

Waldron Herd is headed by two bulls of splendid breeding and type

KING SYLVIA PONTIAC PIETJE and KING DIXIE KEYES

Big records and noted cows appear all over their pedigrees.

Prices low—as we want to sell stock.

MRS. MAUD DWIGHT

South Otselic,
Chenango Co., N. Y.



KING PIEBE OF YORK 20TH

heads our herd. His dam in 10 months produced 16,198.2 lb. milk, 648.73 lb. butter. His sire is a show bull and sire of show ring prize winners, is by Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King from a 1,032 lb. year record daughter of King Segis Pontiac Count.

This herd is ACCREDITED. The cows are not only big producers but are also high class individuals.

You will be pleased with stock you get here.

W. A. WITHERS

Elizabethtown Lancaster Co., Pa.

When the
Whole Herd

cows and heifers included, average 9,124.2 lb. milk, 315.6 lb. fat in a year of C.T.A. work—You know the stock is good.

When the State and Federal accredited veterinarians give a herd a clean bill of health you have a right to expect it to be healthy.

The individuality you judge for yourself.

This herd will please you in all three points.

And we have stock for sale.

RAY J. SABIN

Spencer, R. D. 2 New York



"We Are All"
Always looking for good things and seeking for better methods with which to secure better RESULTS.
"Mead's the Man"
The Live-Wire Auctioneer
Send for one of our Folders.
GLENN R. MEAD, East Aurora, N. Y.

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER,
Chambersburg, Penna.

WE BREED HOLSTEINS

for size, type, health and economical production. If you want fresh cows, springers, heifers or young bulls, the following breeders and dairymen, located within a half hour's drive from Wyalusing, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, have them.

You are invited to inspect our herds and do your own picking.

L. L. AllisRummerfield
A. L. Burlington...Wyalusing
James EastmanOrwell
John H. Howard...Wyalusing
F. B. KeeneyLaceyville
W. B. Kennedy & Son
.....Wyalusing

FREE CATALOG

New 16 page catalog just off the press—full information about pedigrees, sale management, and all kinds of Breeders' Supplies and Remedies. Prices on all kinds of Printing.

Just a card will bring your copy at once.
BACKUS PEDIGREE CO.
Box E-1 Mexico, N. Y.

BALED SHAVINGS

The best BEDDING for cows
Write for delivered price in Car Lots
Oscar Smith & Son, Albany, N.Y.



\$1.00
200 SHEETS
200 sheets, 100 envelopes, cream-white fine bond paper. The society style-cut favorite. Home address, printed free, mailed postpaid for \$1. If C.O.D. you pay postage. Also, a fine box cream-lined Hamamilton bond stationery 24 env. and 24 double sheets, latest style, only 50c if ordered with above (both \$1.50). Also a fine monogrammed card case filled with cards, all printed, only 25c if ordered with first bargain. (All 3 bargains in same order for \$1.75, postpaid.) This combination adds distinction and taste to the style of the most cultured. Personal stationery catalog free. SHAWNEE PRINTING CO., ROANOKE, W.VA.

Hulless Oats

We have more than we wish to use for ourselves, and offer this oats at \$2.50 per bushel of 32 lbs., in seamless grain bags, F. O. B. Buffalo, as long as it lasts.

URBAN FARMS
Pine Ridge Road Buffalo, N. Y.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

May 8—Bensonville, Ill., A. W. Fisher Sale.
May 8—Lake Mills, Wis., Lake Mills Breeders' Sale.
May 8—Hopewell Junction, N. Y., Reduction Sale, Henry Morgenthau, Jr.
May 9—Chanhassen, Minn., Klein Bros. Dispersal.
May 9—Troy, Pa., Troy-Canton Consignment Sale.
May 12—Greenwood, Wis., John Wuehrich Annual.
May 12-13—Earlville, N. Y., Earlville Sale, R. Austin Backus, Manager.
May 13—Fond du Lac, Wis., Fond du Lac County Holstein Breeders Sale Company's Spring Sale.
May 14—Brockville, Ont., Canada, Avondale Farms Second May Echo Sylvia Sale.
May 22—Trenton, N. J., New Jersey Holstein Friesian Consignment Sale.
May 26—North Chatham, N. Y., C. W. Halliday Dispersal, R. Austin Backus, Mexico, N. Y., Sale Manager.
May 27—Hudson Falls, N. Y., Washington County Breeders Annual.
June 5—Comstock Park, Mich., J. Neal Lamoreaux Dispersal, R. Austin Backus, Mexico, N. Y., Sale Manager.

Last Call For

On May 12th and 13th, Consignment Sale at Earlville, New York. R. Austin Backus, Mexico, N. Y., Manager.

On May 21st, at the Fair Grounds, Frederick, Maryland, a consignment sale managed by the Frederick County Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association.

COMING SALE AT EARLVILLE

In the Earlville sale pavilion on May 12-13, R. Austin Backus will hold a sale of 150 registered Holstein cattle. These cattle, which come from herds under state and federal supervision, will be sold with the privilege of a 60-day tuberculin retest. Complete information as to the offerings is not at hand as this article is being written but we understand that there are at least two fully accredited herds to be dispersed in this sale and that several other accredited herds have consigned. A large number of fresh cows and heavy springers have been selected to be sold.

Earlville is the center of one of the greatest Holstein breeding districts of New York State. There are a large number of Holstein breeding establishments located in this territory and they are owned by dairymen who believe that purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle are the greatest dairy animals as yet developed. These men sell the product of their herds as market milk and do not have the advantages of a special market and special prices. Consequently they have to have good cows in order to make a living for themselves and their families, and Madison and Chenango Counties have long been noted for the excellence of their Holstein herds.

Mr. Backus has compiled a folder descriptive of the offerings which he will mail on application but by far the best way is to attend the sale, look over the offerings, make your own selection and bid all you think they are worth to you.

Earlville is reached by the West Shore Railroad and the New York, Ontario and Western. Good roads run in all directions. This town is 60 miles from Binghamton, 25 miles from Utica, and 40 miles from Syracuse and so is within easy traveling distance of three large railroad centers.

OUT OF STATE BUYERS MAKE SALE

Buyers from Illinois and Indiana attended a purebred Holstein sale held at Eagle, Wisconsin, April 2d. Otto Jens of the Oatman Farms, Dundee, Illinois, bought 13 head while E. J. Alden, of Terre Haute, Indiana purchased 3 daughters of Creator for an average of \$315. Hal D. Wheaton of Powell, South Dakota brought 40 head of horses to sell at the pavilion, and purchased 8 young animals for just under \$1,000. Glen Householder of Madison, Wisconsin took 5 head for Wisconsin state institutions.

The top price of the sale was \$375 for a son of Canary Paul Oak Homestead, consigned by Gramling Brothers of Dousman, Wisconsin and purchased by Milbrant Brothers, of Evansville, Wisconsin. In all 68 animals were sold for over \$10,000.

THE SALE AT BRENTWOOD

At least sixteen different states besides the District of Columbia, Cuba, and Bolivia, South America, were represented in the list of buyers at the Brentwood Sale held April 30-May 1. Prices were regarded as fairly satisfactory although we believe that after the expenses of the consignors of some of the record animals have been paid, and the cost of making the records to say nothing of raising the animal, there will be very little left. As is usual with these large consignment sales some animals sold high. The top price, \$12,000, was obtained for Sir Inka May, the well-

known show bull consigned by the Minnesota Holstein Co. He was struck off to Carnation Farms. The Detroit Creamery Company bid \$4,000, the highest price for a female, for Bell Farm Hattie, 1,037 lb. butter in a year as a junior two-year-old, consigned by Bell Farm. A. J. King, of Kansas City, Mo., was a liberal buyer and was replenishing his show herd. He took Berylwood Prince Johanna Segis, a dark-colored, handsome bull, consigned by Berylwood Farms, for \$2,000. Sir Prilly Colantha Dairy Maid, consigned by Bridgford Company was struck off to Carnation for \$3,600. This is the youngest son of Adirondac Wietske Dairy Maid. Carnation Prospect Toreador, whose dam, Superintendent Gardner reports, has just made over 45 lb. butter in seven days, went for \$2,100 to the State Home and School at Redfield, S. D. Horatio Hathaway, of Dedham, Mass., bid last on Grahamholm Sir Colantha. This bull is coming five years old, has been used in the-Granhamholm herd and his dam has two different years made over 33,00 lb. milk in 365 days. The price was \$7,000.

Antonia Padeal, of Havana, Cuba, bought a number of animals and so did J. C. Patino, of Bolivia, South America.

At the show staged the afternoon previous to the sale, Sir Inka May was made grand champion bull and Hazelwood Bessie Pauline Heilo from the Hazelwood Farms was made grand champion female. During the sale Mr. Davidson purchased this cow for \$885.

MARYLAND BREEDERS' SALE

At Frederick, Maryland, on May 21, the Frederick County Holstein Breeders' Association plans a consignment sale. Mr. Charles Wertheimer, who is now president of the Maryland State Breeders' Association was for several years president of the Frederick County Club and he always said that they would not hold a consignment sale under club auspices unless the animals were worthy representatives of the breed. Under these circumstances lovers of black and whites may expect to see good animals offered at this event.

Mr. Wertheimer is sending a consignment from the Elmwood Dairy Farm. One of his cows, Beauty, produced 2,557 lb. milk, 104.8 lb. fat during March in the Frederick County Cow Testing Association, milked three times daily. She was in first place and a stablemate, Colantha, was second with 2,600 lb. milk, 101.4 lb. fat. The leader tested 4.1% and her stablemate tested 3.9% and both animals are included in the Wertheimer consignment to this sale.

We will mention in passing that sixteen members of the Elmwood Dairy averaged 985 lb. milk, 35.3 lb. fat during the month of March. At the head of the Elmwood herd is the bull, Rolo Pontiac Fayne, whose dam, Rolo Mercena De Kol, is credited with the production of 51.93 lb. butter in seven days and 201.17 lb. butter in thirty days, the highest records ever reported in official work.

BIG CROWD AT WERTZ SALE

Despite steady rain, a big crowd attended the W. H. Wertz dispersal sale held at Camp Hill, Pa., April 30. There were only six animals of milking age and these six averaged \$208. The top price was \$300 which N. S. Bordell of Millerstown, Pa., paid for Dutch Corner Fayne Lyons, a nine-year-old cow that had produced 20,043 lb. milk in a year in C. T. A. work. Clothilde Johanna Homestead with a 21-lb. record made as a four-year-old, went for \$240 to the same party. Jacob Peters of Lancaster, paid \$200 for Lady Piebe Colantha Pontiac a cow that averaged 81-lb. milk a day in January in C. T. A. work. Mr. Peters also purchased King Ormsby Nell Viola, a very handsome son of King Ormsby Abbekerk Helena, paying only \$130 for him. Young bull calves sold low. K. P. Iva De Kol Veeman, a daughter of King of the Pontiacs was expected to top the sale, but Mr. Peters obtained her for \$175. Buyers did not seem anxious to secure a cow that had the record of dropping four bull calves in fourteen months.

The auctioneer was George Deitch of Carlisle and the pedigrees were explained by A. A. Raudabaugh tester of the Cumberland County Testing Association.

Among the buyers were Morris Taylor, Carlisle; Rudy Piew, Lancaster; Elmer Zimmerman, Camp Hill; E. H. Hess, Grantham; and J. B. McCullough, Newville, Pa., and Charles Wertheimer, Frederick, Maryland.

SALE AT WEST SALEM

The Western Wisconsin Holstein breeders sale association held a sale at the West Salem sales pavilion April 8 and 9, which was well attended. The 160 animals sold were of good type and had been personally selected. On the first day the average was \$188.70, while the two top animals each brought \$395. Both were purchased by Ed Sipniewski of St. Mary, Michigan. One was Minnehaha Snowball Ormsby, a light colored, handsome, four-year-old heifer weighing 1,400 lb. J. D. McDonald formerly of West Salem and now of Danville, Ill., bought four animals on Wednesday paying over \$300 for each of them. Some of the best animals were purchased for the State School for the Blind and the Mendota State Hospital.

A girl who has reached sixteen and never been kissed will, in all probability, reach forty in the same condition.

California Exchange.—"John Horton, charged with vagrancy, was sentenced to ten days in the county jail."

ON THE HILLS

of Tioga County have been raised some of the best Holsteins that ever came from New York State—big healthy cows that yield large quantities of rich testing milk.

The following breeders of healthy Holsteins whose establishments are located near Owego and within easy driving distance of Elmira, Ithaca, Binghamton or Waverly can supply you with good cattle and invite inspection of their herds.

Roy J. Sabin.....Spencer
C. F. Gridley.....Candor
C. F. Giles.....Apalachin

Mapleway Herd



PROFIT PRODUCERS

Big, handsome, wide-hipped, square uddered cows compose our herd which is ACCREDITED and has been established

FORTY-THREE YEARS

We have furnished foundation stock and new blood for many good herds. We will be pleased to serve YOU.

MILLER BROTHERS

Clarks Summit
Lackawanna County, Penna.

Three Nice Heifers

born September, 1924

from good dams and sired by a son of

KING TOBE ALCARTRA
DE KOL

he by King Segis Pontiac Alcartra from the former World's Champion—Lady Tobe De Kol, 36.59 lb. butter, 631 lb. milk in 7 days as a three-year-old—her dam 31.66 lb. butter in 7 days.

Will sell my entire crop of this year's calves—Prices right.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

O. I. MARTIN

Cambridge Springs,
Crawford Co., Pa.



SENSATION CLOTHILDE TEHEE
His sire's dam produced 30,024 lb. milk, 1,250 lb. butter in a year; his own dam, 21,968 lb. milk, 945 lb. butter as a three-year-old; their average is 25,996.5 lb. milk, 1,097.97 lb. butter.

All the cattle in this county have been twice tuberculin tested. At the recent test 99.2% passed clean. This herd is ACCREDITED. Can spare a few good ones.

L. S. BROWN
R. D. 1 Saegertown, Pa.
Crawford Co.

PRICED LOW

For Quick Sale!

Four Yearling Heifers well grown and well marked, daughters of **KING ARTIS WACONDA**, a grandson of King Korndyke Sadie Vale from a 30 lb. cow that made a World's Record in yearly work.

A three months old calf by the same bull.

All from heavy milking dams.

Also a yearling bull by **COLONEL JOH LYONS** from a daughter of King Hengerveld Hartje.

S. T. WITMER
UNION DEPOSIT, PENNA.
Herd Under State and Federal Supervision.



Cows in this Herd have produced more than 12,000 lb. milk in a year in C. T. A. work and make a good profit above feed cost.

We can show you a whole lot of first prize and championship ribbons won at local fairs.

This Herd is Accredited—has never housed a reactor.

Will price anything in the herd.

A. R. BUSH
Montrose, Pennsylvania.

MILLER BROTHERS SELL AGAIN

Miller Brothers of Clarks Summit, Pa., report recent sales of purebred Holsteins to W. S. Weidman of Bangor, Pa., and C. P. Davidson of Clarks Green, Pa. Mr. Weidman took three females and a choice bull calf sired by Count Lenox Posch. The dam of Count Lenox Posch is a good record daughter of the noted sire and show bull Count Paul C Posch while his sire, King Valdessa Lenox, was by King Valdessa Korndyke from Anna Lenox De Kol 2d, the famous record cow of the Yates herd. The females are Mapleway Eeke Hengerveld, Mapleway Dijkstra Artis, and Mapleway Amleto 2d and all are daughters of Sir Veeman Lola Hengerveld, who formerly headed the Mapleway herd. This bull is by Sir Veeman Hengerveld. His dam was a 23 lb. two-year-old daughter of King Korndyke Sadie Vale from a 31 lb. cow. Many of the young producers in the present Mapleway herd were sired by him.

Mr. Davidson obtained Mapleway Dijkstra Hengerveld Vale a daughter of King Sadie Vale Hengerveld Ormsby and Dijkstra Hengerveld Torret, whose dam Dijkstra Korndyke Torret 2d is sister to Dijkstra Korndyke Torret 3d, 35.18 lb. butter, 614.5 lb. milk in a year as a four-year-old and over 12,000 lb. milk in eight months as a junior two-year-old. King Sadie Vale Hengerveld Ormsby is by King Sadie Vale Hengerveld from S. V. H. Effie, a cow that two different years made over 28 lb. butter in a week and that tested as a five-year-old, is credited with 1,085.60 lb. butter and over 24,000 lb. milk in a year. The ten nearest dams of this bull have seven-day records that average 29.61 lb.

The Miller Brothers herd is accredited and is believed to be the oldest herd in the state of Pennsylvania. This means longest established. As a matter of fact the animals in the Miller herd are comparatively young and only one animal has reached twelve years old. The Miller herd is one of the few herds in the United States founded on stock imported directly from Holland for we find that in 1882 the father of the Miller Brothers was instrumental in obtaining cattle from the Kuperus, De Groot, Veeman and Stienstra herds. We understand that this herd has been owned by the same family for more than forty years. Some official records have been made and a number of prizes won in the show ring but the Miller Brothers are dairymen and have always managed their herd from the standpoint of everyday production and consequently their animals are big producers and earn a satisfactory profit over the cost of feed and care.

WINS HOLSTEIN CALF

At the fourth annual farm management institute held early in April at the North-eastern Minnesota experiment station a prize of a purebred Holstein calf was won by Charles Lundquist of Amity. More than a thousand farmers from St. Louis County attended the three day institute and there were at least 400 present at the meeting at which stock raising questions were discussed.



OUR KIND

This heifer was bred in our herd as was her dam and granddam.

Such heifers grow into producing cows that make good wherever they go.

L. N. MACK & SON and FLOYD E. MACK
Montrose, Pennsylvania

Herd under State and Federal Supervision. We have 120 head to select from.

40 Head for Sale

Twenty head of Registered Holsteins due to freshen soon.

A nice bunch of heifer and bull calves from 2 months to a year old.

Priced for Quick Sale.

J. R. FROST
Munnsville, New York



WE LIKE THIS COW

She is the dam of our junior herd sire **KING ORMSBY ENDERCAMP**

She produced 21,110.5 lb. milk, 904.32 lb. butter in a year.

King of the Ormsbys sired by our bull. Our herd is ACCREDITED.

Come, look us over, and take your pick.

A. L. BOWELL & SON
Thompson, Penna.

Accredited Holsteins

Your Chance

to obtain Accredited Holsteins.

The rapid increase of Boiling Springs Herd renders it imperative that we sell.

In C. T. A., official test and general dairy work, our stock makes good and will for you too. Write, or better, come and visit

IVO V. OTTO

Carlisle, R. D. 6,
Cumberland Co., Pa.



PIETJE ALCARTRA FAYNE

is a daughter of my senior sire,

KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE

She produced 707.7 lb. milk, 30.03 lb. butter in 7 days and averaged 101 lb. milk a day for 15 days.

Come to the Fountainhead for seed stock. My cows are producers as well as show ring prize winners.

A. E. ROBINSON

Susquehanna Co. Montrose, Pa.



MAPLE GROVE CLEVER KONINGEN GLISTA

heads our ACCREDITED heard.

His offspring inherit his type and conformation.

His sire is by a son of Glista Coreva, 34 lb. butter in 7 days.

His dam has a dandy A. R. O. record and, as a two-year-old, produced over 10,000 lb. milk in C. T. A. work averaging 4.1% fat.

Will price anything we have.

MERLE W. ONGLEY
Centerville, R. D. 4, Crawford Co., Pa.

RECORD RELATIVES

In their systematic advertising in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, Cheney Brothers and Jones of Randolph, Virginia have been featuring their herdsire, Ormsby Korndyke Hockster Lad, as having twenty sisters that have each made over 1,000 lb. butter in a year. He now has twenty-one. His sire Ormsby Korndyke Lad has twenty daughters that have exceeded a thousand pounds of butter in a yearly test. His dam, Shady Maple King Pontiac Hockster is also dam of Beaver Dam Hockster Pontiac, 1,014.7 lb. butter and over 20,000 lb. milk in a year as a four year old, who in turn is dam of O. K. L. Hockster Pontiac, just announced as making 1,022.91 lb. butter, 22.892 lb. milk in a year as a four year old. She is the twentieth daughter of Ormsby Korndyke Lad to reach a thousand pounds of butter in a year and so is related on both sides to the Virginia herdsire, the two animals having 75% the same blood lines. Shady Maple King Pontiac Hockster is credited with an official record of 35.14 lb. butter, 636.3 lb. milk in a week. She is dam of Beaver Dam Hockster Pontiac 30.10 lb. butter, 584.5 lb. milk in a week as a four year old, and she in turn is dam of O. K. L. Hockster Pontiac, 30.40 lb. butter, 577.5 lb. milk in seven days as a four year old.

The herd owned by Cheney Brothers and Jones has been federally accredited for a number of years. The state of Virginia was a leader in state wide tuberculosis eradication and the owners of Ormsby Korndyke Hockster Lad early recognized that animals could not improve a herd unless they were healthy and so were among the first in their state to test their herd under State and Federal supervision and were early placed on the accredited list.

A BLIND HOLSTEIN DAIRYMAN

O. H. Doerschlag owns a farm of 240 acres near Topeka, Kansas. Misfortune seemed to hover over the Doerschlag home for a number of years. First of all his wife became an invalid. Then a daughter was crippled and four years ago Mr. Doerschlag himself became blind, but he refused to give up his farm and to-day is a successful farmer.

Part of the credit is due to Jurl, his son, now fourteen years old who has become his father's eyes. Within the past four years a concrete floor has been put in the barn and the Holstein herd increased to fourteen cows which are milked twice a day. Fields of alfalfa and sweet clover have been sown and they furnish most of the food for the cows. Twenty-five acres of corn on this farm produced seventy-five bushel an acre last year.

In addition rows of trees have been planted around the house and along the driveways and these have added materially to the value of the farm home.

A man listening in on a radio heard it announced that the next number on the program would be "three o'clock in the morning," and he thought that would be too long to wait.

Seven Day Milk Records

made in

Log Cabin Herd

629.6 lb. as a 4-year-old
564.3 lb. as a 3-year-old
436.6 lb. as a 2-year-old
435.1 lb. as a 2-year-old
409.6 lb. as a yearling

By Daughters of one bull.

They are bred to a son of

YANKEE LEFA, 32.09 lb. butter, 568.8 lb. milk in 7 days, she by Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka.

Log Cabin Herd is Accredited, and has never housed a reactor.

RALPH C. JACKSON

Conneaut Lake, Pennsylvania



SIZE, TYPE AND PRODUCING CAPACITY

Such cows are bred to

KING PIETJE AAGGIE PONTIAC

a son of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje from a 31.79 lb. cow.

Choice Young Stock For Sale.

ROBERT I. SPRINGER

Factoryville, Pa. R. D. 1.
Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

For Sale!

Purebred Holstein-Friesian Heifer Calves

by a son of

King of the Johanna Lads

from a 30-lb. dam.

Come or write

E. B. BENNETT OF DREW BROS.,

THE OLD HOME FARM

Allamuchy, New Jersey

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF A HOLSTEIN BREEDER

Lester B. Clark of Maywood, Missouri came into the limelight when one of his cows, Crescent Pontiac, produced 1,054.66 lb. butter, 23,419 lb. milk in a year. There is an interesting story connected with Mr. Clark's history as a Holstein breeder.

Mr. Clark's father was a hog feeder and grain grower but his son took to dairying and in 1915 purchased some grade Jersey cows. They did not suit him however, and he then bought some grade Holsteins and at the Missouri State Fair in 1916 purchased his first registered Holstein, a bull calf from the herd of S. C. Lindsey of Carthage. Later he purchased some purebred Holstein females and obtained two half sisters



CRESCENT PONTIAC
The cow that made Clark famous.

at the P. P. Lewis estate sale. One of these, Crescent Pontiac, freshened in December but was not placed in cow testing association work until the following June, during which she produced 69 lb. fat. She was kept on clover pasture and did not receive any grain. Her owner then thought he would make a good record with her but heavy grain feed gave her indigestion and her production during July and August was very light. In September however, she again made a big showing. She freshened again in December and completed her association year making 645 lb. butter and a profit of \$214 over cost of feed.

Crescent Pontiac and three of her stable mates will be exhibited at the Missouri State Fair this fall. The fact that she is the highest record cow in the state will make her a center of attraction.

SALES FROM MARTIN HERD

O. I. Martin of Cambridge Springs, Pa., has been selling a number of splendid young bulls to head herds composed of both purebred and grade Holsteins. W. M. Burge of Saegertown, Pa., secured King Hendrick Alcartra De Kol, a fine young bull born May 23, 1924. His dam, May Bell Hendrick De Kol, is one of the big producers in the Martin herd. She is a granddaughter of Sonata Beets De Kol and Prince Barrington De Kol so represents lines of breeding noted for production.

The sire of Mr. Burge's bull is King Tobe Alcartra De Kol formerly at the head of the Martin herd. He was a son of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra and his dam, Lady Tobe De Kol, was a former world champion senior three-year-old being credited with 36.59 lb. butter 631 lb. milk in a week and 141.24 lb. butter in

thirty days. She has a 30 lb. four-year-old daughter and was a daughter of Christmas Tobe 2d, 31.66 lb. butter in seven days as a ten-year-old cow.

The Martin herd contains a number of daughters of King Tobe Alcartra De Kol, none of which Mr. Martin informs us, will be offered for sale as he intends to develop his herd from them. To mate with them he purchased Grayview King Sylvia, a son of Sylvia Prilly Pontiac and Carnation King Ormsby Mercedes, he by Carnation King Sylvia, from Heilo Ormsby De Kol, a daughter of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes with 34.55 lb. butter in seven days and over 805 lb. butter and nearly 20,000 lb. milk in less than ten months.

GOOD TRIO CHANGES OWNERS

E. H. Gibson and A. H. Drexler of Santa Maria, California, owners of the Paramount Dairy have added to their herd two well bred Holstein-Friesian heifers. Burbank Pontiac Mooie Fayne is a granddaughter of Pontiac Korndyke, while the other young cow, Miss Arcadia Violeta Diegartje has produced 7,000 lb. milk in less than nine months in her first lactation period.

Messrs. Gibson and Drexler have purchased a bull calf whose dam produced 23,200 lb. milk, in a year as a four-year-old. He is a grandson of King Korndyke Pontiac 20th. The stock was purchased from the Price Ranch at Los Alamos.

Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale

AT THE FAIR GROUNDS
Frederick, Maryland

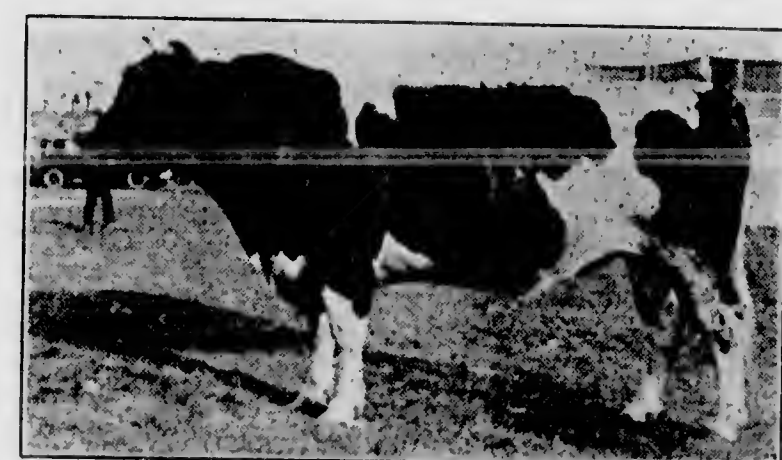
Thursday, May 21, 1925

Starting at 10 A. M.

40--Purebred Holstein-Friesians--40

from well-known Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia Herds.

Choice young cows, fresh or springing. Many with large official and C. T. A. records. Some of these are bred to



ROLO PONTIAC FAYNE

Son of ROLO MERCENA DE KOL

51.93 lb. butter in 7 days, 210.17 lb. butter in 30 days.

World's Records over all ages and breeds.

Well-grown heifers—ready to turn on grass.

Several good young herdsires.

Tuberculin tested—sold with the usual guarantee.

This sale is held under the auspices of The Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association of Frederick County.

Write for catalog and full information to

J. Homer Remsberg, Sec'y,
Middletown, Frederick County, Maryland

ELEVATING THE GRADE

On and after January 1, 1926, no commercial fertilizer can be sold in the state of Pennsylvania composed of two or more ingredients containing less than 14% of total plant food. The law further provides that no commercial fertilizer which contains less than one per cent of ammonia, one per cent of available phosphoric acid or one per cent of water soluble potash shall be sold.

The regulation became law on April 2 when Governor Pinchot affixed his signature to it. It aims to prevent the sale of low grade mixed fertilizer containing an unnecessarily large amount of filler.

MAPLE GROVE MAKES NICE SALE

R. W. Agan, of Hoosick, New York, is interested in purebred Holsteins and recently purchased six heifers and a young bull from Maple Grove Stock Farm, Centerville, Pa. Three states really entered into this transaction as at the time the sale was made, Mr. Agan was in St. Petersburg, Fla., and was not due to arrive in New York until after the middle of April when the shipment was made.

The young bull heading this purchase was born June, 1924. His sire is Clever Model Glista and his dam, Maple Grove Maggie Spofford. In cow testing association work Maggie made a very fine record of 13,114 lb. milk, 406.9 lb. butter-fat in 365 days.

Two of the heifers were sired by Clever Model Glista, a son of Model King Segis Koningen and Glista Coreva, 34.08 lb. butter in seven days 13,310.5 lb. milk, 607.93 lb. butter in 304 days. She has two daughters that have each produced over 30 lb. butter in a week and was one of the most noted members of the celebrated Glista family.

Two of the heifers are by Maple Grove Ybma Glista. His dam, Maple Grove Spofford Princess, in the Maple Grove herd, produced 641.3 lb. milk, 27 lb. butter in seven days under farmer conditions. She is believed to be the greatest cow ever in this herd and for that reason her son was kept as a herd sire. He was by Model Daniel Glista, whose dam, Glista Dinah, as an eleven-year-old cow, made 31.26 lb. butter in seven days and was a daughter of the 34 lb. cow, Glista Coreva.

Two of the heifers are by Maple Grove Fairview King Jupiter. His dam, Maple Grove Lady Fairview Spofford, in seven days made an official record of 461.5 lb. milk, 20.60 lb. butter. His sire, King Pontiac Jupiter, was by King of the Pontiacs from a good daughter of the famous Hengerveld De Kol.

Despite the press of farm work, some official records have recently been made at Maple Grove Stock Farm. Maple Grove Pontiac Glista Girl made 20.64 lb. butter, 451.2 lb. milk in seven days. This record, as well as those of the others tested with her, is not a true indication of capacity as they were out of silage and the cows did not get either clover or alfalfa with their grain ration. At least two of the cows tested at this time and

under these conditions were dams of heifers purchased by Mr. Agan. Five of the six heifers were from dams with official records.

Crawford County is evidently getting to be quite a territory from which those in search of Holsteins secure their stock. Perhaps the fact that this county is now practically a modified accredited area has something to do with this. To become a modified accredited area the cattle in a county have to show less than one-half of one per cent reactors in a countywide test. At its recent test Crawford County showed only eight-tenths of one per cent and the next test is expected to show even less. The Jones herd has been accredited for some time and consists entirely of purebred Holsteins and naturally there is surplus of high class young animals to sell at almost any time.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER

The dairy professors at Purdue University are making much of the work of a cow and her daughter in the University herd. These animals are Colantha Paul Beets Bakker 232152 and the daughter is Purdue Segis Beets Colantha. The dam was born September 1913 and the daughter July 1919.

The dam, Colantha Paul Beets Bakker finished a record last year of 22,880 lb. milk and 670.6 lb. fat. This was not surprising as the year before she had produced 18,836 lb. milk and 584 lb. fat. During the last six years her production has been as follows:—

MILK	FAT
15,036 lb.	444.91 lb.
16,736 lb.	510.14 lb.
14,332 lb.	457.39 lb.
17,077 lb.	522.37 lb.
18,836 lb.	584.12 lb.
22,880 lb.	670.60 lb.
104,947 lb.	3,189.53 lb.

A production of 105,000 lb. or over 52 tons milk should put any cow on the retired list, yet, this cow is not retired, even though she is over eleven years old. After making her last record she dropped twin calves and is producing regularly so her total now is above 60 tons of milk. The production of this cow did not come entirely unexpected as her own dam gave in a year 17,146 lb. milk.

The daughter, Purdue Segis Beets Colantha, followed in the footsteps of her dam as soon as she started as a two-year-old. She produced at this age 14,928 lb. milk and 493 lb. fat. This was an increase of 55 per cent in milk and 57 per cent in fat over the production of her dam at the same age. As a three-year-old she finished a record of 20,038 lb. milk and 635 lb. fat. This was another increase over the production of her dam at a similar age, of 23 per cent in milk and 43 per cent in fat. She has again been started on test and is making a high production mark for her third year.

A teddy bear sat on the ice,

As cold as cold could be;

He soon got up and walked away—

"My tale is told," said he.

A Fine Pair

At a Bargain Price

Bull, born Nov. 4, 1924. Sire: Maple Grove Ybma Glista, our 27 lb. Glista bred herdsire. Dam: Maple Grove Mercedes Glorinda, 672.6 lb. milk, 25.18 lb. butter A. R. O. in our herd.

Heifer: born October 24, 1924. Sire: Clever Model Glista—from the 34-lb. cow Glista Coreva. Dam: Maple Grove Pontiac Belle, an A. R. O. daughter of King Pontiac Jupiter, he by King of the Pontiacs from a daughter of Hengerveld De Kol.

Breeding and Type Combined for only \$175.

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

F. JONES, MGR.
Crawford Co., Centerville, Pa.
R. D. 4.



KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE

is acknowledged to be the greatest sire ever in Northern Pennsylvania.

His daughters and granddaughters in this herd will please any critical judge.

Get your Holsteins from an ACCREDITED herd that has passed four clean tests.

CECIL L. A. RESSEGUE

Ideal Farm Kingsley, Pa.

The Producing Kind!

As we operate a milk business, we have to have producers. They must earn a profit over the cost of their feed and labor.

So anything you get from here you can depend upon.

Our motto is "QUALITY HOLSTEINS."

Let us sell YOU a few.

J. H. SILVIS & SONS
Greensburg Pennsylvania

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS—Eggs for hatching, 15 for \$2. W. R. BARRY, ROCHESTER, VT.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS \$1 for 15; \$5 per 100. DAN SCHROCK, Dundee, Ohio.

2,000 REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTES. Photograph free. ALLEN SECHRIST, Port Trevorton, Pa.

FOR SALE—Eggs for hatching from a laying strain of Ki Wi, a chicken that cannot fly. J. D. NOAH, GREENVILLE, MICH.

PUREBRED NARRAGANSETT TURKEY EGGS—Gobbler from registered strain. \$6 dozen; 18 eggs, \$8.75. Mrs. MABEL NEWBERRY, Route 2, Tazewell, Va.

DAY OLD CHICKS—Purebred S. C. White Leghorns from free range stock. Write for price list. MARTIN B. SEARCH, BAPTISTTOWN, N. J.

OWEN FARM STRAIN S. C. REDS—Bred to standard type and color. Hogan tested. Chicks, \$18, hundred, May, \$16, delivered. Exhibition matings higher. LAYWELL FARM, ROUTE 3, BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

CHICKS—Hatched from our own Standard Free Range flock of S. C. W. Leghorns, 10c each. Special rates on orders of 500 or more. 100% live arrival guaranteed. E. L. BEAVER, MCALISTERVILLE, PA.

FOR SALE—BABY CHICKS AND DUCKLINGS from purebred culled stock. Prices right. Before ordering elsewhere, send for prices and circular. Bank reference. BUCHER BROS., BUCYRUS, OHIO.

TIFFANY'S SUPERIOR CHICKS THAT LIVE—Wyandottes, Reds, Rocks and Leghorns. Mammoth Pekin, Giant Rouen, Indian Runner Ducklings. ALDHAM POULTRY FARM, R 45, Phoenixville, Pa.

CHICKS—S. C. Buff and White Leghorns, \$10.50 for 100; Barred Rocks, \$12.00 for 100; White Rocks, \$15.00 for 100; Reds, \$13.00 for 100; light mixed, \$9.00 for 100; heavy \$11.00 for 100. 100% live delivery guaranteed. All good chicks. Circular free. JACOB NEIMOND, MCALISTERVILLE, PA.

ORPINGTONS, Buff, White, Black. Won at Allentown, York, Stewartstown. Eggs from these five matings. \$2.00 to \$5.00 a setting; \$10.00 hundred—prepaid—a few Baby Chicks. SUTTON'S ORPINGTON FARM, Maryland.

BIG HUSKY CHICKS that will live and grow, the kind that will start to lay EGGS early. Purebred. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Send for free catalogue and low price list. MODEL HATCHERY & SUPPLY CO., Box 60, MONROE, IND.

POULTRY

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS \$2 per 15; \$10 per 100. Toulouse Geese eggs, 50c each. I. S. MURPHY, TRUMANSBURG, N. Y.

SINGLE COMB BUFF MINORCAS Stock, chicks, eggs for hatching. H. J. HANSEN Berea, Ohio.

DAY OLD QUALITY CHICKS—Reds and Wyandottes our specialty, 15c. Also Rocks and Leghorns. Guaranteed delivery. Circulars free. "SUN PEEP" HATCHERY, McALISTERVILLE, Pa.

GIANT, LARGE TYPE, HEAVY-WEIGHT WHITE ROCKS, Halback strain. Setting \$1.50; 100, \$7.00. ELLA WHITEWOOD, HUDSON, ILL.

PREVENT COCCIDIOSIS by adding coccidiosis powder to chicks' drinking water or milk. Two sizes 60c and \$1.00. Order direct. FULLER BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, ITHACA, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS of big type BRED-TO-LAY WHITE LEGHORNS. Write for price list. UPLAND POULTRY FARM, Sinking Spring, Penna.

FREE, 10 PUREBRED CHICKS—on advance orders. 20 varieties. 9c and up. Sires in flocks from head laying pens of Michigan. Guaranteed trapnest. 220 eggs and up. Bloodtested. Write for free circular before buying elsewhere.

BECKMANN CHICKERIES, 26 LYON, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

GIVE POBANZ'S HEN ETTA TON a trial. Tonic and Prevention for Cholera, Roup, White Diarrhea, \$1.00. Sold on money back guarantee. Will give one box of my lice salve free. I was formerly breeder and fancier of Anconas.

ERNEST POBANZ, ATKINSON, ILL.
Good Agents Wanted.

BABY CHICKS—Hatched by the best system of incubation from high class bred to lay stock. Barred, White, Buff Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas, and White Wyandottes, 13½c each; White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas, 11½c each; Broiler chicks, 8c each. Safe delivery guaranteed by prepaid parcel post. NUNDA POULTRY FARM, Nunda, N. Y.

QUALITY BLOOD TESTED CHICKS—Barred and Buff Rocks, Reds, White and Brown Leghorns, Mottled Anconas. Guaranteed live delivery by prepaid parcel post. Get our prices before you place your order. PALMYRA HATCHERY, Box 3, PALMYRA, INDIANA. Member Harrison County Baby Chick Association.

PARKS PEDIGREED STRAIN BARRED ROCKS, Chicks 12c each. Special matings, 18c. Direct blood; none better; 2,000 per week, hatched strong. 100 per cent delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Bank reference. Order now. Prompt service. S. W. KLINE, Box 20, Middlecreek, Pa.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, FISHEL STRAIN, bred for heavy egg production. Select pens. Eggs, 15—\$1.50; 30—\$2.70; 100—\$8.00. F. W. ROSS, FRIEDENS, PA.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS—Buff and Black Cochins Bantams. Eggs \$5.00 per 15. O. S. RITCHIE, OAKWOOD, OHIO.



LIVE STOCK

CHESTER WHITE HOGS. Write your wants. R. L. MUNCE, CANONSBURG, PA.

ANGORA—LONG-HAIRED KITTENS OF PUREBRED stock. Maine grown pets, male or female. ORRIN J. DICKEY, BELFAST, MAINE.

Pedigreed Duroc spring pigs from prizewinning stock. April, May deliver. A. J. PERKINS, Monticello, Minn.

Headquarters for Pedigreed Rabbits—Flemish Giants, New Zealand—Belgian Hares. MAIKRANZ RABBITRY, New Bethlehem, Pa.

FOXES WANTED—Old or Young Ones. Any number. Pay cash. All express charges. ROSS BROWN, Eastboga, Ala.

FOR SALE—Purebred Berkshire pigs from a vigorous, growthy, prolific strain. A trial will convince you they are the ideal hog for the American farmer. Write CHARLES D. KIRK, Columbiana, Ohio.

75 HIGH GRADE PIGS FOR SALE—35 Yorkshire and Chester cross and 40 Berkshire and Chester cross, 7 to 8 weeks old. All good husky pigs, price, \$7.75 each, express paid to your station. Also 28 Jersey Red and Berkshire cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, \$7.75 each, express paid. Will ship any number C. O. D. on your approval. No charge for shipping crates. ABERJONA FARM, Box 83, Woburn, Mass.

PLANTS, SEEDS AND BULBS

MAMMOTH YELLOW SOY BEANS for sale. \$3.60 per bushel, any quantity. J. M. CREDELE, Scranton, N. C.

FOR SALE—VIRGINIA SOY BEANS; practically no cracked grains; cleaned. DOUGLAS B. DIAMOND, Gaithersburg, Md.

CHERRY TREES—2 Montmorency, 2 E. Richmond, 4 to 5 feet high. The four for \$1.00. Guaranteed delivery. Catalog free. NICHOLS NURSERIES, Dansville, N. Y.

ALFALFA SEED—90% pure, \$7.00 per bushel. Hulled white sweet clover 90% pure, \$5.50 per bushel. Track here. Sacks free. GEO. BOWMAN, CONCORDIA, KANSAS.

SEED CORN—Golden Glow. Cold Resistant, kiln dried, germination 97%. Graded \$6.00 bushel. Members Wisconsin Experiment Association. ROFENSMITH BROS., Cross Plains, Wis.

GENUINE PORTO RICO POTATO PLANTS—State inspected, \$2.00 per 1,000 F. O. B. Please order early. BUTLER & ELLIOTT, SYCAMORE, GA.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER—Clean and certified, 10 cents per lb.; Bromus Grass guaranteed free from Quackgrass, 8 cents per lb. PURE SEED FARM, COGSWELL, N. D.

PLANTS, SEEDS, BULBS

REGISTERED WOLVERINE OATS—Michigan's Best. C. D. FINKBEINER, CLINTON, MICH.

GLADIOLUS—Choice introduction of Kunderd, Diener and others. Write for descriptive price list. ALMON S. SAWYER, Mentor, Ohio.

MANCHU A. K. SOYBEANS, \$2 bushel; Sudan \$6 per cwt. Bags free. H. B. McKINNEY, CISCO, ILL.

REID AND GRIFFITH'S Early Dent Corn. Utility type. Clovers, Alfalfa and other farm seeds. W. G. GRIFFITH, McNabb, Putnam Co., Ill.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS—500, \$1.75; 1,000, \$3.00. Bermuda Onion Plants, 500, \$1.35; 1,000, \$2.50. Prepaid parcel post. VICKERY PLANT CO., Ennis, Texas.

MILLIONS FROST-PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS—All leading varieties; 1,000, \$1.75; 500, \$1.10; 300, 75c. postpaid; special price in large lots. Tomato plants ready last of May and June at same price. SCOTT BROS., Franklin, Va.

PEACH TREES—General line of fruit trees. Small fruit plants and hedges. PEACH trees our specialty. Catalog Free. Quality Stock At a Conservative Price.

THE KOKOSING NURSERY, MT. VERNON, O.

SEED POTATOES—Rural Russets. Field inspected. Less than 1% disease. Pitted and in excellent physical condition. High yielders, 1,100 bushel produced on 2¼ acres. Reasonable price. R. H. DUNTLEY & SON, CORYDON, PA.

STATE TESTED FANCY ALFALFA SEED—Best grade. Red, Alsike, white and yellow blossom sweet clover, grass seed; samples and prices on request. Order early, supply limited. THE PURITY SEED FARMS, Box 188, JEROME, IDAHO.

SEED CORN—REID'S YELLOW DENT—Same type as the \$1,000 ear. Hand picked, fire dried, yield 90 bushel per acre. High germination, nubbled, shelled, and graded. \$5.00 per bushel F. O. B. mill. 10 days approval. Sacks 50c. WAVERLY MILL & ELEVATOR CO. WAVERLY, ILLINOIS.

FOR SALE—Seed Potatoes, pure white sprout, Green Mountain type or Russets \$1.85 per 150 lb. sack F. O. B. here. Car lots shipped, draft bill lading attached, inspection allowed. Less car lots, send money order or check. GROVER-SCHULTHEIS COMPANY, INC. Hornell, New York.

PLAN BEFORE YOU PLANT—Send for our descriptive and very distinctive catalog on Fruits and Ornamentals. Our STOCK makes good or WE do. Five hundred acres of fruit and ornamental trees under cultivation.

FINGER LAKES NURSERIES, 471 Washington St., Geneva, N. Y.

ALFALFA SEED FOR SALE. Triangle, Pure Grimm and Cossack Alfalfa Seed. Home grown, hardy, tested. Postcard brings samples, folder, full information. TRIANGLE RANCH, Cottonwood, South Dakota.

GLADIOLUS, DAHLIAS AND IRIS

Dahlias, 12 mixed \$1.00
Iris, 15 mixed 1.00
Chrysanthemums, 12 mixed 1.00
Gladiolus, 50 mixed 2.00

W. H. TOPPIN, Merchantville, N. J.

FOR SALE—

Wilson Soy Beans \$3.60 Bushel
Mixed Cow Peas 4.40 "
Wisconsin Certified Seed Potatoes
Cobblers \$4.25 Bag

JOSEPH E. HOLLAND, MILFORD, DEL.

SAVE MONEY ON CLOVER—Our prices are \$2.00 to \$3.00 lower than most dealers. Write us to-day for free samples of Highest Grade Home Grown Seed. Our price is surprisingly low. Get our samples and prices on Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Timothy and all Seeds. We can save you big money on your seed bill. Write for free samples, special prices and 52 page catalog.

AMERICAN FIELD SEED CO., DEPT. H. B., Chicago, Ill.

DOGS



WALKER AND GOODMAN REGISTERED FOX HOUNDS from \$10 up. Guaranteed to make good. MARTIN VALESKEY, Collins, Wis.

BOOKING ORDERS PEDIGREED WHITE COLLIE PUPS—Sable head marks. Some with body spot. Shipment when 8 weeks old. Also few older puppies. GLENGAR COLLIE KENNELS, Boonton, N. J.

BOOKING ORDERS—Pedigreed German Police Pups. Best watch and cattle dogs. Prices surprisingly reasonable. MRS. BEN SMITH, PLUM CITY, WIS.

YOU NEED PROTECTION—Dogs vaccinated are protected against distemper. Healthy strong pups and workers. Natural heelers. English or Welsh Shepherds. GEORGE BOORMAN, MARATHON, NEW YORK.

HAY AND STRAW

FIRST CLASS TIMOTHY HAY—With a little alfalfa. First class clover with one-third timothy. FLOCK BROS. CO., WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

CEDAR POSTS in car lots, direct from producer. Write for prices. E. DOTY, ATLANTA, MICH.

PURE extracted clover honey, ½ gallon, \$1.50; gallon, \$2.75, delivered. HARRY J. BOREMAN, KATOAH, N. Y.

WRITE—For prices on world's best homespun tobacco. Sample 10c.

TROUT & SON, HICKORY, KY.

FURS Tanned and Made up to order. Remodeling, Dyeing and Repairing. FUR TANNERY, Mineral, Va.

FOR SALE—CANARIES, 1924 hatch—Pedigreed. Registered.

THERESA HYLAND, ANDOVER, N. Y.

Your Ad. if placed in this space, would also attract attention.

FOR SALE—Sharpless gasoline motor milker with double unit, used but little. Dairy too small for use of milker. L. L. HARDMAN, Friendship, N. Y., R. D. 1.

PURE MAPLE SUGAR, 5 or 10 lb. cans, 27 cents; Syrup, \$2.25 gal. C. O. D. not delivered. 2 ounce cakes, boxed, 50 cents lb.

M. C. DURIVAGE, Lowell, Vermont.

HONEY—Now, when colds are prevalent is the time to eat honey and keep well, 5 lb. pail choice buckwheat, delivered, \$1.00. SWEET CLOVER APIARY, OUAQUAGA, N. Y.

NATURAL RED LEAF TOBACCO, direct to consumer, prepaid; best grade. Five pounds, \$1.75; 10 lb. \$3.25. Smoking, 5 lb. \$1.25; 10 lb. \$2.25. W. B. ADAMS, SHARON, TENN. Reference, Bank of Sharon.

CEMETERY MEMORIALS from Vermont marble and granite. Reduced prices. Artistic designs. Send for our new catalogue.

THE TEMPLE BROTHERS, RUTLAND, VERMONT.

CHOICE HONEY—Clover, 5 lb., \$1.15; 10 lb., \$2.20; dark, 1.00 and \$1.90. Postpaid 3d Zone. Satisfaction guaranteed. SAMUEL NILEWSKI, AMSBRY, PA.

UNLEACHED HARDWOOD ASHES improves meadows, pastures, orchards, wheat, oats, corn, lawns, flower gardens. Free Circular. Agents wanted. GEORGE STEVENS, PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO, CANADA.

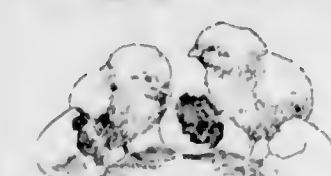
WEAVER'S SUPPLIES. We manufacture Jute Roving, Cotton Roving, Rug Filler, Carpet Warp, Chenille Selvage, etc., and can quote low prices. R. L. MCCREADY, WARP COMPANY, 1216 FULTON BUILDING, PITTSBURGH, PA.

GET OUT OF THAT RUT—"600 ways to make money," 300 pages, only \$1.00. This book contains the information you have been hunting.

D. W. McBRIDE, NEW ALBANY, MISS.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

25,000 CHICKS SPECIAL OFFER FOR DELIVERY AFTER MAY 12



S. C. White or Brown Leghorns 9c each, \$80 per 1,000.
S. C. Reds 12c each, \$110 per 1,000.
Barred Plymouth Rocks and S. C. Black Minorcas 10c each, \$90 per 1,000.
Heavy breeds mixed 9c each, \$80 per 1,000.
Light Breeds mixed 8c each, \$70 per 1,000.
100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Prepaid. Member I. B. C. A. Catalog free.
Box 58 THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY Richfield, Pa.

Come to Chenango County for Good Holsteins!

Chenango is one of the four leading counties of New York State for number of Registered Holstein-Friesians. Every owner is a practical Breeder and Dairyman, and each herd here listed is under State and Federal Supervision and is periodically Tuberculin Tested. These herds are within a short distance of Sherburne and Norwich. Good Roads and splendid railroad facilities.

Dan E. Anderson Norwich
Menzo A. Brooker
South New Berlin
Mrs. Maud Dwight
South Otselic



NETHERLAND FLOSSIE JEWEL

In 365 days she produced 12,371 lb. milk, 486.8 lb. butter, finishing record the day she was 18 years old. This is the world's record for age.

Am offering a few young bulls. Prices range from \$50 to \$300.

They are backed by producers, many with large records and are backed by the best blood of the breed.

Never any T.B. or Abortion in the herd.

DAVID FALCONER
Scottville, Michigan

100 ENVELOPES

and 200 5½x8½ Note
or Lettersheets,

printed with your name and address and postpaid to you, \$1.00. Send \$1.00 for one year's subscription to our farm and home journal and 25c extra to pay postage and get a trial box of stationery free. Send cash with order to

Fletcher's Farming
Hondo, Texas

SOUTHERN HOLSTEIN SALES

Two good bulls were recently sold from the Bellwood Dairy and Stock Farm, a federally accredited Holstein breeding establishment located at Maryville, Tenn. One of these bulls was obtained by the Lincoln Memorial University at Harrogate, Tenn. This was King Winona Johanna, formerly the senior herdsire of the Bellwood herd. This bull, now five years old, is from Winona Belle De Kol Segis a daughter of Ypsiland King Segis De Kol from a cow of the Winona family. Members of this family have made a number of Tennessee state records. King Winona Johanna was sired by Napol Sir Piebe Johanna, a son of Napol Sir Keystone Beauty, whose dam was the famous Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna.

The younger bull sold from the Bellwood Farm was purchased by J. T. Christiansen of Miami, Fla. He is named Bellwood Hengerveld Johanna Lad and his dam as a three-year-old produced 20,670 lb. milk in a year becoming the Tennessee state champion over all ages and breeds. Bellwood farm is owned by J. L. Clark and is now under the management of Paul M. Reaves.

Mr. Reaves is studying agriculture at the University of Tennessee, specializing in dairying, and will get his degree in June. Maryville is twenty miles from the University, but during the past year Mr. Reaves has been rising at four o'clock, superintending and assisting in milking and then catching an early bus and showing up at the University in time for his classes.

Paul Reaves was reared on a general farm near Knoxville, Tennessee. He became interested in scientific farming early in life and was a member of corn, poultry and pig clubs organized in the Farragut community. In 1914 he produced 108 bu. corn on an acre making him the state champion corn club producer for the year. Later he attended the State University for two years, then dropped out and did cow testing work for two years. In the fall of 1923 he reentered the university to complete the course. Last summer he purchased a half interest in Bellwood farm and became its manager. He has found time to establish a regular milk route in the city of Maryville and has developed a special trade for Holstein milk.

WARREN MADE GOOD BUY

In 1920 Gordon T. Warren, of Dimondale, Mich., bought a registered Holstein cow for \$235. Since that time he has sold two of her offspring for \$425 and still owns her four-year-old daughter, two younger heifers and a son and a grandson of this animal. Mr. Warren recently sold four females including two three-year-olds, a two-year-old and an aged cow for \$1,000. The Beatrice Creamery Company recently purchased a calf from him for use in their calf club work.

He—"I have a cold in my head."
She—"Well, that's something."

Just Your Kind of Bull for \$400

Hillside Volunteer

75% white and extra well grown.

Sire: King Pontiac Maple Knoll Ormsby—You all know him.

Dam: Hillside Rosemary 460.8 lb. milk, 30.74 lb. butter in 7 days.

Full brother to Hillside Pontiac Rose, 25.24 lb. butter in 7 days, 2,011.7 lb. milk, 102.8 lb. butter in 30 days at the age of 25 months.

Herd just passed another Clean Test.

HILLSIDE & SPRING- BROOK FARMS

Trucksville, near Wilkes-
Barre, Pa.



TRAVERSE ECHO SYLVIA KING

Heads our ACCREDITED Herd.

His dam, a 33-lb. cow, averaged 102 lb. milk for 30 days and has a 35-lb. and a 32-lb. daughter.

Five of his seven nearest dams have one or more 30-lb. daughters.

He is bred to cows that return a substantial profit for the cost of their feed and care.

W. B. KENNEDY & SON,
BRADFORD CO., WYALUSING, PA.

SYLVDALE HERD

is strong in the blood of



MAY ECHO SYLVIA

1,005.8 lb. milk, 41 lb. butter in a week.

Animals from this herd not only make great records but also win prizes at leading shows and State Fairs.

Buy your stock from an ACCREDITED Herd.

GLENN L. WARNER,
R. D. 5, Cuba, New York

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN

Published in the Interest of Breeders and Dairymen Everywhere

OFFICES: EVANGELICAL BUILDING
BOX 110, HARRISBURG, PA.

AMATEUR PICTURE CONTEST

To the Breeders and Dairymen:

Send us pictures of your good Holsteins. We are offering One Hundred One Dollars in prizes for the Twenty Best Amateur Pictures received.

We will pay Twenty-five Dollars for the first Prize Picture, Fifteen Dollars for the second Prize Picture, Ten Dollars for the third Prize Picture. Other prizes as follows:

\$101.00 IN CASH PRIZES

Twenty-five Dollars for the first Prize Picture	\$25.00
Fifteen Dollars for the second Prize Picture	15.00
Ten Dollars for the third Prize Picture	10.00
Five Dollars each for the next four Prize Pictures	20.00
Three Dollars each for the next five Prize Pictures	15.00
Two Dollars each for the next eight Prize Pictures	16.00

One Hundred One Dollars in all \$101.00

Join in the contest by sending a picture of your best Holsteins. Let us show our readers the kind of cattle you own and breed. You are just as likely to receive the Twenty-five Dollars First Prize as anyone. Surely you ought to be able to win at least one of the prizes.

Only pictures of mature cows will be accepted. The name and address of the sender should be marked plainly on the back of each picture.

Pictures of single animals should be marked with the name and number of the animal. Group pictures should be accompanied with a letter, telling something about the animals or the herd of which they are a part.

Not more than two pictures will be accepted from the same contestant, one of which must be of a single animal and the other a group of animals. All Prize Pictures will be published with a story of the herd.

All subscribers to *The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman* are eligible to participate in this contest. If you are not a subscriber send in your subscription with the pictures. Join the Contest and win a prize.

Very truly yours,

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

THE EARLVILLE SALE

in the Sale Pavilion, Earlville, N. Y.

(which is located 60 miles from Binghamton, 25 miles from Utica, and 40 miles from Syracuse).

MAY 12th and 13th, 1925

150 Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle

all from herds under State and Federal Supervision—many Accredited—60 day retest.

Consignments from two dozen well known Herds—Also complete Dispersal of two FULLY ACCREDITED HERDS.

The place to buy—

Your Fresh Cows

Heavy Springers

Bred and unbred heifers (fine foundation stock)

Fall Cows

Your Next Herdsire from 30-lb. to 33-lb. dams—ready for service.

YOU CAN BUY good, bred, heavy producing animals in this sale at very fair prices—Buy this Kind—they are always the money makers at the fair—it will pay you to travel hundreds of miles to attend this wonderful offering of Proven producing Dairy Cows.

Geo. W. Baxter, Auctioneer:

Write at once for a descriptive folder to

R. Austin Backus, Sales Manager

MEXICO, N. Y.



SHOW RING PRIZE WINNERS

Our herd is not only locally noted for individuality but also for production. The milk tests range from 3.5% to 4.2% fat.

This herd is headed by

KING SADIE VALE HENGVERELD

ORMSBY

a grandson of King Korndyke Sadie Vale and Sir Veeman Hengerveld. His dam produced 1,085.6 lb. butter, 24,050 lb. milk in a year.

Let us price you some good ones.

C. F. GILES

Apalachin

Tioga Co., N. Y.

Hillcrest View Farm

Home of the best in Holstein-Friesians

King Onyx Pledge Ormsby NO. 324660

Stands at the Head of Our Herd

HIS SIRE, Ormsby Lilith Clothilde is by King Korndyke Hengerveld Ormsby and from the same dam as King Segis Pontiac Count.

HIS DAM, Onyx Pledge Segis gave nearly 20,000 lb. milk in 305 days as a junior four-year-old. She is by King Pledge Segis, a 32-lb. grandson of King Segis, and is from Onyx Pledge Dawning a 32-lb. cow with 1,100 lb. butter and nearly 27,000 lb. milk in a year, strictly official.

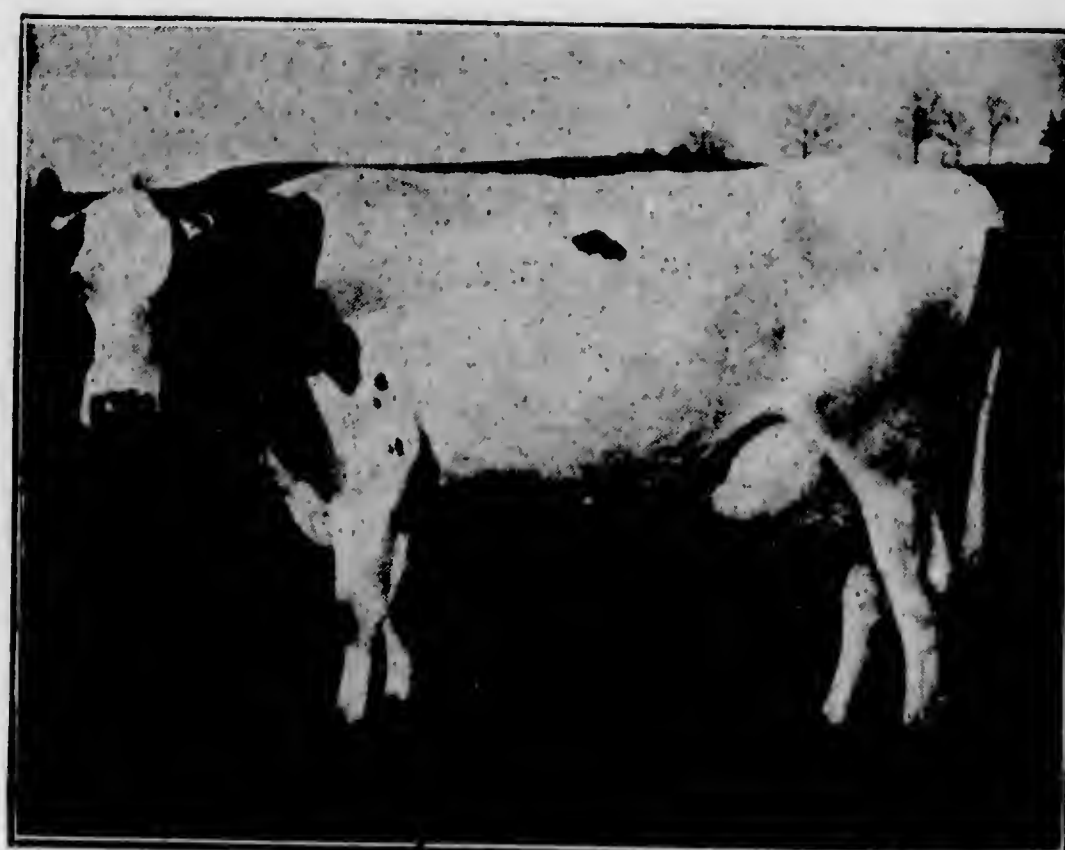
Our herd numbers about 50 head and is ACCREDITED.

How about a nice young bull from one of our good A. R. O. Cows?

JOHN H. HOWARD

Wyalusing R. D. 5

Bradford Co., Penna.



INKA VEEMAN ARTIS

613.0 lb. milk, 29.46 lb. butter at 4 yr., 2 mo., 17 days
 655.4 lb. milk, 31.82 lb. butter at 5 yr., 3 mo., 29 days
 583.9 lb. milk, 31.20 lb. butter at 6 yr., 4 mo., 17 days

Bred, Raised, Developed and Tested on

RO-AN FARM

also the home of her dam, her daughters, sisters and a number of granddaughters.

This ACCREDITED herd has passed THREE CLEAN Tests and has never housed a reactor.

At the head of RO-AN herd is the splendid bull

ROYAL JOHANNA KORNDYKE

whose daughters are making a splendid showing in official, long-time and C. T. A. work.

Let me price a few good ones to you.

ROY W. CHAMBERLAIN

Allegany County

Caneadea, New York

The Holstein and Friesian

Vol. IV
HARRISBURG, PA., MAY 22, 1925
No. 10

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



TYPY PRODUCERS OWNED BY HUBERT S. MILLER, MYERSTOWN, PENNA.



Entered as second-class matter April 8, 1922 at the post office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879.



QUALITY STOCK

Daughters of the grandly bred bull

KING ALCARTRA RAG APPLE POSCH

one of the best sons of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje.

Three different years he carried off the grand-championship at the Susquehanna County Fair, evidence enough of his type and quality.

Looking for Holsteins? Remember our herd is Accredited and has never housed a reactor.

A. R. BUSH

MONTROSE

PENNSYLVANIA



BURKE COLANTHA CANARY LADY

85 lb. milk in a day, 23 lb. butter in 7 days. Bred, raised, developed and tested in this herd.

Note her size, individuality, apparent constitution and capacity.

Others like her in my ACCREDITED purebred herd.

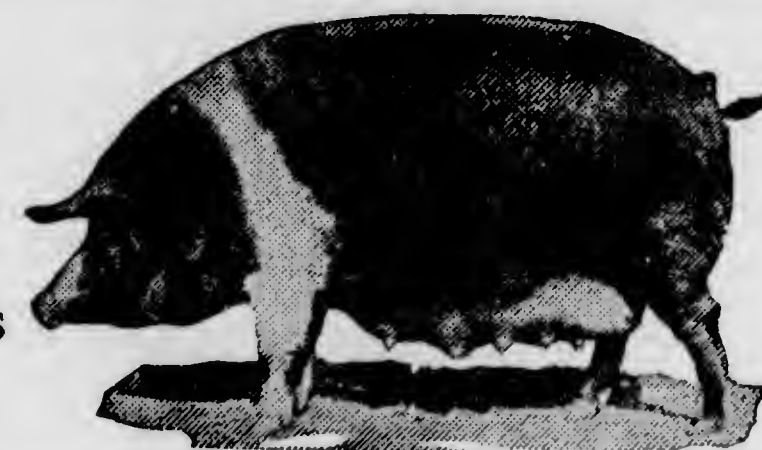
Let me show them to you and tell you my low prices.

C. F. GRIDLEY,

Candor, Tioga County, New York.

HAMPSHIRE

FOR SIX YEARS FOR SIX YEARS



in succession, 1918-1919-1920-1921-1922-1923, Hampshires have won the carload lot grand championship over all breeds at the International Livestock Show.

HAMPSHIRE are the practical farmer's practical hog, because of their meat type—grazing qualities—activity—health and vigor—highly developed mother instinct—milking qualities—early maturity and economical gains, and because they are *Recognized Market Toppers*. The heaviest ton litter for 1923 from the biggest hog state in the Union, Iowa, was sired by a purebred Hampshire boar. This litter weighed 3,199 pounds at 180 days.

The official breed paper is—*THE HAMPSHIRE ADVOCATE*—a monthly publication, devoted to the interest of Hampshire breeders and the Hampshire breed.

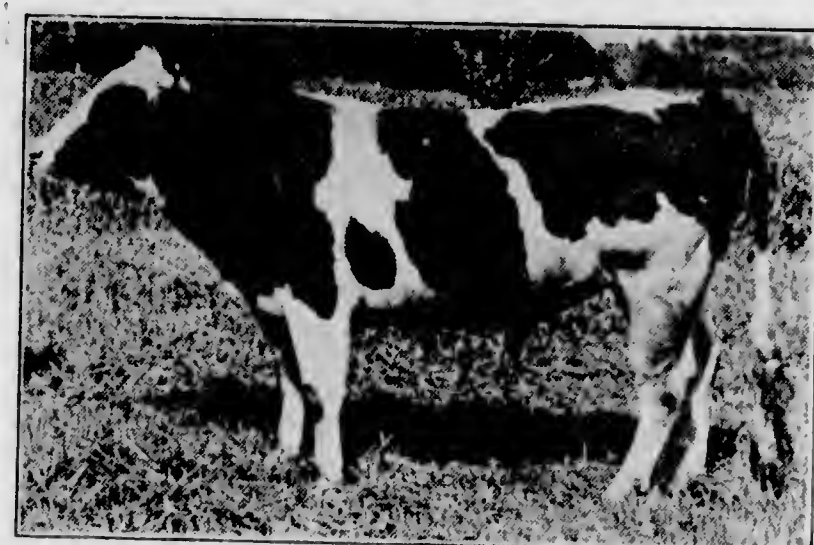
SUBSCRIBE NOW! \$1.00 per yr. or \$2.00 for 3 yrs.

FREE SERVICE DEPARTMENT—Through our field department we are able to buy hogs of correct Hampshire type of leading bloodlines at reasonable prices. Years of experience in buying and judging hogs insures you this valuable service, at no cost.

WRITE TODAY TO

THE HAMPSHIRE ADVOCATE CO.,
409 Wisconsin Ave., Dept. 35 Peoria, Illinois

WESTVIEW HERD IS HEADED BY



MAPLE GROVE CLEVER KONINGEN GLISTA

His sire is a son of the great Cornell University cow, Glista Coreva, 593.5 lb. milk, 34.08 lb. butter in 7 days, dam of a 31 lb. daughter.

His dam made 20.60 lb. butter in 7 days as a heifer. In C.T.A. work she produced over 10,000 lb. milk in a year with an average test of 4.1% fat.

Our cows are producers and pay a good profit for their feed and labor. Some have A.R.O. records, all are from large producing strains.

Try this ACCREDITED Herd. You will like our stock and our prices are right.

MERLE W. ONGLEY

Centerville, R. D. 4

Crawford Co., Pa.

The

Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. IV

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No. 10

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In the afternoon there was a fitting and showing contest. Each contestant had charge of an animal for about a month previous, their animals had been fitted by them and were now exhibited. First of all there were breed exhibits representative of the college herd. Robert W. Eno, one of the students, announced the name of each animal and told something of its breeding and performances.

One cow seemed out of place in the Holstein parade. She was lame and badly out of condition but Mr. Eno announced that was probably the last public appearance of the famous Lilith Gem Kolkluff. She was bred in the herd of Charles W. Newman of Wyalusing, Pa., who sold her to the state college authorities.

In the college herd she made the following records:

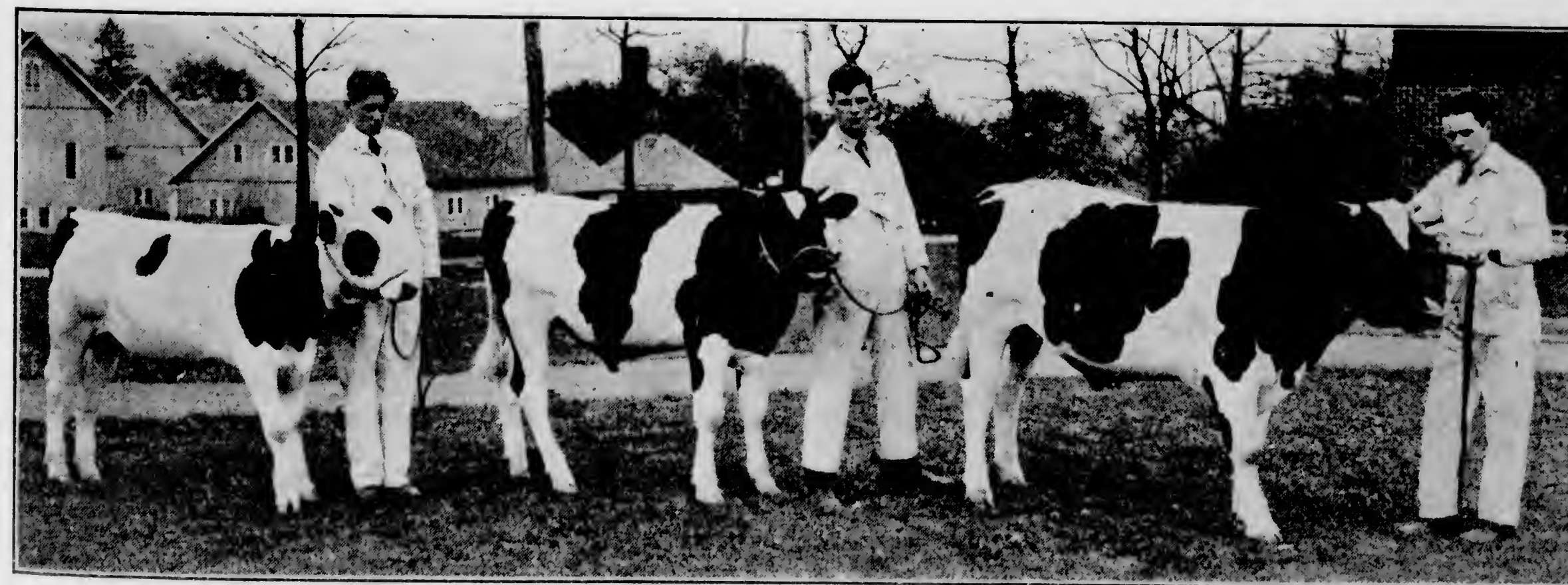
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At 10 years	18,410.9 lb. milk	588 lb. fat
Total	99,590.8 lb. milk	3,067 lb. fat

There was no attempt to force this cow. These are simply records of her everyday production. In five successive lactation periods, breeding regularly, she averaged nearly 20,000 lb. milk annually and made fat equivalent to 775 lb. butter on the 80% basis.

Lilith's usefulness as a dairy cow is nearly ended. She will be slaughtered and her remains sent to the Smithsonian Institute where her skeleton will be assembled and used for classroom work. Thus this grand old cow will be useful in death as well as in life.

Then the students posed their animals. Holsteins were first; the judge being G. H. Truckell of Harrisburg, who awarded first prize in the aged cow class to R. G. Connelly who exhibited Central Pennsylvania Breeders Choice, first prize in the heifer class to D. S. Keller with Kimwar Pauline Burke and first prize for yearling bulls to M. A. Farrell with Pennstate Homestead Valdessa, the prizes in the female classes being subscriptions to *THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN* and in the bull class to *The Holstein-Friesian World*. The championship of the breed was awarded to Mr. Farrell who thus obtained a bronze medal presented by *THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN* and \$5.00 in gold donated by the Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs.

J. S. Campbell, Jr., of Butler, Pa., awarded the Jersey championship to G. W. Huggler. M. T. Phillips of Pomeroy, Pa., designated J. S. Bryan as exhibitor of the champion Jersey and the Ayrshire judge gave the championship of that breed to R. B. Dickinson. Then the breed champions were shown together. The prize, a silver loving cup donated by the Dairy Hus-



THE HOLSTEIN BULL CLASS AT PENN STATE DAIRY DAY
Left to right: Pennstate Homestead and F. W. Morrow, Campdown, Pa., winners of second place; Pennstate Homestead Valdessa and M. A. Farrell, Waverly, Pa., first in class and Holstein champions; Pennstate Homestead Pontiac and F. W. Sheehan, Kennett Square, Pa., winners of third place.



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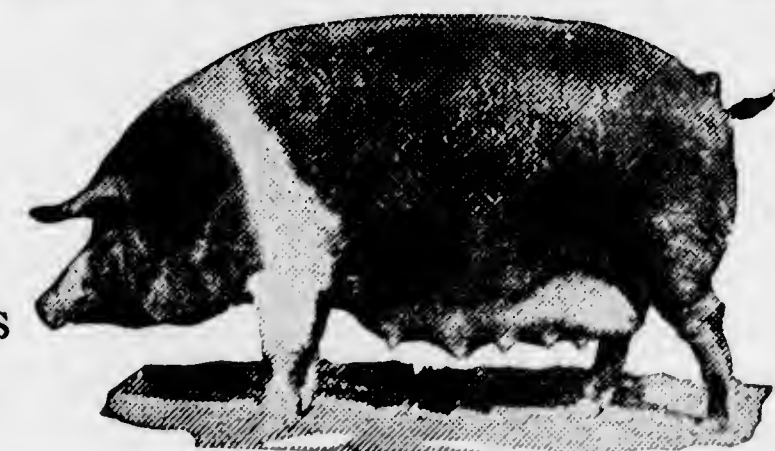
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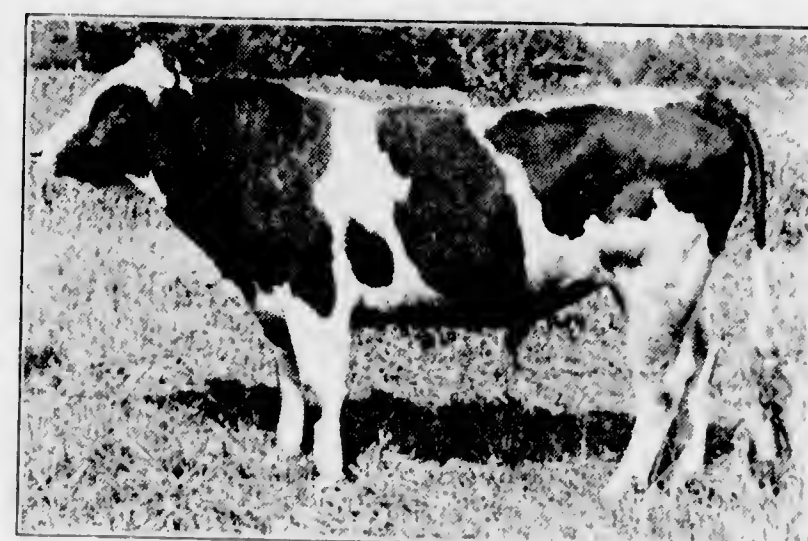
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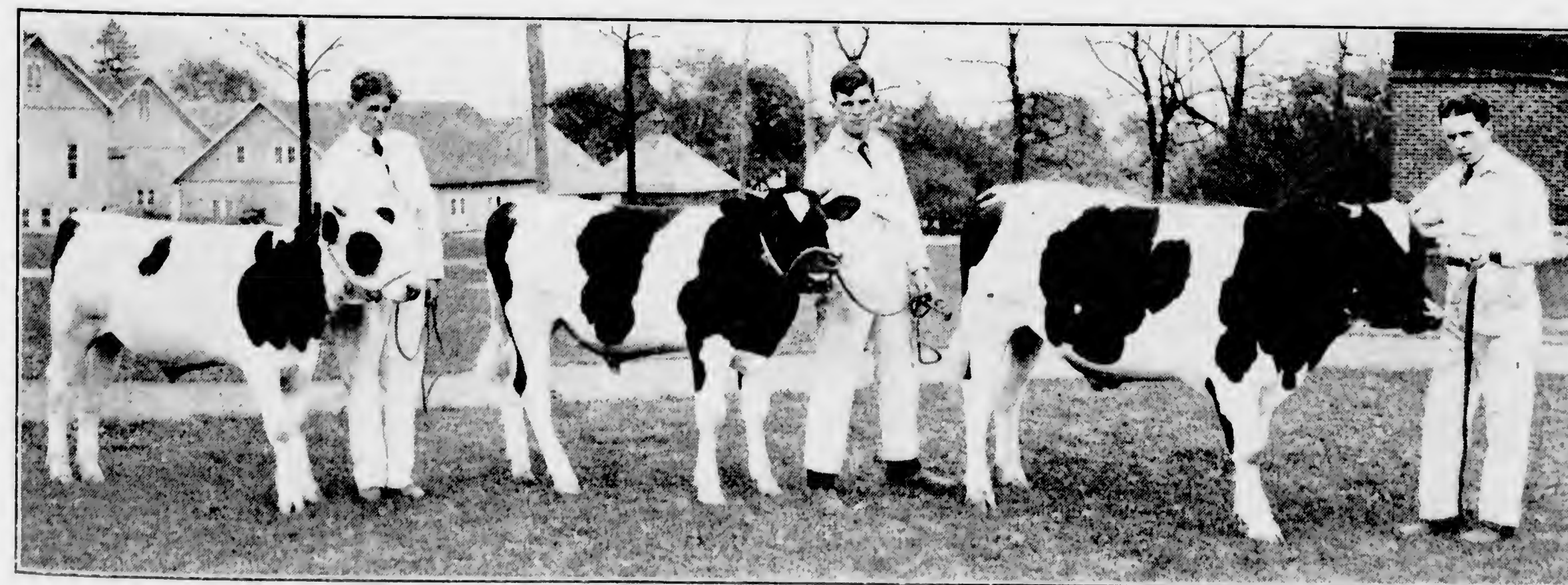
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The student's staged a mock sale, the auctioneer being E. M. Smith of Centre Hall, Pa., who left immediately after the sale closed to officiate at a real sale. The animals were led into the ring and struck off to the highest bidder. Each student had to hand in a slip telling his highest bid on each animal. This was compared with the official valuation of the animal and the prize awarded to the student coming nearest the official figures.

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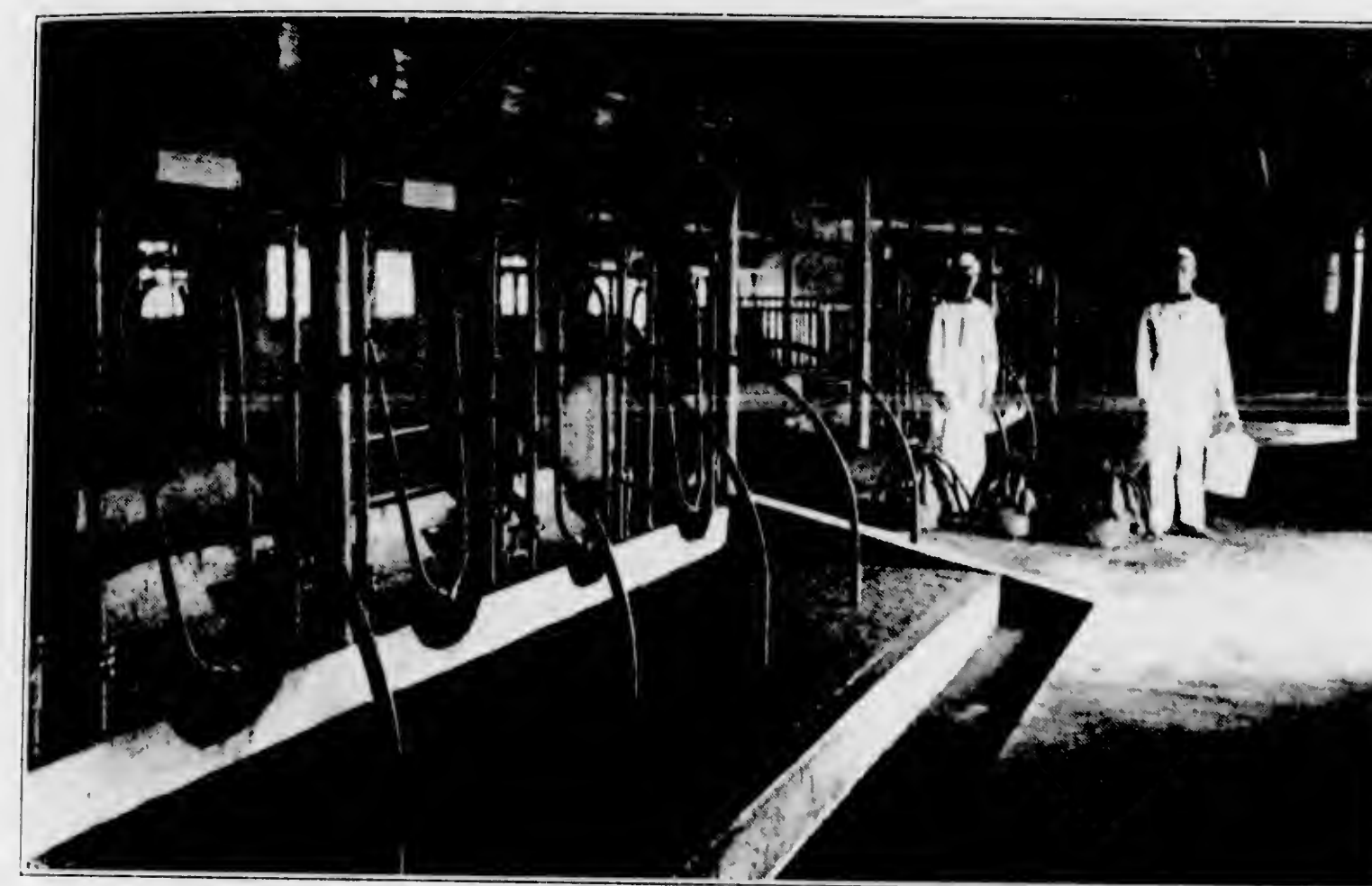
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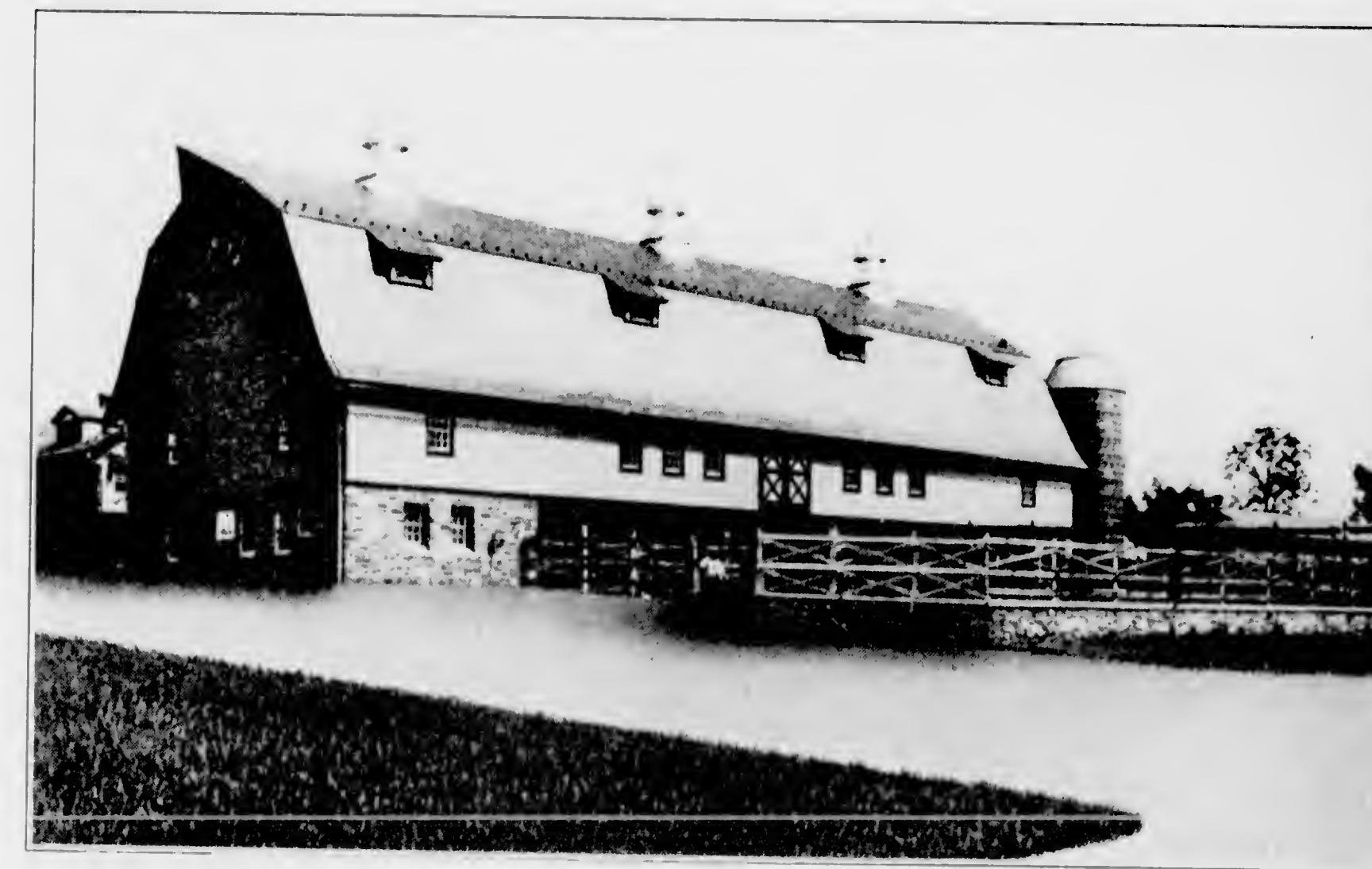
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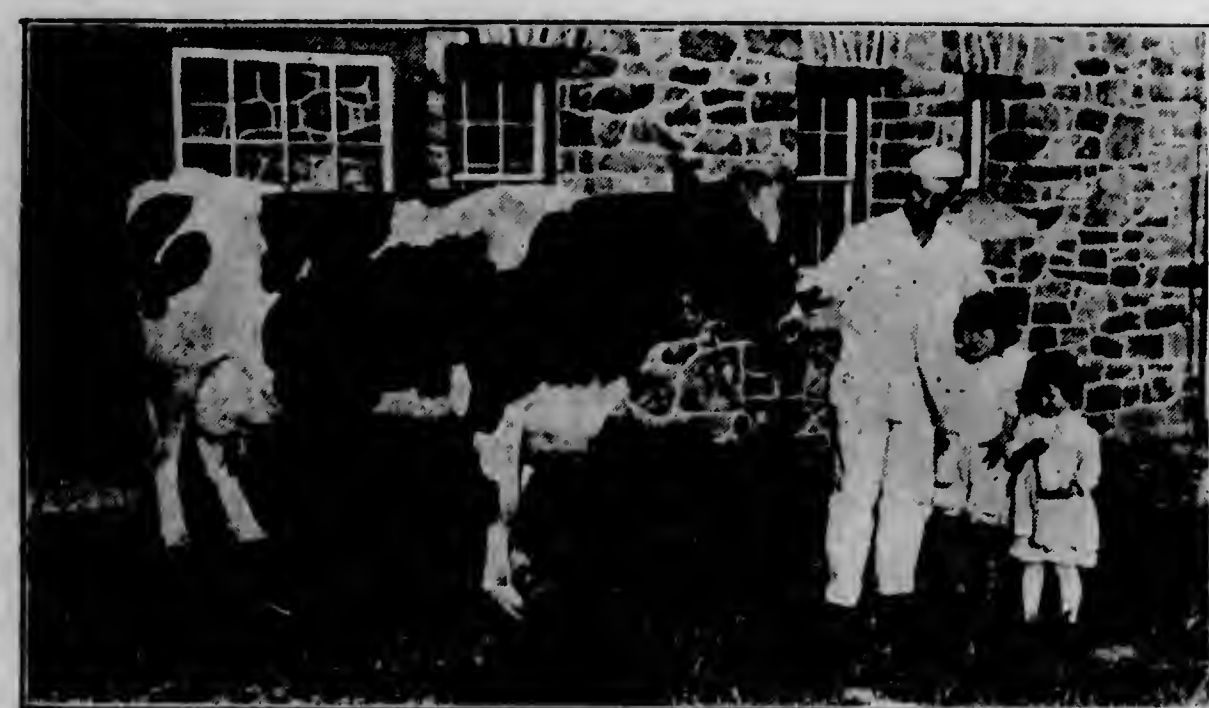
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Some of the younger members of the milking dairy were sired by Rag Apple Ormsby Johanna, a former herdsire. His dam is a 21-lb. three-year-old daughter of Colantha Johanna Lad from a 21-lb. four-year-old daughter of Dutchland Sir Pontiac Rag Apple and the famous Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline.

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A few words should be said about the man responsible for the development of this business. G. A. Boger graduated in 1915 from the Ohio State University. After graduation he was five years with the Nestles Food Company. Then for two years he was with the Dairyman's League as survey expert. At Saucona Farms he is able to put into effect the many practical things he learned while with the Nestles Company and his natural business ability does the rest. His family consists of his wife and two daughters, Evelyn and Betty, seven and three years old respectively. While two or three of the animals were being photographed, the little girls came to the dairy house for their evening milk and on their return were induced to pose for their photographs.

There are some defeats more triumphant than victories.—Montaigne.

NOT ABOUT COWS

Some Fads of Today

AT almost every missionary meeting, each speaker on the work in the different countries tells of the superstition prevailing there, in both religious and medical practice. In fact no real missionary program is complete without some mention of the vagaries and cruelties of pagan medicine, some of which make one shudder because of their inhumanity, and some make one smile such a very superior smile, because of the depths of ignorance revealed in those simple souls. How the women of China should be pitied for the still lingering practice of foot binding and the women of India for the unspeakable barbarities inflicted during child birth! All over the heathen world there still remain many ineffectual though harmless superstitions that show at once how simple such people are. The wearing of amulets, the beating of gongs, the ringing of bells are among some of the more harmless remedies for disease, while most of us would hate to try the boiled chips from a coffin, recommended as a cure for catarrh, or the seven bed bugs to be taken in barley water for the ague. One might even recoil from the use of a pomade of flies' heads as a hair restorer, much as one craves luxuriant locks. Reading such things fills us with a profound pity for those who resort to them, and a vast feeling of superiority in our own freedom from such foolish practices.

But recently, after hearing such things discussed, the perusal of a magazine, published in enlightened America for intelligent American readers and a glance at some of the advertisements contained therein gave cause for wonder, if, after all, we are so very much freer from the superstition at which we smile when displayed by the poor heathen. According to the advertisements in this one magazine alone, there is absolutely no need of any one's being content with the face and form Nature has wished upon her, for at a trivial cost one may be renovated and rejuvenated from head to foot.

BEGINNING AT THE TOP

Your gray hairs can be banished in fifteen minutes, warranted fast color and guaranteed not to soil the head. Have you straight, stringy hair—it may be exchanged for the most bewitching curls as permanent as a man's love, supplied by five different establishments. Your eyes may accentuate their lure instantly by the application of a liquid that makes the lashes seem long and curly. Are you dissatisfied with the shape of your nose? It may be remodeled, quickly and painlessly at one of several beauty institutions. Your lips may assume the ruddy hue of health by the use of a (whisper it) kissproof lipstick. What a relief to know that a rich round smudge will not be transferred to the er-er-well, wherever it is customary to plant one's tokens of affection. It seems incredible that there should be a wrinkle left in the world when there are

so many positive removers on the market. Faces restored while you wait—a matter of moments. Even deep furrows may be removed in time, and ordinary wrinkles succumb instantly to the application of some wonder of science in the form of clay, film or mask. All you have to do is to sign on the dotted line, then pay the postman some small sum and all this beauty is yours. Your moles may be banished by a painless, guaranteed, home treatment, and your freckles made to fade away like a late spring snow. Even dimples no longer need be beyond the reach of the less fortunate who lack the angel's touch, for a dimpler—yes, that is what it is called—may be purchased, mailed, in a plain package, and dimples scattered far and wide thereby increasing one's beauty and popularity.

STUBBY FINGERS

If you are afflicted with blunt and stubby fingers, betraying years of hard work on farm or in kitchen, you may easily acquire the slender tapering variety by the purchase of tapering machines which work instantly, almost over night—send no money—just pay the postman, etc., etc. Are you (ahem) knockneed or bowlegged, the remedy is within your grasp, just send for the pictures of men with and without the perfect leg forms and you will not hesitate one second. With the apparent revision of skirts upward, it may be that woman, lovely woman, will be compelled to invade what has hitherto been man's own private vanity. Are your ankles built on the Percheron plan, you may make them look thin while getting thin, may be admired by men and envied by women by merely buying the secret of acquiring the slender, curved ankle that all women desire and so few possess.

ARE YOU FAT?

No need of it whatever. From the pages of almost every magazine and daily newspaper the cures for it stare one in the face. In this one magazine alone, there are advertised no less than eight different ways for Helen of Avoirdupois to get rid of her excess baggage, and more than one advertisement of each method. It may be done on a gallop, the adipose tissue oozing away at the rate of eight pounds a week, or it may be done in more leisurely fashion. One may "do it to music" or by briskly rolling scientifically designed and prepared balls where they will do the most good. Slenderness may be dug out of a jar of cream, or may be attained by a simple bath in which some magic crystals have been dissolved. Fat, horrid disfiguring fat, may be washed away by more than one brand of reducing soap, or by the wearing of rubber garments, anywhere from the chin to the ankles. The easiest cure of all is by taking something or other in tablet form three times a day. One very mysterious advertisement does not reveal the nature of the cure, which does not "use dangerous drugs, exercises, diets, worthless creams or gar-

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SAUCONA FARM BEAUTIES

purchased but most of the cattle feed is raised on the farms. Three thousand bushels of corn were grown last year as well as wheat and many tons of alfalfa. The buildings are all that might be expected at an establishment of this kind and the grounds as well as the interior of the barn is kept as clean and tidy as possible. Before Mr. Boger came here, the cattle had been purchased at various sales with no idea of securing a uniform type. After he came he made a change in this respect. One of the purchases he made was at Grove City where he secured two car loads among them Beauty Walker Zillah, the Allentown grand champion. He paid \$2,500 for this cow and three others, but did not invest anywhere nearly this amount of money in the other animals purchased.

A few words should be said about the man responsible for the development of this business. G. A. Boger graduated in 1915 from the Ohio State University. After graduation he was five years with the Nestles Food Company. Then for two years he was with the Dairymen's League as survey expert. At Saucona Farms he is able to put into effect the many practical things he learned while with the Nestles Company and his natural business ability does the rest. His family consists of his wife and two daughters, Evelyn and Betty, seven and three years old respectively. While two or three of the animals were being photographed, the little girls came to the dairy house for their evening milk and on their return were induced to pose for their photographs.

There are some defeats more triumphant than victories.—*Montaigne*.

NOT ABOUT COWS

Some Fads of Today

AT almost every missionary meeting, each speaker on the work in the different countries tells of the superstition prevailing there, in both religious and medical practice. In fact no real missionary program is complete without some mention of the vagaries and cruelties of pagan medicine, some of which make one shudder because of their inhumanity, and some make one smile such a very superior smile, because of the depths of ignorance revealed in those simple souls. How the women of China should be pitied for the still lingering practice of foot binding and the women of India for the unspeakable barbarities inflicted during child birth! All over the heathen world there still remain many ineffectual though harmless superstitions that show at once how simple such people are. The wearing of amulets, the beating of gongs, the ringing of bells are among some of the more harmless remedies for disease, while most of us would hate to try the boiled chips from a coffin, recommended as a cure for catarrh, or the seven bed bugs to be taken in barley water for the ague. One might even recoil from the use of a pomade of flies' heads as a hair restorer, much as one craves luxuriant locks. Reading such things fills us with a profound pity for those who resort to them, and a vast feeling of superiority in our own freedom from such foolish practices.

But recently, after hearing such things discussed, the perusal of a magazine, published in enlightened America for intelligent American readers and a glance at some of the advertisements contained therein gave cause for wonder, if, after all, we are so very much freer from the superstition at which we smile when displayed by the poor heathen. According to the advertisements in this one magazine alone, there is absolutely no need of any one's being content with the face and form Nature has wished upon her, for at a trivial cost one may be renovated and rejuvenated from head to foot.

BEGINNING AT THE TOP

Your gray hairs can be banished in fifteen minutes, warranted fast color and guaranteed not to soil the head. Have you straight, stringy hair—it may be exchanged for the most bewitching curls as permanent as a man's love, supplied by five different establishments. Your eyes may accentuate their lure instantly by the application of a liquid that makes the lashes seem long and curly. Are you dissatisfied with the shape of your nose? It may be remodeled, quickly and painlessly at one of several beauty institutions. Your lips may assume the ruddy hue of health by the use of a (whisper it) kissproof lipstick. What a relief to know that a rich round smudge will not be transferred to the er-er-well, wherever it is customary to plant one's tokens of affection. It seems incredible that there should be a wrinkle left in the world when there are

so many positive removers on the market. Faces restored while you wait—a matter of moments. Even deep furrows may be removed in time, and ordinary wrinkles succumb instantly to the application of some wonder of science in the form of clay, film or mask. All you have to do is to sign on the dotted line, then pay the postman some small sum and all this beauty is yours. Your moles may be banished by a painless, guaranteed, home treatment, and your freckles made to fade away like a late spring snow. Even dimples no longer need be beyond the reach of the less fortunate who lack the angel's touch, for a dimpler—yes, that is what it is called—may be purchased, mailed, in a plain package, and dimples scattered far and wide thereby increasing one's beauty and popularity.

STUBBY FINGERS

If you are afflicted with blunt and stubby fingers, betraying years of hard work on farm or in kitchen, you may easily acquire the slender tapering variety by the purchase of tapering machines which work instantly, almost over night—send no money—just pay the postman, etc., etc. Are you (ahem) knockneed or bowlegged, the remedy is within your grasp, just send for the pictures of men with and without the perfect leg forms and you will not hesitate one second. With the apparent revision of skirts upward, it may be that woman, lovely women, will be compelled to invade what has hitherto been man's own private vanity. Are your ankles built on the Percheron plan, you may make them look thin while getting thin, may be admired by men and envied by women by merely buying the secret of acquiring the slender, curved ankle that all women desire and so few possess.

ARE YOU FAT?

No need of it whatever. From the pages of almost every magazine and daily newspaper the cures for it stare one in the face. In this one magazine alone, there are advertised no less than eight different ways for Helen of Avoirdupois to get rid of her excess baggage, and more than one advertisement of each method. It may be done on a gallop, the adipose tissue oozing away at the rate of eight pounds a week, or it may be done in more leisurely fashion. One may "do it to music" or by briskly rolling scientifically designed and prepared balls where they will do the most good. Slenderness may be dug out of a jar of cream, or may be attained by a simple bath in which some magic crystals have been dissolved. Fat, horrid disfiguring fat, may be washed away by more than one brand of reducing soap, or by the wearing of rubber garments, anywhere from the chin to the ankles. The easiest cure of all is by taking something or other in tablet form three times a day. One very mysterious advertisement does not reveal the nature of the cure, which does not "use dangerous drugs, exercises, diets, worthless creams or gar-

ments. Something entirely new and different." What can it be? One is greatly tempted to investigate, it sounds so very alluring. The pictures are there to show you that it works. It certainly is strange that, in spite of all this proffered help, one continues to see so many fat ones. A fortune awaits someone who will invent a cure for fat that may be thrown into reverse for the skinny ones of earth, who would seem to be in the minority, judging by the few remedies one sees advertised for under weight. These cures are offered to our skinny friends by those, who, in some odd fashion, have managed to corner the market on the coy and elusive vitamin. Even that old friend, the bust developer—or reducer, as the need may be—is still on the market, in spite of the tragic happening to the man, who, by mistake, used "developer" on his bald head instead of hair restorer.

SUCH ABSURDITIES

But the crowning absurdities in this magazine, published in enlightened America, were the advertisements of a "dictionary of advice on how to win and hold love"; of a ring, the wearing of which would bring luck in love as "amazing stories are being told of good luck in love by prominent wearers," and of a perfume, which "is so alluring that no one can resist the charm it gives you."

These require no comment. Yet there was a time when the farmer was held up to public ridicule as the original gold brick victim. Certainly the farmers' families are not among the purchasers of the foregoing nostrums, yet some one must buy them or the advertisements would not continue to appear. Some people should take a second thought before smiling at the superstitions of the heathen.

The Value of the Sexes

THOMAS JEFFERSON PUTNAM, who is connected with the Colorado Agriculture College and calls himself "Specialist in Rural Devilment," reports that his wife recently read to him the old scientific determination of the value of a man from a mineral standpoint. The scientists say that the ingredients of a man are:

- Fat enough for a bar of laundry soap.
- Iron enough for two nails.
- Sugar enough to fill a teacup.
- Lime enough to whitewash a chicken coop.
- Phosphorus for a box of matches.
- Potassium enough to explode a toy pistol.
- Sulphur enough to rid a dog of fleas.
- These ingredients would cost about eighty-nine cents at any corner drug store.
- Mrs. Putnam said so much about this that Thomas Jefferson couldn't sleep until he had figured out the value of a woman. Woman, he says, has been proved to contain:
- Starch enough to be stuck on herself.
- Brass enough to butt in anywhere.
- Gall enough to embitter the sweetest male disposition.
- Paint enough for an Arabian sunset.
- Powder enough to blow up a dreadnaught.

Perfume enough to gas a regiment.
All of which can be had in any department store for thirty-two cents.
He woke his wife to tell her this and the next morning, Thomas Jefferson got his own breakfast.

Veva Divan Again Honored

VEVA M. DIVAN of Browntown, Wis., the champion club girl of her state, has been selected to represent 4-H club work and supervise a booth at the Woman's World Congress in Chicago. These honors are a recognition of her standing as the champion girl club worker and leader in the United States.

An article telling of some of the many activities of Veva Divan appeared in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, issue of January 8, 1925. This was written by our contributing editor, J. H. Lewis, who personally interviewed the young lady and obtained the material for the story.

At six fairs Miss Divan won 263 prize ribbons. A list of the exhibits she made would practically take a whole issue of our paper.

The writer of "Who's Who in America," says that 25.9 per cent of American notables were born on the farm; 24.5 per cent in villages and towns; 28.8 per cent in small cities; 20.6 in large cities and 4.1 per cent in suburbs.



The Kind We Raise

Cows of this size, type and evident producing capacity, bred and raised on this farm, are mated with

MODEL DARIUS KING SEGIS

whose dam produced 639.8 lb. milk in a week, averaged 79.8 lb. milk a day for three months and produced 2,771.2 lb. milk, 732.4 lb. butter in 10 months all as a two-year-old heifer.

This herd is Accredited.

Stock for sale at reasonable prices

FRED B. KEENEY.

Wyoming Co.

Laceyville, Pa.

PROPOSED BY-LAW AMENDMENTS

The following by-law amendments have been proposed in the form of resolutions and will be presented for the consideration of the delegates at the annual assembly to be held at Grand Rapids, Mich., Wednesday, June 3d. All members of the Association are cordially invited to attend this assembly but only delegates will be allowed to vote.

We are omitting the reports of the officials and committees as they are in pamphlet form and will be mailed to every member of the Association.

By H. H. Wing, Ithaca, N. Y.: "Resolved, That on and after January 1, 1926, The Holstein-Friesian Association of America will admit cows to Advanced Registration only on an official record of 7 days or a semi-official record of 305 days. Resolved, That no record of an animal on semi-official test will be received in which the animal has been milked more than three times a day after the 30th day after calving. Resolved, That the By-Laws and rules and classifications for Advanced Registry be amended to conform with these resolutions."

By Tom Pemberton, Greensboro, N. C.: "Resolved, That 50 per cent of all money appropriated for advertising be used in advertising Holstein milk in two leading medical journals."

By W. H. Mott, Herrington, Kans.: "Resolved, That the Board of Directors be empowered to provide housing facilities for the offices and records of the Association now being maintained in three separate cities in that many states in one centrally located easily accessible city."

By Tho. J. Owens, Kirkland, Wash.: "WHEREAS, The official market milk score card of the Bureau of Dairying of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, requires that market milk contain 4 per cent of butterfat for a perfect score, and WHEREAS, The average test of some 35,000 cows listed in the cow-testing associations in the Western Division of the United States has been found to be less than 3.5 per cent, and this is a fair average for the whole United States, and WHEREAS, A large number of cities in many different states, having found that this 4 per cent test requirement in the score card for a perfect score worked a great hardship and caused considerable loss on producers and legitimate dealers alike, the officers of the Division of Inspection of the Department of Health in those cities decided to discard the Bureau of Dairying Score Card, and in lieu of this, have been using a score card of their own giving a perfect score for 3.25 per cent, and in some instances, 3.6 per cent fat and 8.50 solids not fat in the milk, all the other ratings having been unchanged from the U. S. Card and have found that this is giving very great success, and WHEREAS, Nearly all states and cities require minimum test of only 3.25 per cent and 8.50 per cent of solids not fat, for market milk, and WHEREAS, The stability of the city milk production business is menaced by an extreme requirement of the 4 per cent test, and WHEREAS, It has been found that the great average volume of normal milk tests 3.5 per cent, Therefore, We, the Delegates to the Annual Convention of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America, in session at Grand Rapids, Michigan, this third day of June, 1925, do hereby respectfully present the above facts and petition the Chief of the Bureau of Dairying of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to change the perfect score requirements on the official score card from 4 per cent to 3.5 per cent, And, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the American Dairy Science Association for its consideration and recommendation to the Bureau of Dairying for the change above set forth."

By Franklin N. Strickland, Providence, R. I.: "Resolved, That the herd test plan started by the Rhode Island Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association and the Rhode Island State College cooperating be recognized by The Holstein-Friesian Association of America. Resolved, That The Holstein-Friesian Association of America exempt members of the Rhode Island Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association adopting this plan from the double registration fee now charged for delayed registration, since members of latter Association have voted not to sell any male or female to be registered, unless dam shall have produced the amount of milk specified for her age; and > 1 other animals shall not be registered until following minimum records have been made: two-year-old, 7,500 lb.; three-year-old, 8,500 lb.; four-year-old, 10,000 lb."

By H. W. Norton, Jr., Lansing, Mich.: To amend article IV, section 12, by adding: "(c) No animal shall be eligible for

registration that is over two years of age at the time the application for registration is made." (There is no By-Law covering the foregoing.)

By C. F. Bigler, Syracuse, N. Y.: To amend article III, section 9, to read as follows: "Immediately after the committee on elections has completed its canvass of votes for delegates, the secretary shall notify by telegram, confirmed by registered letter, each delegate in every district so elected of his election. Within five days after receipt of such notice by telegram each delegate shall return to the secretary at his office a written acceptance or declination to attend the annual meeting to which he has been elected as delegate. It shall be the duty of the secretary to ascertain from such returns if vacancies occur in any district and if so to fill same from delegates voted on by declaring elected the next lower in order of votes received until all vacancies are filled, same to be notified as in case of the regular elections. Should there be no other delegates properly nominated with whom to fill vacancies, the secretary shall notify the president of state associations in all organized states requiring him to designate remaining delegates in the order of number for such district. In unorganized states the secretary shall notify the chairman of the executive committee who shall have the power to name delegates to fill the vacancies in these districts. Requirements of eligibility of appointed delegates shall in all cases be the same as for those elected by ballot." Article III, Section 9, is: "At least thirty days prior to the annual convention or meeting, the president shall appoint a committee on elections consisting of three members, and shall advise said members of their appointment and of the duties of the committee. It shall be the duty of said committee to receive the official ballots from the Secretary in sealed envelopes, canvass the votes cast by such ballots, and to prepare a preliminary roll of the convention or meeting of this Association. The committee shall make a record of the vote cast for each candidate. Those receiving the highest number of votes in each district shall be declared elected. This committee shall submit a preliminary roll to the secretary at least eighteen days before the annual convention or meeting, and the secretary shall at once send notice of election to all those who appear upon such preliminary roll. Such notice shall be mailed at least fourteen days before the time named for the annual convention or meeting, and those delegates residing west of the Missouri River shall also be notified by wire."

By C. W. Newman, Culver, Ind.: To amend article II, section 1, by adding paragraph (d) as follows: "In the event of the death or resignation of a director, such vacancy shall remain until filled by election at a subsequent meeting of the duly chosen delegates of the Association, unless this vacancy shall destroy the quorum. In that event only, may the vacancy be filled by appointment by the board of directors. Such appointment shall hold only until the next meeting of the duly chosen delegates of the Association." Article II, section 1, paragraph (b), (relevant) is: "In the event of the death or resignation of the secretary, treasurer, superintendent of advanced registry, or other officer, committee member, inspector or judge, the board of directors shall fill such vacancies until the next general election."



PRODUCERS AND CHOICE INDIVIDUALS

Remember that this is an Accredited Herd; that the cattle of this entire county, when recently tuberculin tested, passed 99.2% Clean, and that this herd has always been headed by high class bulls.

Can spare a few good ones raised here.

L. S. BROWN

Saegerstown, R. D. 1,

Crawford Co., Pa.

By H. W. Allyn, Byron, Ill.: To amend article II, section 13, by striking out, beginning after the word "the" in the third line of said section the following: "unanimous vote of the directors present at any meeting," and substituting therefor the following: "majority vote of all the directors." This section would then read: "All funds hitherto set aside by the board of directors as 'reserve' shall not be drawn upon except by the majority vote of all the directors at any meeting of the board of directors of the Association, duly called and held." Article II, section 13, is: "All funds hitherto set aside by the board of directors as 'reserve' shall not be drawn upon except by the unanimous vote of the directors present at any meeting of the board of directors of the Association duly called and held."

By H. W. Allyn, Byron, Ill.: To amend article II, section 14, by changing the sentence beginning, "Members of such committee shall be entitled to reimbursement for traveling expenses," to read as follows: "Members of such committee shall be entitled to reimbursement for traveling expenses and other expenses incurred in the performance of their duties, and when such members are compensated for their services it shall be on a per diem basis, and they shall present detailed accounts thereof, bearing the approval of the chairman of the finance committee for payment thereof by the treasurer, which shall be reported in detail to the board of directors." This section would then read as follows: "All committees hitherto specified or special committees shall annually, or at the conclusion of their duties or when called upon to do so, report in writing and in full detail to the board of directors or executive committee any and all action taken in pursuance of their duties. Members of such committee shall be entitled to reimbursement for traveling expenses and other expenses incurred in the performance of their duties, and when such members are compensated for their services it shall be on a per diem basis, and they shall present detailed accounts thereof, bearing the approval of the chairman of the finance committee for payment thereof by the treasurer, which shall be reported in detail to the board of directors." Article II, section 14, is: "All committees hitherto specified or special committees shall annually, or at the conclusion of their duties, or when called upon to do so, report in writing and in full detail to the board of directors or executive committee any and all action taken in pursuance of their duties. Members of such committees shall be entitled to reimbursement for traveling and other expenses incurred in the performance of their duties and shall present detailed accounts thereof, bearing the approval of the chairman of the finance committee, for payment thereof by the treasurer, which shall be reported in detail to the board of directors."

By L. L. Oldham, Madison, Wis.: To amend article II, section 2, paragraph (a), to read as follows: "The board of directors, at its first meeting after the annual election, shall elect, by ballot, an executive committee of five. Said executive com-

mittee shall consist of four directors and the vice-president, who shall be the chairman. Said executive committee shall, during the recess of the board of directors, possess and exercise all the powers of the board of directors, and shall submit to the board at its first meeting a report in writing of any and all action taken. Article II, section 2, paragraph (a), is: "The board of directors, at its first meeting after the annual election, shall elect, by ballot, an executive committee consisting of five of its members. Said executive committee shall during the recess of the board of directors, possess and exercise all the powers of the board of directors, and shall submit to the board at its first meeting a report in writing of any and all action taken."

By L. L. Oldham, Madison, Wis.: To amend article II, section 15, to read as follows: "The president shall be the chief executive of this Association acting in the capacity of general manager. He shall sign all certificates of membership which may be issued. Such signatures may be affixed in printed facsimile." Article II, section 15, is: "The president shall sign all certificates of membership which may be issued. Such signatures may be affixed in printed facsimile."

By Jas. A. Reynolds, Cleveland, O.: To amend article IV, section 1, to read as follows: "The Association may publish the Holstein-Friesian Herd Book, the Advanced Register Year Book, and such other books, pamphlets and leaflets as may be desirable as often as circumstances may require, which shall be edited, compiled, and printed in such manner as the board of directors may prescribe." Article IV, section 1, is: "The Association shall publish the Holstein-Friesian Herd Book, the Advanced Register Year Book, and such other books, pamphlets and leaflets as may be desirable, as often as circumstances may require, which shall be edited, compiled and printed in such manner as the board of directors may prescribe."

By A. C. Oosterhuis, Oconomowoc, Wis.: To amend article IV, section 48, by adding: "The office of the secretary will refund 50 cents for the return of each registration certificate for cancellation. In the case of death of the animal the registration certificate, in order to obtain this refund, must be sent in within thirty days after the death of the animal." There is no By-Law covering the foregoing.

BUSINESS IS BUSINESS

Mr. Ikenstein was discovered in the meeting of the Ku Klux Klan, and a committee was appointed to wait upon him and find out why he was there.

"What is your name?" asked the spokesman.

"Ikenstein."

"What are you doing in a meeting of the Ku Klux Klan?"

"I just wanted to see the man who buys the white goods."



PRINCE AAGGIE OF BERYLWOOD

Reported sold for \$110,000. California's grand champion show bull and sire of show stock. Behind him is the highest yearly lacking known, his seven nearest dams average in yearly work 1,181.81 lb. butter.

He is the sire of our herd bull BERYLWOOD PRINCE AAGGIE CHICAGO who is siring splendid animals.

Our herd is ACCREDITED and we can supply your need of good cattle.

L. L. ALLIS

Rummerfeld, Bradford Co., Pa.

A Healthy Territory!

On April 1, 1925,

89.2% of the herds in Allegany County, New York, were either Accredited or has passed one clean test. More than one third of the cattle and practically one-third of the herds are Accredited.

The following owners of pure-bred Holstein Accredited Herds live close to Cuba, New York, work their own farms and milk their own cows. They offer YOU cattle that will earn a profit for YOU and invite YOU to look over their herds.

Amsden Bros.Cuba
Roy ChamberlainCaneadea
Glenn GermanCuba
Glenn L. WarnerCuba
Mary F. Witter & Son ...Cuba

How Do You Like Her?



There are others like her in PINE RIDGE HERD which is headed by

King Reliance Lockhart Veeman

whose dam produced 882.10 lb. butter in a year, 15,847.7 lb. milk—in the Dairyman's Division—two milkings a day.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision—last test CLEAN.

Dan E. Anderson

Norwich, N. Y.
R. D. 3

OFFICIAL LIST OF DELEGATES

Alabama—Dr. Jas. A. Carpenter, Newhope.

Arizona—Frank Reed Sanders, Phoenix.

California—W. J. Higdon, Tulare; F. L. Morris, Woodland; E. S. Hass, Downey; E. N. Brown, Palo Alto.

Colorado—Dr. Geo. H. Carr, Brighton; Geo. T. Sinton, Colorado Springs.

Connecticut—Waldo S. Kellogg, Derby; Angus P. Thorne, Bridgeport.

Delaware—J. Russell Danks, Winterthur.

Florida—Jas. C. DeBevoise, Jacksonville.

Idaho—R. T. Davis, Weiser; Hermann Weick, Notus.

Illinois—W. W. Yapp, Urbana; W. H. Fitch, Aurora; Harry M. Wood, Delavan; H. W. Allyn, Byron; Fred B. McConnell, Woodstock; John K. Rathbun, Lombard; A. L. Goodenough, Morrison.

Indiana—C. W. Newman, Culver; Chas. Ohlfest, Valparaiso; T. H. Blosser, Nappanee.

Iowa—H. W. Gleim, Webster City; Paul P. Stewart, Maynard; J. P. Eves, Des Moines; R. A. Arnold, Norwalk.

Kansas—Ira Romig, Topeka; Geo. B. Appleman, Mulvane; A. G. Van Horn, Sabetha; C. L. Goodin, Derby.

Kentucky—Ralph M. Barker, Carrollton.

Maine—L. E. McIntire, East Waterford; Chas. L. Blackman, Davidon; Albert E. Hodges, Fairfield.

Maryland—Wm. P. Morsell, Frederick; Chas. Wertheimer, Frederick.

Massachusetts—T. E. Elder, Mt. Hermon; F. P. Knowles, Auburn; F. H. Metcalf, Holyoke; W. E. Stilwell, Brockton.

Michigan—D. D. Aitken, Flint; H. W. Norton, Jr., Lansing; Dudley Waters, Grand Rapids; M. D. Butch, Grand Rapids; Jay Tooley, Howell; Fred Martin, Owosso; E. L. Smith, Adrian; J. E. McWilliams, Mt. Clemens; E. M. Bayne, Romeo; J. B. Strange, Grand Ledge.

Minnesota—W. S. Moserip, Lake Elmo; Dr. Christopher Graham, Rochester; J. B. Irwin, Minneapolis; A. J. Lashbrook, Northfield; J. M. Hackney, St. Paul; Axel Hansen, Savage; J. C. Marlow, Mankato; E. T. Winship, Owatonna.

Mississippi—S. G. Osborn, Learned.

Missouri—Glenn G. Davis, Columbia; Ernest W. Trachsel, Helena.

Montana—Dr. Jos. Piedalue, Bozeman.

Nebraska—E. W. Frost, Lincoln; Wm. A. Peterson, Harvard.

Nevada—Alfred A. Oats, Fallon.

New Hampshire—C. H. Thomas, West Rindge.

New Jersey—G. D. Brill, Jamesburg; Samuel W. Ridgway, Salem; M. J. Sheridan, Jr., Lebanon.

New Mexico—Dr. Austin D. Crile, Roswell.

New York—H. H. Wing, Ithaca; Wm. D. Robens, Poland; C. F. Bigler, Syracuse; H. A. Moyer, Syracuse; Edw. A. Powell, Syracuse; R. E. Chapin, Batavia; A. A. Hartshorn,

Hamilton; Ward W. Stevens, Liverpool; Harry Yates, Orchard Park; E. M. Hastings, Pulaski; D. B. Armstrong, Watertown; H. V. Noyes, Kenwood; J. M. Howard, Sherburne; Floyd H. Stevens, Laconia; S. T. Wood, Liverpool; Harry B. Winters, Albany; H. C. Wood, Morrisville; C. B. Marshall, Morrisville; H. F. Farrington, Lowville; R. M. Thompson, Heuvelton; Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Hopewell Junction; F. A. Blewer, Oswego; F. H. White, Richfield Springs; H. D. Seely, Goshen.

North Carolina—Tom Pemberton, Greensboro.

North Dakota—Frank Gaebe, New Salem.

Ohio—Jas. A. Reynolds, Cleveland; H. C. Barker, Chardon; Clair I. Miller, Medina; Perry L. Green, Hiram; Dr. H. O. Frederick, Ashtabula; Geo. Warner, Wellington; Paul McNish, Burton; Dr. Benj. Studer, Orrville; E. L. Pierce, Wellington; F. W. Pierce, East Claridon; K. C. Hoover, South Toledo.

Oklahoma—J. C. Pontius, Oklahoma City; A. G. Hirschi, Oklahoma City.

Oregon—H. W. Cooley, Jefferson; Frank W. Durbin, Salem.

Pennsylvania—Dr. L. M. Thompson, Montrose; H. E. Robertson, York; John A. Bell, Jr., Pittsburgh; Abner S. Deysher, Reading; John H. Howard, Wyalusing; Frank A. Keen, West Chester; James W. Hunter, Grove City; John H. Shirk, Lancaster; I. V. Otto, Carlisle; W. A. Woods, Huntsdale; Albert B. Craig, Sewickley; James M. Paxton, Houston.

Rhode Island—Franklin N. Strickland, Providence.

South Carolina—V. M. Montgomery, Spartanburg.

South Dakota—C. D. Sand, Mitchell; B. C. Graber, Marion.

Tennessee—W. A. Parrish, Union City.

Texas—B. F. Kiles, Pittsburg.

Utah—Gilbert Thatcher, Ogden.

Vermont—O. L. Martin, Plainfield; F. L. Parmelee, Putney; A. P. Bigelow, Middlesex.

Virginia—Frank S. Walker, Woodberry Forest; J. Scott Parrish, Drewrys Bluff.

Washington—John L. Smith, Spokane; H. R. Shoultes, Adna; H. C. Stimson, Woodinville.

West Virginia—Jas. V. Hopkins, Morgantown.

Wisconsin—L. L. Oldham, Madison; F. H. Everson, Lake Mills; H. F. Schroeder, West Bend; W. L. Baird, Waukesha; S. H. Bird, South Byron; R. J. Schaefer, Appleton; Arthur Rust, West Allis; J. P. Riordan, Mayville; Francis Darcey, Watertown; F. J. Southcott, Dousman; J. W. Jones, Milton Junction; J. D. McDonald, West Salem; F. A. Swoboda, East Troy; John Wuethrich, Greenwood; John G. Voss, Elkhorn; A. C. Oosterhuis, Oconomowoc; E. E. Randall, Hustisford; W. S. Comings, Eau Claire; Baltz Hoesly, Monticello; W. H. Swartz, Waukesha; Fred Albrecht, Watertown; Theo. Lehmann, Watertown.

Canada—A. E. Hulet, Norwich.

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

NATIONAL POLAND-CHINA JOURNAL, SHELBYVILLE, INDIANA



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cts. for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.00. National Record records your Poland-Chinas.

Life Membership \$10.00

No Dues. No Assessments. Saves half in recording fees.

A Profitable Business—

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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MAY 22, 1925

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

The Suggested By-Law Amendments

IN reviewing the proposed Constitutional Amendments that are to be laid before the delegates for consideration at the Grand Rapids Assembly, June 3, we find that there is still a desire on the part of those representing the "Political Group" to further fortify their positions and carry out the projects which were undertaken by them and which were defeated by the votes of the members at the Syracuse Convention.

The resolution or By-Law amendment proposed by Director W. H. Mott, a promoter and manager of public sales, of Herington, Kansas, empowering the Board of Directors to provide housing facilities for the offices, etc., which is printed fully elsewhere in this issue, is similar to a resolution that was introduced at the St. Paul Meeting in June 1920 by Director James A. Reynolds, Farm Manager and Politician of Cleveland, Ohio.

The Reynolds resolution was rescinded by the members at the Syracuse Convention and the Mott resolution should be defeated.

The sentiment that is back of the movement to centralize the offices and locate them under one roof for economy's sake comes from the same source that is responsible for the uprooting of the Association and establishing innumerable expensive and unnecessary offices.

They have dragged the Extension Office out of Brattleboro, where it rightfully belongs, where the Secretary can supervise the work, where rents are cheap and living conditions reasonable, and have located it in the largest city in the central west where rents, help and other overhead charges are most expensive.

They have established the office of the Chairman of the Executive Committee and the office of the Treasurer at Cleveland, Ohio.

If the Mott resolution were to pass and the Association should build its own home office, what assurance have the members that its offices will be confined to

one building or one city or that other "Koenigs" and other "Jimmy Reynoldses" might not come along at some future date and want to locate the Extension office down in Texas and possibly the Treasurer's office in Utah?

The office of the Superintendent of Advanced Registry is well located, let it remain where it is. The Secretary's office is well located, let it remain where it is. Close up the Extension Department in Chicago, put the work where it rightfully belongs in charge of the Secretary and, as the Chairman of the Executive Committee is also acting as Treasurer of the Association and drawing a salary for both offices, let those offices be moved from Cleveland to Delavan, Wisconsin, or Brattleboro, Vermont, and let the Association go on as it formerly did.

It would seem that the resolutions or amendments proposed by Mr. H. W. Allyn, manager of Rock River Farms, Byron, Illinois, are prompted from a desire to provide more ways or easier ways of gaining access to the Association's treasury and Reserve Fund.

His first resolution, if passed, would give the Board of Directors the privilege of going into the Association's Reserve Fund by a majority vote. As the Constitution now stands, before they can touch one penny of the Association's Reserve Fund, every Director must vote in favor of such action.

If this resolution of Mr. Allyn's should become effective and if nine Directors were in favor of spending the Reserve Fund and seven were not, the wishes of the nine would prevail. Under the present Constitution, if fifteen of the Directors should want to spend the Reserve Fund and the breeders and dairy-men had one representative on the Board to protect their interests, the money could not be legally expended as it requires a unanimous vote of all the Directors before they can touch one penny of the Association's Reserve Fund. Every Director must vote in favor of such action and that is the way we think it should stand.

Mr. Allyn further proposes to amend Article II, Section 14, so that the Directors, Officers and various Committeemen will not only receive their traveling and other necessary expenses while attending meetings but will be paid for their services on a "per diem basis." This is only another move to drain the Association's treasury.

We believe that the resolution offered by Professor H. H. Wing of Ithaca, New York, should be passed.

The resolution offered by Tom Pemberton of Greensboro, N. C., "That 50 per cent of all money appropriated for advertising be used in advertising Holstein milk in two leading medical journals," we believe, should be defeated.

We do not know whether Mr. Pemberton is in the milk business and, therefore, interested in increasing his sales or whether he is soliciting advertisements for Medical Journals but it has been conclusively demonstrated that the matter of advertising milk is an individual project or a local project and should not be undertaken by a Registry Association.

As to the proposal of Mr. H. W. Norton, Jr., of Lansing, Michigan to debar from registration animals two years old or over, while it might be desirable to

register animals at an early date, we doubt if such a By-Law amendment would prove to be satisfactory or Constitutional.

The Bigler resolution is purely of a political nature and is unworthy of consideration. If the delegate form of government is so unpopular that the members will not bother to nominate or vote for delegates because they know the system is a farce why should they forfeit their rights to manage the association to the appointees of such a man as Mr. Bigler. When the system is so unpopular that it reaches that state, it is time to change the system and go back to a business form of government.

Mr. C. W. Newman of Culver, Indiana, seems to be the only member who has proposed a resolution or By-Law amendment, that has had in mind protecting the members' rights.

Mr. Newman's resolution proposes that vacancies, caused by death or resignation of Directors, should be filled by appointment by the Board of Directors only until the next delegate meeting when the delegates shall elect a Director to fill the unexpired term. If the members are not allowed to choose the Directors, the Delegates should be.

Mr. Newman's second resolution, allowing Directors to fill vacancies in offices, committees, etc., until the next delegate meeting is a commendable proposal but has no force as the officers are appointed by the Directors and are not elected by the delegates.

If the proposed amendment would repeal the power of the Directors to appoint officers and place this power in the hands of the delegates, it would be more in harmony with sound Government.

The suggestion of Mr. Oldham that the board of directors should elect an executive committee of five to consist of four directors and the vice president, who would be the chairman, is not a good one. The chairman of the executive committee should be a man of extensive knowledge and long experience and he should hold office for more than one year. As the vice presidents are elected for one year only, the proposed executive committee might have a new chief every year. At present the chairman of the executive committee is chosen from among the directors who hold office for four years. We see no reason for the proposed change.

The second proposal of Mr. Oldham that "the president should be chief executive of the association, acting in the capacity of general manager," is the same proposal that so aroused the members before the Syracuse meeting of 1921. In spite of the fact that the then president tried to railroad this resolution through, it aroused so much indignation that it was laid indefinitely on the table. Politicians who hold membership in the association have long had their eyes fixed on a position of this kind which would be expected to carry a large salary. If the general membership had the power to vote directly on this subject, we believe it would be snowed under by a big majority.

Jas. A. Reynolds of Cleveland, Ohio, proposes that instead of it being *mandatory* for the association to publish the herd books, blue books, and other literature, that it be *optional*.

Mr. A. C. Oosterhuis of Oconomowoc, Wisconsin,

proposes that fifty cents should be refunded to the owner when a registration certificate is cancelled on account of the death of an animal. Such a proposal would be a novel way of giving the breeders a little rebate on high fees but as all registered animals are mortal and, being mortal, eventually must die, the flood of registration papers going back to the Secretary's office, we believe, would be so great that the drain on the Association's resources, at least under the present management, would necessitate a further increase in fees.

Therefore, we would discourage the passing of Mr. Oosterhuis's resolution.

Has the Law of Right, Honesty and Justice Changed?—1884 vs. 1925

WE do not believe that the purebred Holstein now should be used as a "Poker Chip" in a gambling game. Neither do we believe a Registry Association should collect an increased registration or transfer fee and use the funds thus collected to promote Speculation or turn part of the money over to other organizations or other individuals for them to promote Speculation or Gambling.

A Registry Association should confine its activities to maintaining an accurate record to preserve the purity of the blood of the breed which it represents. It should not lend itself to exploiting the merits of the breed by Exaggeration or Misrepresentation and thus deceive or mislead prospective buyers.

The Holstein-Friesian Association, under its present management, has so changed its policies from what was originally intended by the early breeders that they would not recognize the child of their own creation.

In Volume 3 of the Dutch-Friesian Herd Book we find the *policies* of the Association clearly defined in the two following paragraphs:

"It is the policy of the Association to avoid giving countenance to exaggerated statements of the qualities and characteristics of this breed, and also to avoid giving special prominence to any particular breeder or breeders, or to any particular animal or animals."

"Every breed of cattle that lays any claim to public recognition as a dairy breed, has had its phenomenal cows with marvelous milk or butter records; every breed has also had its worthless cows, that may have come to public notice through reports of impartial experimenters. Manifestly it would be unjust to take the latter class as the true exponents of a breed. Equally improper would it be to seek to impress the public mind with the idea that such phenomenal cows are its true representatives. It is for the interest of the majority of the breeders of any valuable breed, as well as for the public interest, that data be given upon which a correct average production may be safely estimated, under the varying conditions of climate, care, and feed. Such records may not startle and attract, like those of phenomenal cows, yet they are the best foundation upon which a valuable reputation can be built."

To show to what extent *Special prominence* is given to *particular breeders and particular animals* and to *exaggerated statements*, all of which we believe are

just as Unfair, Unjust and Unethical in this day and age and always will be, as they were back in the year 1884, we are printing below information contained on a postcard, mailed from the Advanced Registry Office of the Holstein-Friesian Association at Delavan, Wis., May 5, 1925, which is only one of the many postcards that have been and are being mailed out by the Advanced Registry Department.

Delavan, Wis., May 5, 1925.

To All Interested:

I am advised through preliminary reports and by wire that the Holstein-Friesian cow Chimacum Gerben 673495 has shown a production of 653.6 lbs. milk containing 34.916 lbs. fat in seven consecutive days, with the test still in progress. She freshened at the age of 4 years, 9 months, 6 days; and this office last week announced this fine cow as having broken the senior three-year class record in the ten-months division by producing 24,697.8 lbs. milk containing 792.66 lbs. fat in 305 days and 26,200.6 lbs. milk containing 853.30 lbs. fat in 330 days. Her sire is Riverview Sir Felling 228546; and her dam is Riverview Ormsby Gerben 349330. She was bred by Mr. A. C. Mills, Ferry, Washington, and is now owned by the Western State Hospital, Fort Steilacoom, Washington. Chimacum Gerben was first tested at the age of 2-2-3, at which time she produced 437.3 lbs. milk containing 16.483 lbs. fat in seven days; while at her next freshening, at 3-7-25, she produced 602.7 lbs. milk containing 24.827 lbs. fat in seven days. The test which I am now reporting, showing 34.916 lbs. fat, has had the most careful supervision, the verification test being of four days in length and five different supervisors having part in the making of the record, Mr. R. C. Jones, Instructor in Dairying at the Oregon Agricultural College, having the cow personally in charge for 24 hours of the verification test. Computed on the 80 per cent basis, the equivalent butter claimed for Chimacum Gerben would amount to 43.645 lbs.

MALCOLM H. GARDNER, *Supt. A. R.*

We are not condemning the Holstein cow, whose record is described on the card sent out by the Advanced Registry Office; we are not condemning the man who bred the cow or owned the cow but we are condemning the System whereby the breeders and owners of Holstein-Friesian cattle everywhere are being taxed to give Special prominence to particular breeders and to particular animals and to the circulating of exaggerated statements regarding the Characteristics of the Breed.

The Rules, Regulations and Policies pursued by the Advanced Registry Department are in the hands of the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors of the Holstein-Friesian Association is composed of sixteen members. Of the present Board one member and only one could be classed as a breeder and dairyman. Of the other fifteen directors, nine are breeding Holsteins as a pastime and a hobby or are not dependent upon the returns from their dairy for a livelihood. Three are herdsmen or have charge of herds where the making of records has been indulged in extensively; one is a Professional Politician, and two, Dealers and Sale Promoters.

The above makes it very plain to the breeders and dairymen that if they ever hope to place the Association back in a position where it can function as originally intended, be free from the tentacles of promoting Speculation, Deception, and Misrepresentation, the solution to the problem is to get Dairymen of the right sort to serve as Directors to assure that the Dairy interests and not the Speculative interests will be served by the Association.

Review of the Officers' Reports

IN reviewing the officers' reports for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1924, we are impressed with the fact that the Association is slipping backwards financially and otherwise.

We have in previous issues told of the great falling off in business transacted at the Secretary's office during the year 1924 as compared with previous years, and of the continuous decrease in number of registration and transfer certificates issued for the first three months of the present year, January, February and March.

In the Auditor's Report we find the Association's total income for the year was \$431,293.62. The Association's expenditures were \$463,011.11, the Association's operating expenses exceeding its income by \$31,717.49.

This item of \$31,717.49 does not comprise the Association's total loss for the year.

In the report of the Finance Committee we find that the net worth of the Association has been reduced by \$56,830.63.

Net loss of the Association for the year ending Dec. 31, 1923	\$60,819.55
Net loss of the Association for the year ending Dec. 31, 1924	56,830.63

Total net loss for the past two years \$117,650.18

The Secretary in his report lists certain disbursements necessary in carrying on the work of his office, including the Secretary's salary, the salary of the Administration Clerks, rent, light, heat and all the incidental expenses connected with the issuing of registration and transfer certificates, including the annual election expense, and the publishing and delivery of the Herd Books, which item alone amounted to over \$24,000.00.

The total of the items above referred to is \$175,523.88.

These figures provide the members and breeders of Holstein cattle with a little index into the cost of maintaining a Registry Association to preserve the purity of the blood of the breed. The other projects that have become fastened upon the Association and are continuously "sapping" its resources, we believe, ought to be and eventually will be placed on their own resources or discontinued.

Those members who want to advertise cattle and sell them at public auction should be compelled to pay their own expenses. Those breeders who want to advertise milk should pay the expenses of such a project, and the men who patronize the Advanced Registry Department should be compelled to pay for the services which they receive.

In the Auditor's Report we find an item of \$14,626.28 expended for legal expenses.

In the report of the Extension Department under "Cash Disbursements" we find an item of \$4,068.17 for legal expenses.

It would appear that it has cost the Association \$4,068.17 during the past year to keep the Extension Department's legal difficulties straightened out, and it

has cost some \$10,000.00 to take care of the legal difficulties of the Directors and Management.

It would also seem that in the report of the Extension Department that the Association's funds have been expended rather liberally for hotel bills, taxicab hire, pullman service and railroad tickets, as the following will show.

The Director of Extension is listed as receiving a salary of \$5,000.00, traveling expenses, \$2,498.67; Dairy Specialist is listed as receiving a salary of \$4,440.00, traveling expenses, \$2,928.68; Field Manager, a salary of \$4,334.59, traveling expenses, \$2,872.04, and Calf Club Manager, a salary of \$4,350.00, traveling expenses, \$2,378.13.

In the Auditor's Report we find listed the following disbursement:

"SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH WORK, \$7,000.00"

THIS IS A NEW ONE TO US! It surely would be interesting to know who got the money and what services were rendered.

Under "Cash Disbursements" in the Treasurer's Report from January 1 to June 8, 1924, we find: Services, Chairman of Executive Committee, \$3,000.00; Services, Chairman Finance Committee, \$1,000.00.

Under "Cash Disbursements" in the Treasurer's Report from November 8 to December 31, 1924, we find: Salary, Treasurer, \$1,000.00.

Under "Cash Disbursements" in the Treasurer's Report from November 8 to December 31, 1924, we find: Services, Chairman Executive Committee, \$1,750.00; Salary, Treasurer, \$288.89.

At the present time the office of Chairman of the Executive Committee and the office of Treasurer are held by the same person. It would be interesting to know just what part of the above sums were received by him.

We believe that in an organization of some 25,000 members there are enough capable, honest men to fill the offices so that no one member would be drawing duplicate salaries. In politics such a practice is often followed, but we believe the breeders generally will sustain us in our stand that such a practice should not be inaugurated in conducting the affairs of the Holstein-Friesian Association.

Pennsylvania Cattle Owners Are Interested

ON May 15th, Governor Gifford Pinchot signed the Haines Bill which appropriated three million dollars for cattle tuberculosis eradication indemnities in the State of Pennsylvania. Governor Pinchot cut the amount to \$1,799,000 all of which is for indemnity purposes. The Bureau of Animal Industry is at present maintained by funds derived from taxes on dogs, under what is generally termed the dog law. This tax is estimated to bring in one and one-half million dollars during the next biennium. Of this amount \$450,000 is used in the enforcement of the law and to pay damages, etc., caused by dogs. Then \$750,000 is devoted to the maintenance of the Bureau of Animal Industry, the payment of salaries, etc. The balance, estimated at \$300,000, will be set aside for tuberculosis indemnities so that during the next two

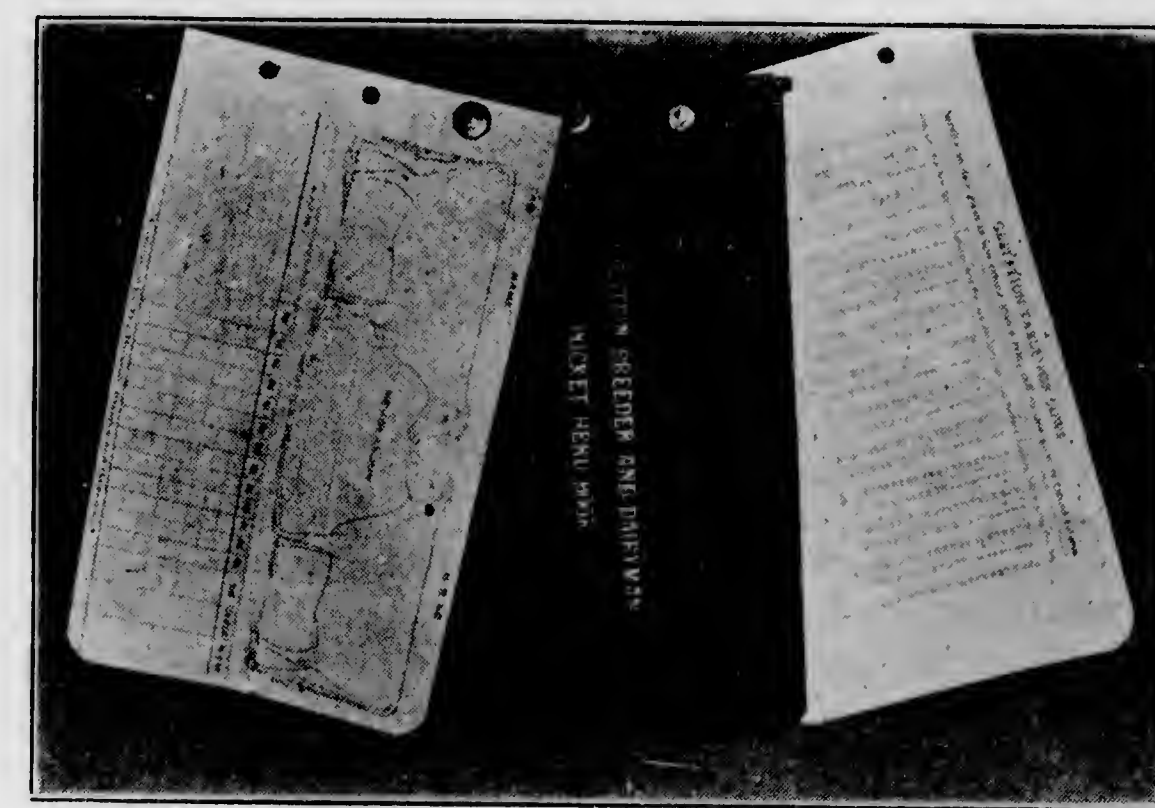
years, the amount available for this purpose will be \$2,099,000.

The action of the Governor is expected to give an impetus to the tuberculosis eradication movement in this State. Some Pennsylvania dairymen are fearful of losing their milk markets if their herds are not tuberculin tested. Large amounts of milk are produced in Pennsylvania and shipped to New York City and Baltimore and some is shipped to Cleveland. Baltimore has already signified that she will not accept milk after the beginning of next year unless it comes from tested herds. Rumors of action by Cleveland are rife and those best informed would not be at all surprised to hear of a similar announcement by the health authorities of New York City. Pennsylvania pays less indemnity than almost any other eastern state so that the amount appropriated will go further than it would in Ohio or in New York State.

State Veterinarian's Action

WHEN registered cattle of any breed are slaughtered in Pennsylvania as reacting to the tuberculin test administered by a veterinarian connected with the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry, Dr. T. E. Munce, the State Veterinarian of Pennsylvania notifies the breed association of the fact. This action of Dr. Munce is appreciated by the association secretaries for, despite the fact that the rules of most breed associations require the owner to send notification when an animal dies or is killed, there are a large number of owners who never pay any attention to this requirement. It is not at all unlikely that other state veterinarians will follow the example of Dr. Munce and so help the breed secretaries to keep closer tab on the breeders and the animals in their herds.

The troubles of the Holstein-Friesian Association began when the politicians found out that it was possible to tax the members by increasing transfer fees. The unlucky cattle owner had his choice, he could continue doing business and pay the tax or he could quit the business.



This is a picture of the Pocket Herd Book which we are offering as a premium for a two years' subscription to THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER & DAIRYMAN for \$1.00, new or renewal.

This is the most convenient, practicable, up-to-date Pocket Herd Book on the market. If you are not satisfied with the Book, return it and we will refund your money.

THE PRACTICAL DAIRYMAN

SUMMER FEEDING SUGGESTIONS

In his May letter to dairymen of Pennsylvania R. H. Olmstead, feeding expert at State College makes some valuable suggestions on summer feeding to dairymen. In his talk he says:

Grass is a bulky feed containing approximately 75 to 90 per cent water, depending on its maturity. It is rich in mineral matter, medium high in protein but low in energy producing nutrients. The protein and mineral matter in grass are of a high quality which combined with its succulent nature give it a superior power to stimulate the secretion of milk. Due to its succulent nature it is impossible for a cow to consume enough grass to supply the required nutrients for high milk production. Without additional feed the cow must call on her own reserve to make up the deficiency. This means a loss of flesh which may not show in the milk pail immediately but will result in a lower production during late summer and the following winter. Profits are not made on high production during the pasture season alone but on high yearly production.

Grain feeding to cows on pasture is absolutely essential for high yearly production. Home grown grains such as corn, oats or barley are sufficient for cows of average milk production. With high production an additional protein feed is necessary. Early pasture or short pasture should be supplemented with a good quality hay, summer silage or soiling crops in addition to one of the following rations:

- 600 lb. corn and cob meal
- 400 lb. oats or bran
- 700 lb. corn and cob meal
- 200 lb. gluten
- 100 lb. cottonseed or oil meal
- 400 lb. corn and cob meal
- 100 lb. 24% ready mixed ration
- 300 lb. hominy or corn meal
- 200 lb. oats
- 100 lb. bran
- 600 lb. corn and cob meal
- 300 lb. oats or bran
- 100 lb. cottonseed or oil meal
- 200 lb. corn and cob meal
- 100 lb. 20% ready mixed
- 200 lb. corn meal
- 100 lb. gluten
- 100 lb. bran
- 300 lb. corn and cob meal
- 100 lb. oats or bran
- 100 lb. 24% ready mixed ration

When first turned on pasture the cows should be fed the same amount they were getting while on dry feed. As the pasture becomes more abundant and matures the grain feed should be withheld for Holsteins giving less than 25 lb. daily. Holstein cows producing more than this amount should be fed one pound of grain to each six or seven pounds of milk produced daily.

STAR BOARDERS

Nothing swats a farmer's wallet—pocket book, if so you call it—as do hungry non-producers in the barnyard or the pen; cows that rush the silage cutter yet give neither milk nor butter for the efforts and the acres of enthusiastic men; hogs that chew ground feed sublimely, yet quit growing most untimely and devote their lives to raising merely bristles, nose and tail; colts

that relish oats insanely yet grow awkward and ungainly, and throw fright into the bidders when they're offered at a sale; turkeys that are nation beaters in the world of heavy eaters, yet could scarcely fill the platter on the table of a dwarf; geese that eat in spite of weather yet grow neither flesh nor feather, as they kick and churn the water like a schooner at a wharf. In the world of cows I blundered for I fed them by the hundred since I first went into farming in the valley years ago, cows that gave poor milk, if any; cows that weren't worth a penny, cows that never made a balance or a bank deposit grow. But at last, aroused from slumber, I took down the name and number of each cow that shirked her duty in a cheap shameless way—started counting gains and losses, and I found just two old bossies in my herd of gentle critters that were ever known to pay! Would a farmer be a hoarder he must banish each star boarder that he finds among his chickens, or his bossies, or his goats; he must clear his farm of loafers, as he'd clear his land of gophers, or he'll waste a heap of fodder and a lot of corn and oats!—J. Edw. Tuft.

WHITEWASH RECIPES

Two recipes for whitewash paints are given by F. H. Smith, Chemist at the Georgia Experiment Station, who says that these mixtures will obviate the "flaking off" met when ordinary lime wash mixtures are used. Dr. Smith adds the caution that, whenever casein or milk forms one of the ingredients, only enough of the formula should be made for use that day.

Soak 5 pounds of casein in about 2 gallons of warm or hot water until thoroughly softened (about two hours). Dissolve 3 pounds of trisodium phosphate in 1 gallon of water and add to the casein solution. Allow the mixture to dissolve. Prepare a thick cream by mixing 50 pounds (1 sack) hydrated lime in 7 gallons water, stirring vigorously. Dissolve 3 pints formaldehyde in 3 gallons of water. When the lime paste and the casein solution are both thoroughly cool, slowly add the casein solution to the lime, stirring constantly and vigorously. Care MUST be taken not to add the formaldehyde too rapidly, as the carelessness may cause the casein to "jell out," and spoil the batch. (In place of the hydrated lime a cold lime paste from the slaking of 38 pounds of burnt lime may be substituted).

In the following formula, simpler, but not so durable as the above the "stickability" is obtained from the casein in skim milk:

Slake carefully 20 pounds burnt lime, by adding 6 gallons water in small portions. In a wooden vessel dissolve 1 pound zinc sulphate in 1 gallon of water. When dissolved, add the sulphate solution to the lime. Then add about 1 gallon of skim milk. When applying it is necessary to keep this mixture stirred.

The first formula may be applied either with spray or brush. The latter is for brushing on.

GOVERNMENT WHITEWASH RECIPE

The following directions are given by the United States Department of Agriculture for the preparation of a whitewash for outdoor work. Slack one-half bushel of lime in boiling water, covering to keep in the steam. Strain the liquid and add a peck of salt previously dissolved in warm water, three pounds ground rice boiled to a thick paste and stirred in while hot, one-half pound of Spanish whiting and one pound of glue dissolved by soaking in cold water and then hung over a slow fire over a glue pot. To this mixture add five gallons of hot water. Stir well and let stand for several days, covered from dust. It is best applied hot.

Join the Amateur Picture Contest. If you have not mailed us photographs of some of your good animals, do so at once.

CLUB ACTIVITIES

COMMUNITY CLUB WORK

Groton, South Dakota has a real live community club which co-operates with community clubs in the various townships around that city. As a result last year, so the commercial club officials say, Groton shipped out more than \$893,000 worth of farm products between March 1, 1924 and March 1, 1925. Less than half of this or \$425,000 was for wheat. Butterfat brought \$81,000. Livestock and poultry amounted to \$390,000. There have been no bank failures and no business failures in Groton during the year and the banks have on deposit \$1,707,000.

Groton has 15 purebred Holstein herds in the immediate vicinity and the number is rapidly increasing.

The community clubs hold monthly suppers and the members of the clubs not only attend the suppers in their own community but occasionally attend those in other communities, thus getting well acquainted.

IN BUFFALO COUNTY

The Buffalo County Holstein Breeders Association met at the Court House at Alma, Wisconsin, April 25.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: Bert Ayres, Gilmanston, president; F. B. Rohrer, Alma, vice-president; L. J. Rosenow, Waumandee, sec-treas.; Oscar Weinandy, Cochrane; Arnold Koepp, Mondovi; Raymond Schultz, Alma, directors.

The annual picnic will be held at Gilmanston early in June. A County Holstein Show Herd will represent Buffalo County at a number of fairs this coming fall and committees were appointed to have charge of both enterprises.

LEAGUE MILK PRICE REDUCED

The Dairymen's League Coöperative Association has announced a reduction in the price of Class 1 or fluid milk from \$2.80 to \$2.33 per hundred pounds effective May 18. This is the base price for one hundred pounds of 3% milk delivered in the base zone, 201-10 miles from New York City.

According to the statement issued by the League, the cause of this one cent per quart drop in price of fluid milk is almost entirely due to the demoralized condition which has developed in the wholesale milk market in New York during the past two weeks. Brought about, League officials say, by price cutting on the part of competitors. The usual seasonal increase in milk

production has not been of sufficient volume to justify so great a decrease in the price at this time. The action of the League in reducing the fluid price to dealers became necessary in order to protect the League farmers' market. Following the League announcement distributors in New York City announced a reduction of one cent per quart in the retailers price.

BIG HOLSTEIN RANCH CHANGES HANDS

The ranch owned by J. S. Gibson Company located at Williams, California, has been sold to E. S. Hass of Los Angeles. The ranch which contains 1,300 acres became the property of J. S. Gibson in 1852 who used it for many years as a breeding establishment for race horses. Then his son, the late Gion Gibson, built up one of the leading Holstein herds in California. Gion Gibson died about two years ago and in settling up his estate it was thought advisable to sell the ranch. Mr. Hass plans to sell a portion of the property and to move his large Holstein herd on the remainder.

IOWA DAIRY CLUBS

Iowa will have at least 44 dairy calf clubs this season. All 33 of last years clubs will be maintained or renewed and 11 new ones formed, reports Floyd Johnson, secretary of the Iowa Dairy Association. Quite a number of these clubs are purely Holstein organizations, others own animals of several breeds.

The state dairy association plans a publication of a breeders directory listing the purebred dairy breeders of the state.

NEW COUNTY CLUB

The Will County Holstein-Friesian Association was formed at Joliet, Illinois, April 29th at a meeting of cattlemen held in the farm bureau office. H. C. Klett was elected president, August Teske, vice-president, Fred Herath, secretary-treasurer. These officials with Guy Fuller and John Cryder form the Board of Directors.

FOOTING THE BILL

After June 24 claims will be paid for California's portion of indemnities for animals and property destroyed in the campaign to exterminate the epidemic of foot and mouth disease. Governor Richardson, late in April, signed the measure appropriating \$2,239,108 as California's portion of the bill.

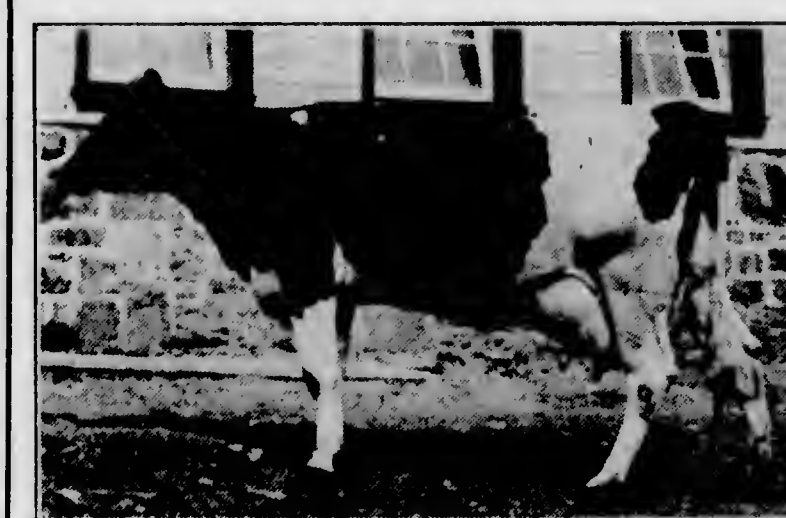
SPECIAL

We offer TWO Bull calves born March 1st. Both are from cows that produced over 22 lb. butter, 500 lb. milk in 7 days as three-year-old heifers. Both are by our high class herdsire. Also have other choice calves—male and female—from good producing dams.

This herd has been established 22 years and is on the ACCREDITED list.

MRS. MARY F. WITTER
& SON

Allegany Co., Cuba, N. Y.



HOW DO YOU LIKE HER?

She is one of a number of big producers in our Accredited Herd and she is as good as she is handsome.

Such cows are bred to our herdsire

KING PIEBE OF YORK 20TH

a show ring prize winner whose dam produced 16,198.2 lb. milk, 648.73 lb. butter in 10 months.

Choice Bull Calves for Sale.

W. A. WITHERS

Elizabethtown, Lancaster Co., Pa.

All the Cattle in Crawford County, Pa.

Have been tuberculin tested TWICE under the Accredited Area Plan. In the second test 99.2% passed CLEAN.

When buying Holsteins, purebred or grade, why not come to Crawford County. The producing capacity and individuality of our cattle equal their health record.

Any of the men listed below would be pleased to supply your needs or put you in touch with responsible breeders who can.

L. S. Brown,Saegertown

Ralph C. Jackson,

.....Conneaut Lake

Maple Grove Stock Farm, F.

Jones, Mgr.,Centerville

O. I. Martin,

.....Cambridge Springs

Merle W. Ongley, ..Centerville

RECORDS MADE AT HILLSIDE AND SPRINGBROOK FARMS

The following table and the descriptive article accompanying it was compiled by D. P. Honeywell, herdsman of Hillside and Springbrook Farms, which are located at Trucksville, Pa., and are owned by J. N. and W. H. Conyngham, of Wilkes-Barre.

Name of Cow	Days in Age at Record	Calving	Lb. Milk	Lb. Butter	% Fat
Pocono Constance Pietje	7	5-2-29	662.8	36.18	4.37
Pocono Constance Pietje	30	5-2-29	2,710.3	149.20	4.40
Hillside Rhododendron	7	6-3-9	543.8	35.15	5.17
Hillside Rhododendron	30	6-3-9	2,759.7	147.95	4.29
Hillside Pontiac Rose	7	4-1-4	380.4	34.97	7.36
Hillside Elsie	7	9-4-10	555.6	33.60	4.84
Hillside Saxon	7	7-2-25	628.7	32.28	4.11
Hillside Cisthene	7	8-9-11	541.2	31.39	4.64
Hillside Dodo	7	8-1-4	582.6	31.94	4.39
Hillside Rosemary	7	6-5-18	460.8	30.74	5.34
Hillside Elizabeth Ormsby	7	3-0-11	447.8	30.73	5.50
Hillside Elizabeth Ormsby	14	3-0-11	940.0	60.61	5.16
Hillside Pontiac Jean	7	5-1-3	355.7	30.60	6.88
Akinside Dottie Pietje Pontiac	7	3-6-4	609.3	30.52	4.00
Hillside Pietje Honora	7	10-3-8	372.4	30.40	6.53
Hillside Annette	7	6-2-7	562.8	30.29	4.30
Hillside Pietje Mary	7	7-6-6	534.7	30.29	4.53
Hillside Saxon	7	8-3-24	663.8	30.16	3.64
Hillside Pietje Honora	7	8-5-15	338.0	29.86	7.05
Hillside Clarisse	7	7-2-16	452.7	28.60	5.06
Pocono Pontiac Lyons Pietje	7	5-2-24	398.9	28.38	5.69
Hillside Millicent	7	3-7-9	303.0	23.28	6.15
Hillside Millicent	7	3-7-9	587.4	44.35	6.04
Vander Lei Superb	14	10-0-24	659.0	28.91	3.51
Hillside Lady Saxon	7	4-5-13	548.7	28.90	4.21
Hillside Hengerveld Lyons	7	5-7-13	488.1	27.58	4.52
Hillside Lyons Pietje	7	7-1-22	456.5	27.56	4.83
Hillside Pietje Edna Wallace	7	7-4-24	520.6	27.40	4.21
Hillside Millicent	7	8-3-24	460.8	27.44	4.76
Hillside Unadilla	7	7-4-0	569.3	27.16	3.82
Hillside Ormsby Pontiac	7	4-0-12	450.3	26.77	4.72
Hillside Pocohontas	7	5-9-12	452.5	26.72	4.72
Hillside Maple Knoll Edna	7	3-1-27	453.1	26.22	4.63
Hillside Pocono Constance	7	1-10-28	504.6	22.95	3.64
Hillside Pocono Constance	30	1-10-28	2,059.5	95.57	3.70
Hillside Pontiac Rose	7	2-1-9	474.5	25.24	4.26
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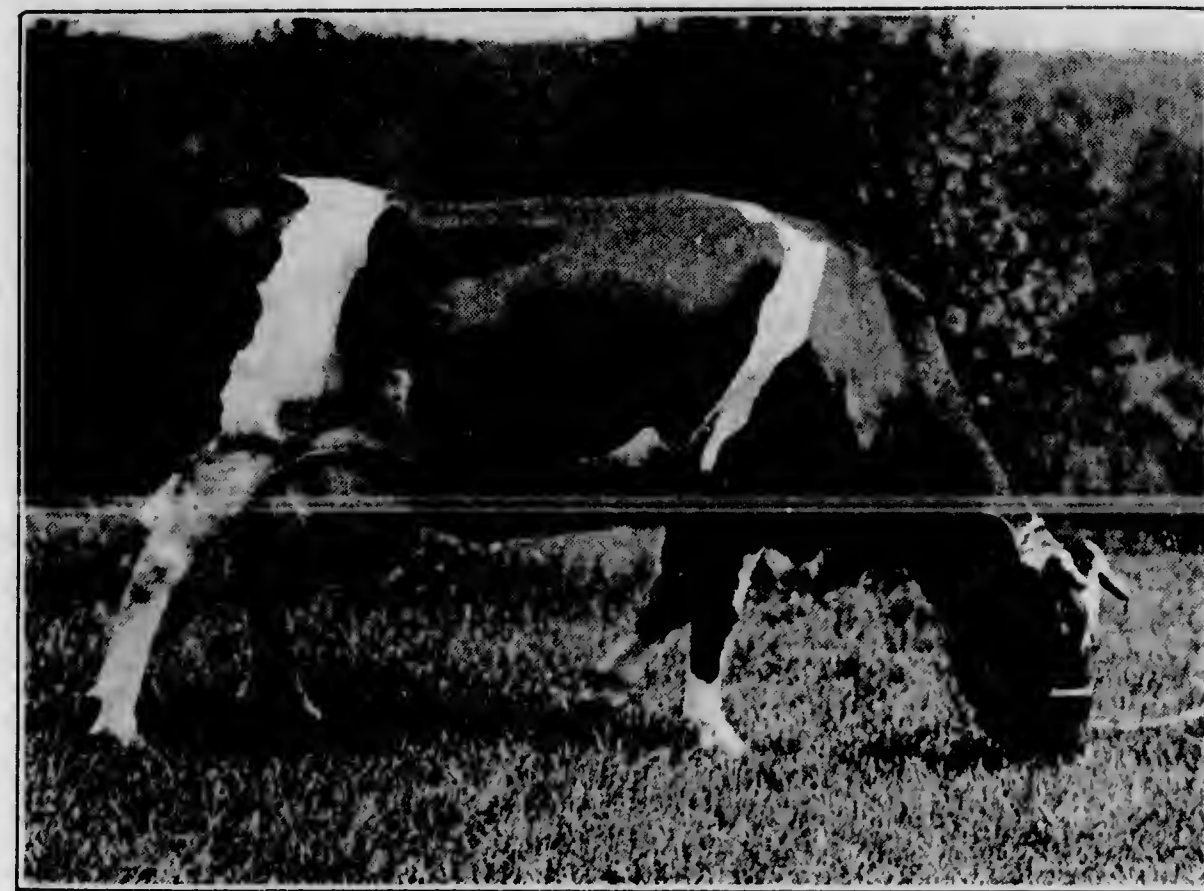
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Reading from Right to Left they are: Pocono Constance Pietje, Hillside Rhododendron, Hillside Pontiac Rose, Hillside Pietje Honora, Akinside Dottie Pietje Pontiac, Hillside Saxon and Hillside Cisthene. The 7 day records of these seven cows average 534 lb. milk, 32.98 lb. butter, 4.94% fat.

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King Pontiac Maple Knoll Ormsby is the sire of Hillside Pontiac Rose and Hillside Pontiac Jean. He is the only sire in the world with two daughters each with a seven day record with a percent of butterfat above 6.85% and to average 7.12%. The record for 30 days made by Hillside Pontiac Rose at the age of two years one month and nine days, has never been equalled by any cow of her age in Pennsylvania. She was also the youngest cow in the United States or Canada to make one hundred pounds butter in thirty days for the testing year of 1923 and 1924. Hillside Pocono Constance, aged one year,



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Hillside Pietje Honora with her record of 7.05 percent butterfat made in her eight-year-old form and her record of 6.53% butterfat made in her ten-year-old form is the only cow in the world with two official seven day records made in different years to average as high as 6.76% butterfat. She also is the only cow in Pennsylvania to make 30 lb. butter in seven days at the age of ten years.

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King Echo Sylvia Posch No. 426513 now stands at the head of the Hillside herd. He is a son of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac. His three nearest dams average 34.97 lb. butter and



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from big producing dams of choice individuality and breeding. They are grandsons of the noted sire and show bull, Prince Aaggie of Berylwood recently reported sold for the world's record price of \$110,000.00. That makes no difference with OUR prices—they are always low.

JAMES E. EASTMAN
Rome, Pa. R. D. 2
Orwell Ridge Herd is Accredited.



CHANGELING TIDY ABBEKERK
HILDA

A former member of this herd.

She was by Changeling Butter Boy from a daughter of Tidy Abbekerk Prince.

The present herd, which includes a number of her descendants, averaged 9,124.2 lb. milk, 315.6 lb. butterfat in a year of C. T. A. work.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision, latest test CLEAN.

RAY J. SABIN
Spencer, R. D. 2, Tioga Co., N. Y.

Only \$40

with all papers and crated!

Bull calf, born March 10, 1925, light in color, a nice individual in every way.

DAM: Amsdale Hartog Colantha a granddaughter of Colantha Johanna Lad. She has milked 75 lb. daily at twice-a-day milking.

SIRE: King Echo Sylvia Colantha Spofford a son of Sir Champion Sylvia and Sadie Butter Girl Spofford 700.7 lb. milk, 30.55 lb. butter in 7 days.

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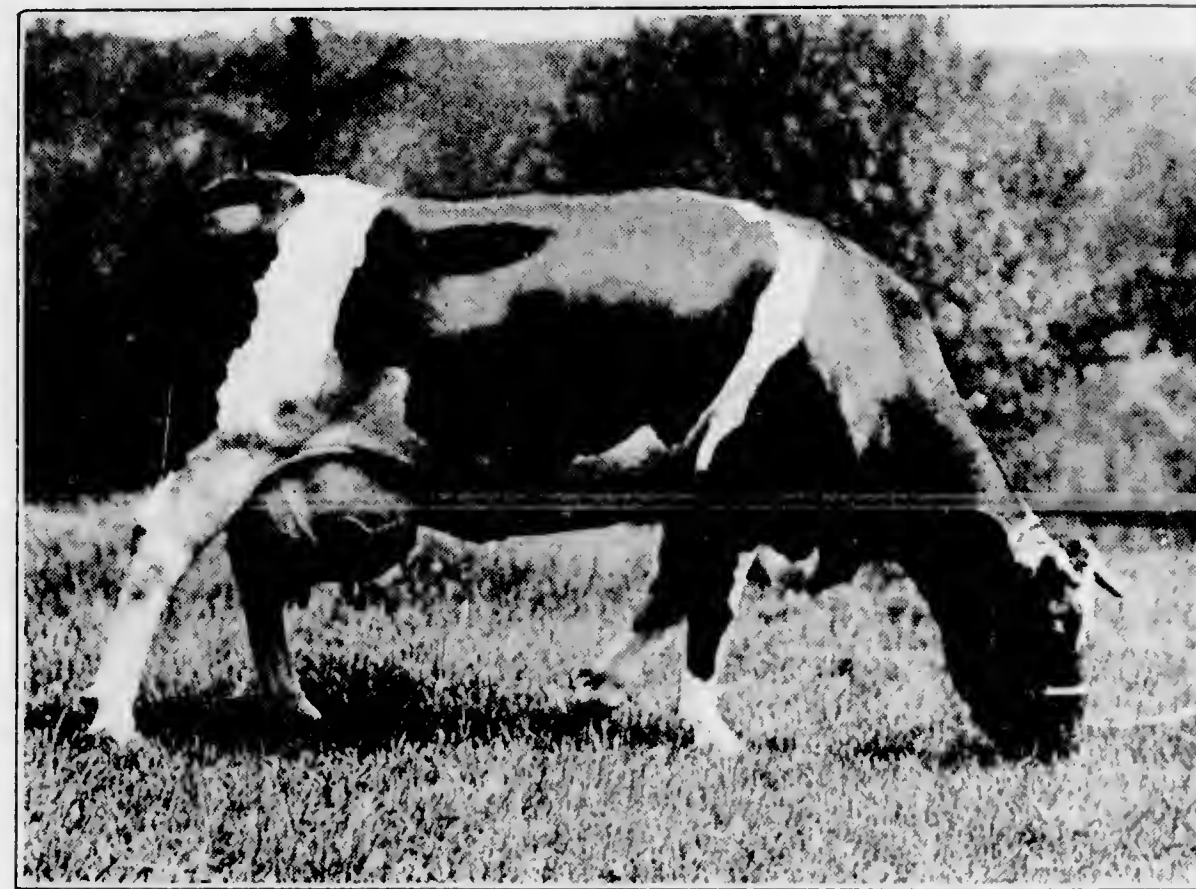
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Cow Testing Association Reports

SOUTH DAKOTA COW TESTING

Guy McKibben, of Webster, S. D., is the owner of a registered Holstein cow that produced 2,701.7 lb. milk, 102.66 lb. butterfat during April while enrolled in the Day County Cow Testing Association. She led the entire state just beating out Leda Ormsby Lyons, a registered Holstein owned by the Penitentiary Farm at Sioux Falls. Leda had 102.17 lb. fat to her credit from 2,322 lb. milk. A registered Holstein owned by Crothers & Son, of Badger, was third with 81.76 lb. fat. Grade Holsteins were fourth, fifth and ninth, purebred Holsteins being sixth, seventh, eighth and tenth.

The Crothers herd consisting of fourteen purebred Holsteins, led the entire state by averaging 48.82 lb. fat from 1,246.6 lb. milk, their average test being 3.91%. The penitentiary herd of twenty-five purebred Holsteins averaged 46.88 lb. butterfat, 1,296 lb. milk, average test 3.61%. Ten purebred Holsteins owned by F. M. Brown, of the Watertown Association averaged 45.48 lb. fat, 1,282 lb. milk, average test 3.60%. The five highest herds consisted of black and white cows.

In the entire state 209 herds containing 2,793 cows were tested and their average was 700.1 lb. milk, 26.68 lb. fat. The penitentiary cow, Leda Ormsby Lyons, returned the most income over the cost of feed. Her product was valued at \$40.87 and she was charged with a feed bill of \$12.29 leaving \$28.58 net income. Her daily ration consisted of 30 lb. silage, 5 lb. alfalfa hay, 5 lb. prairie hay and 20 lb. grain mixture consisting of four parts oats, two parts corn and cob meal, two parts bran and one part oilmeal.

In each of nine associations, the most profitable cow received silage and alfalfa

and in the other, the most profitable cow received 15 lb. alfalfa. The well deserved popularity of these two feeds for dairy cows is increasing.

The price received for butter fat averaged 40 cents for the month, the highest that it has been for a year.

HOLSTEINS LEAD IN IDAHO

Three hundred and thirty-seven cows were tested in the Ada County, Idaho, Association during April with an average production of 777 lb. milk, 29 lb. butterfat, reports Thomas E. Maberly, supervisor. Fifty-three animals exceeded 40 lb. butterfat in the month. The leader was Helen, a grade Holstein owned by Mariners Dairy at Boise. She is credited with 1,479 lb. milk, 71 lb. fat. Louise, a registered Holstein was second with 1,872 lb. milk, 61.8 lb. fat. She is owned by Christ Lillegard.

The high herd consisted of eleven grade and registered Holsteins owned by Alfred Records of Eagle, their average production being 1170 lb. milk, 41.3 lb. fat. Eleven registered and grade black and whites owned by L. C. Burns of Boise were second with 1,055 lb. milk, 36.9 lb. fat.

HOLSTEINS AT MASONIC HOME

At the Illinois Masonic Home, Sullivan, Ill., they have a herd of twenty-six cows, nearly all purebred Holsteins. In this herd is Acacia Pipey Deneen Pietje, the leader of the Moultrie County Dairy Improvement Association for April. This cow's record was 2,109 lb. milk, 65.4 lb. butterfat. Her net profit for the month was \$31.22.

The herd averaged 37 lb. butterfat, tying for second place in the association.

The equipment in the Home Dairy is as modern as could be secured and some dairymen have gained the impression that this herd is kept up regardless of cost. A. E. McCorvie, who is superintendent of the Home, says this is an erroneous idea. "It would be easier to buy the milk if we could get it cheaper that way. We keep the herd just to furnish the Home with milk." Some surplus male stock has been sold but there has been very little attempt to advertise the herd and the heifers are raised to replenish cows that begin to fail as milkers.

The land on which this herd is kept grows large amounts of alfalfa of good quality. In the summer the cows run on alfalfa pasture and get alfalfa hay in the winter. The grain fed is mixed in ton batches, the ration consists of 500 lb. ground oats, 500 lb. ground corn, 200 lb. bran, 200 lb. oil meal and 600 lb. dairy feed.

PLAN FOR HOLSTEIN COMMUNITY

A tract of land containing 70,000 acres in Southeastern Manitoba is controlled by the Manitoba Dairy Farms, Limited, a company financed by St. Paul, Minn., capitalists. On this land the company has a force of sixty men clearing the land and erecting buildings. Late in April the Company unloaded a number of carloads of purebred Holstein cattle purchased in Western Ontario. It is intended to eventually settle 400 families in the district.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS.—Two months to two years. Sire over 1,000 lb. Prices and terms best ever. W. A. BEACH, Mankato, Minn.

HOLSTEINS SHINE HERE

A. K. Rothenberger, of Norristown, Pa., owned the Holstein herd that led the Montgomery County Association for the month of April, his fourteen cows averaging 1,175 lb. milk, 44.34 lb. fat. The Ursinus College herd was second for both milk and fat, the eight cows averaging 1,140 lb. milk, 39.17 lb. fat.

A Rothenberger cow was high individual producer with 75.82 lb. butterfat, 2,106 lb. milk. Another purebred Holstein owned by Wm. H. Landis was second with 70.69 lb. fat, 2,142 lb. milk.

With three exceptions every cow producing 40 lb. or more fat in the month of April was a black and white, purebred or grade.

During the month 330 cows in twenty-six herds were tested. There were thirty-eight that produced over 40 lb. fat, thirteen over 50 lb. while thirty-two were credited with 1,200 or more pounds of milk by tester Carl A. Sager.

JONES AND ONGLEY DIVIDE HONORS

When Harry Wood, official tester for the Titusville Cow Testing Association, made up his March report, he listed three registered Holsteins owned by the Maple Grove Stock Farm at Centerville, Pa., and two registered Holsteins owned by Merle Ongley of the same town in the leading ten cows. Another registered Holstein owned by C. T. Kerr of Titusville was in third place so that six of the ten highest cows were registered black and white cows. Among the ten was a grade Holstein owned by Albert Hasbrouck and a mixed Holstein and Durham owned by R. M. Clark also of Centerville. The other two were registered Jerseys.

Maple Grove Stock Farm owned the leader, she producing 77.1 lb. butterfat, 2,062 lb. milk, testing 3.7% fat. An Ongley cow was second with 66.6 lb. butterfat, 1,959 lb. milk. The Kerr cow was credited with 60.3 lb. butterfat, 1,724 lb. milk. A Maple Grove Farm cow was

fifth with 58.2 lb. butterfat and 1,662 lb. milk and another was seventh with 57.2 lb. fat, 1,789 lb. milk.

In the association there were 264 cows tested during the month and of these, eighteen produced over 50 lb. fat, forty-eight over 40 lb. and thirty-one exceeded 1,200 lb. milk.

IN THE FIRST THREE PLACES

Registered Holsteins occupied the three leading positions in the April report of the Mifflin County Cow Testing Association, says tester S. Rupert Harshbarger of McVeytown, Pennsylvania. Solomon Peachey owns the cow that stands in first position with 1,536 lb. milk and 70.6 lb. fat, second was owned by A. C. Yoder, with 1,872 lb. milk, 58.0 lb. fat, and the cow in third place was owned by J. B. Byler, with 1,719 lb. milk, 56.7 lb. fat. R. N. McCullough had a registered cow in the list of ten leaders with 1,173 lb. milk, 49.3 lb. fat.

A. C. Yoder owned five of the ten biggest milk producers and his herd stood first by averaging 37.7 lb. fat. During the month 28 herds containing 266 cows were tested. Four cows exceeded 50 lb. of fat, fifteen produced over 40 lb. and fourteen are credited with over 1,200 lb. of milk.

A GROWING HERD

J. J. Hartway, of Armada, Mich., in June, 1919, purchased two well-bred purebred Holsteins. One was Deep Run Rose Korndyke De Kol and the other Deep Run Johanna De Kol and they were half sisters. He now has a nice little herd. Deep Run Rose Korndyke De Kol made an official seven-day record of 451 lb. milk, 21.59 lb. butter as a three-year-old and now has three daughters while Deep Run Tulip Johanna De Kol has four daughters and a granddaughter now two and one-half years old.

The bull at the head of the Hartway herd is Segis Inka Champion, a grandson of Johan Hengerveld Lad, one of the leading sires of the breed.

SHOW COW AND PRODUCER

On April 14, V. P. I. Veeman Johanna DeKol, owned by the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va., completed a yearly record of 21,841.4 lb. of milk containing 808.9 lb. butterfat, or 1,011 lb. butter.

This cow freshened on March 11, 1924, and was a most consistent milker throughout her entire testing period, the best month being May when she produced 2,528 lb. of milk; while in her last month on test she was milking over 40 lb. daily. She was over 11 years old when she began her record.

V. P. I. Veeman Johanna DeKol was raised in the institute herd. She is a daughter of Star Farm Johanna Lad and V. P. I. Veeman DeKol. She is one of the outstanding examples of Holstein type in the college herd and was grand champion cow of the 1920 Virginia State Fair. It is planned to fit this cow and exhibit her at some of the leading Virginia fairs next fall, and in her present form she will certainly be a strong competitor for highest honors.

PRODUCTION IN UNIVERSITY HERD

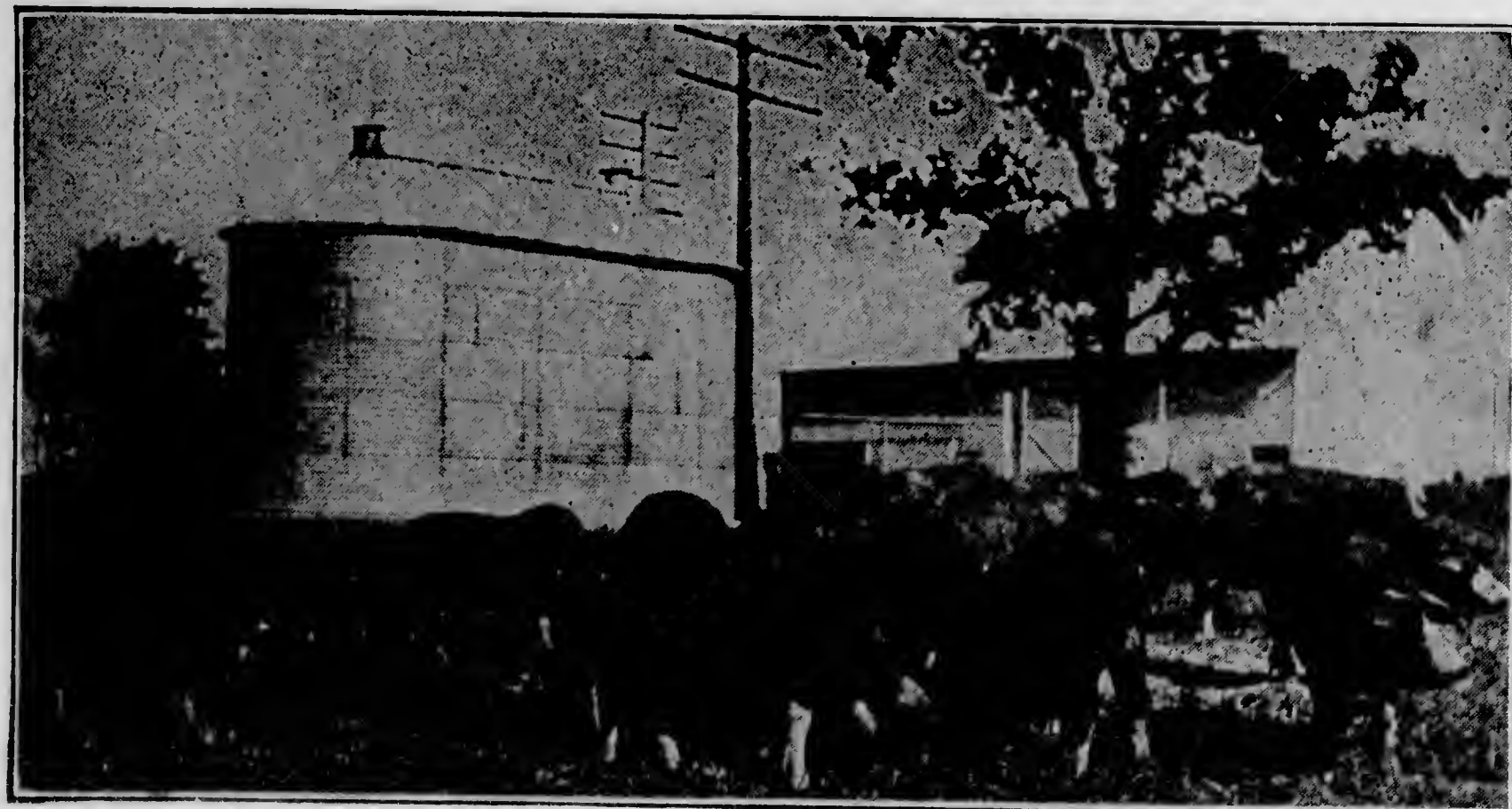
Three purebreds in the Holstein herd owned by the University of Minnesota have just finished 365-day production records. They were milked three times a day by the students of the College of Agriculture and were fed grain according to their milk production together with all the alfalfa hay and silage they could clean up, reports Professor O. G. Schaefer, of the university's dairy staff.

Minnehaha Segis Ormsby Korndyke, a senior two-year-old, produced 19,345 lb. milk, 635 lb. butterfat.

Mercedes Ormsby Byema, a junior three-year-old, produced 18,995 lb. milk, making 754 lb. butterfat.

Korndyke Eusebia Ormsby, a five-year-old, produced 24,112 lb. milk, containing 855 lb. butterfat.

A Co-operative Poland China Swine Journal, Owned by the Breeders; Upward of 400 Poland China Breeders now own this Swine and Farm Journal devoted to the interest of pure bred stock. Every Breeder of Poland China Hogs Should become a member of this Co-operative Journal.



THE POLAND CHINA ADVERTISER, : : : : Bluffton, Ohio

Full Information Free—Write Today for Sample Copy.

This Journal keeps you posted on the care and feeding of the hog. Much valuable information, worth many times your investment.

COMBINE THE COW and SOW as the real MORTGAGE lifter.

Advertising rates on economy basis. Don't miss a single copy of this interesting Journal.

Subscription 1 year, 50c; 3 years, \$1.

MANY BELIEVE



KEYSTONE BEAUTY PLUM JOHANNA was the greatest dairy cow ever raised in the Keystone State.

Her splendid type, her marvelous records and the producing capacity of her descendants are reasons for this widely held belief. In this Accredited Herd there are a number of her descendants. They are bred to

KING ORMSBY ENDERCAMP he by King of the Ormsbys from a 904 lb. record daughter of King Segis. Let us sell you choice young stock.
E. R. GELATT & SON
Thompson, Pa. R. D. 1.

IDEAL HERD IS HEADED BY IDEAL KING CREAMELLE

His dam is Pietje Alcartra Fayne the highest record daughter of

KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE

for both milk and butter, 30.03 lb. butter, 707.7 lb. milk in a week, 41 days after freshening, 104 lb. milk a day.

His sire, Dutchland Konigen Creamelle Boy, is by King Segis Pontiac Konigen and his four direct dams were: Dutchland Creamelle Colantha Vale, Dutchland Colantha Vale, Creamelle Vale and De Kol Creamelle.

CECIL L. A. RESSEGUIE
Ideal Farm, Kingsley, Pa.

Four clean tests without a reactor.



Pietertje Leila Cornucopia

An A. R. O. daughter of an A. R. O. cow and sired by a son of Spring Farm King Pontiac.

She is like the other members of Sylvan Lawn Herd, a producer as well as a fine individual.

Can spare a few good ones.

E. C. COBB
Chenango Co., Greene, N. Y.
Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

"We Are All"
Always looking for good things and seeking for better methods with which to secure better RESULTS.
"Mead's the Man"
The Live-Wire Auctioneer
Send for one of our Folders.
GLENN R. MEAD, East Aurora, N. Y.

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR
Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER, Chambersburg, Penna.

Twenty Head of Registered Holsteins soon due to freshen. Heavy Milkers. Heifer and bull calves from 2 to 12 months old. Priced for Quick Sale. Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

J. R. FROST Munsville, New York

Livingston County Holstein Association
REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE
One, or a Carload. Whole County on the Accredited T. B. List
F. J. Fishbeck, Sec., Howell, Mich.

FREE CATALOG
New 16 page catalog just off the press—full information about pedigrees, sale management, and all kinds of Breeders' Supplies and Remedies. Prices on all kinds of Printing.
Just a card will bring your copy at once.
BACKUS PEDIGREE CO.
Box E-1 Mexico, N. Y.

Baled Shavings
THE BEDDING FOR BEST COWS
Write for Delivered Price in Car Lots
Oscar Smith & Son, Albany, N. Y.

Hulless Oats

We have more than we wish to use for ourselves, and offer this oats at \$2.50 per bushel of 32 lbs., in seamless grain bags, F. O. B. Buffalo, as long as it lasts.

URBAN FARMS
Pine Ridge Road Buffalo, N. Y.

MAGNIFICENT HOLSTEIN BULL, four months old. Seventy-five dollars. Two yearling heifers for \$150. Accredited herd. **MRS. I. T. SHADE**, Harris Station, Ohio.

"Johnny," said a teacher, "can you give a familiar example of the human body as it adapts itself to changed conditions?"
"Yes-sum," said Johnnie. "My aunt gained fifty pounds in a year and her skin never cracked."

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

May 22—Trenton, N. J., New Jersey Holstein-Friesian Consignment Sale.
May 22—Rochester, Minn., Grahamholm First Annual Sale.
May 26—North Chatham, N. Y., C. W. Halliday Dispersal, R. Austin Backus, Mexico, N. Y., Sale Manager.
May 27—Fond du Lac, Wis., E. M. Murphy Sale.
May 27—Hudson Falls, N. Y., Washington County Breeders Annual.
May 28—Waukesha, Wis., Waukesha County Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Annual May Sale.
June 4—Grand Rapids, Mich., National Holstein Sale.
June 5—Comstock Park, Mich., J. Neal Lamoreaux Dispersal, R. Austin Backus, Mexico, N. Y., Sale Manager.
June 5-6—Rochester, Mich., Winwood Herd Dispersal.
June 12—Barrington, Ill., Hartwood Farms Dispersal.
Sept. 23—Montrose, Pa., Fourth Annual Susquehanna County Breeders' Sale.
Oct. 15—New Douglas, Ill., Southern Illinois Holstein Breeders' Sale.
Nov. 10-11—Waukesha, Wis., Waukesha Holstein Breeders' Sale.
Nov. 12—Watertown, Wis., Watertown Holstein Sale.
Nov. 11-12—Hornell, N. Y., Allegany-Steuben Holstein Breeders' Club Sale.
Nov. 13—Lake Mills, Wis., Lake Mills Breeders' Sale.
Nov. 24—Madison, Wis., Wisconsin Holstein Breeders' Sale.

THE BROWNWOOD REDUCTION SALE

Both Alex. C. Brown, owner, and Fred M. Mack, superintendent of Brownwood Farms, report that they are quite well satisfied with the prices at the Brownwood Herd Reduction Sale held on the farm at North Bloomfield, Ohio, May 5, especially in view of the fact that most of the calves, yearlings and young stuff were sold to local dairymen. These local dairymen are gradually becoming more interested in purebreds and Mr. Mack says that they are bound to retain their interest because of the results they will get from heifers of the class they purchased.

In all there were thirty-eight animals sold and as the total receipts were \$4,210, the average price was \$111. The young heifer calves sold low, maybe for the reason they were less than two months old. The average for the nine was \$26. A heifer less than a year old brought \$102.50. Yearling heifers also brought low prices—the six head averaging \$98. There were twelve head between two and three years old and their average price was \$138. Practically all of these were just past two years old. The average price for the nine head, four years old or more, was \$177. The females one year old or over averaged \$142. The only bull calf in the sale brought \$35.

The highest price was \$275, which H. S. Firestone, of Akron, Ohio, paid for a cow. L. W. Zahn and F. R. Jones, of Leetsdale, Pa., each bought two cows, the prices being \$187.50, \$150, \$197.50 and \$235.

Mr. Mack reports that the buyers made prompt settlement for their purchases and that among the crowd attending, were many who had travelled a considerable distance to look over the animals and bid on the offerings.

GOING AFTER BUYERS

It is announced that a sale of sixty registered Holsteins will be held on the State Fair Grounds at Sacramento, Calif., May 29. The sale is notable because the cattle will be brought in from the state of Washington. There are no California owned animals to be offered. Ten head come from the herd of Hoehn & Buck and fifty head are sent by the Carnation Milk Farms. Evidently these owners expect that the California dairymen who lost cattle during the campaign to eradicate foot and mouth disease, will be inclined to stock up with purebred Holsteins at this time. California will start to pay her portion of the indemnity July 1 so the sale managers will fix the terms of sale as one-half cash, balance in four and eight months. Evidently the Washington cattlemen believe that if the buyers do not come to the breeding establishments, the breeding establishments should go after the buyers.

THE TROY-CANTON SALE

At the annual sale of the Troy-Canton Breeding and Sales Association, held at Troy, Bradford Co., Pa., May 9, fifty-seven purebred Holsteins brought \$9,460, an average of \$165.96. The top price was \$350, received for a five-year-old cow. Last year the top price was \$325.

Twenty-seven mature cows brought \$200 each; fourteen heifers, two to four years of age, averaged \$186; five calves, between six months and one year, averaged \$90 and three calves under six months of age averaged \$54. The eight bulls ranging in age from one month up averaged \$105.

Buyers were present from a number of counties in northern Pennsylvania, from Lancaster County, Pa., and from New York State.

ALWAYS ATTRACTS ATTENTION

On September 23, at Montrose, Pa., will be held the fourth annual Susquehanna County Breeders' Sale. The Susquehanna County Breeders' Sale is watched with interest by sale managers and owners who make a practice of offering animals at consignment sales, because of the unique rule adopted by members of this sale

company. This rule not only prohibits any by-bidding but goes farther and prohibits any consignor to this sale bidding on any of the cattle offered. This rule has been called drastic but as one of the officials has said, "We have 364 days to look over each others herds and make offers for cattle in them. We save this one day a year for would-be purchasers who are nonmembers of the company." The result is that the Susquehanna County Breeders' Sale has obtained the confidence of the buyers to a greater degree than any other sale held, national, state or general. Dr. L. M. Thompson has been again elected sale manager and all correspondence and requests for information should be addressed to him at Montrose, Pa.

THE EARLVILLE SALE

The Annual Earlville Spring Sale was held on May 12th and 13th at Earlville, N. Y. and resulted in a total of \$16,697.00 for 131 head—making an average of \$128.55. This average is very satisfactory when the large number of young animals which were sold are taken into consideration. The 76 animals of milking age including three over ten years of age and four with blemished udders averaged \$155.85.

Ernest Karlin of Rome, N. Y. purchased the highest priced animal in the sale—Sadie Pietertje Lyons—a 23-lb. four-year-old, consigned by A. A. Hartshorn Holstein Co. of Hamilton, N. Y., for \$350.00. He also purchased the second highest animal, Middleton Sir Netherland Echo, a son of a 33-lb. cow, for \$310.00. K. S. Hartshorn of Lebanon, N. Y. paid \$250.00 for a last September bull calf, whose 19 nearest dams averaged 33.75, his own dam a 23-lb. two-year-old. This youngster was also consigned by A. A. Hartshorn Holstein Company. Twelve animals were sold at \$200.00 or more, and all the consignors were well satisfied.

One out of state buyer was present, Mr. Joel I. Roope of Westminster, Maryland, who purchased seventeen head.

This sale again vindicated the importance of proper fitting and the seller who had properly fitted his animals was well paid for his time and effort.

The sale was managed by R. Austin Backus of Mexico, N. Y. who was requested to hold another sale at the same place on October 27th and 28th, 1925, and Mr. Charles Lamb of Poolville, N. Y. entered his three time 30-lb. cow as one of the headliners for this sale.

YOUNG STOCK SALE

The fourth annual spring consignment sale of the McLeod County Holstein Friesian Association was held at Glencoe, Minnesota, April 21. There was a big crowd and the sale was reported a success by Secretary Joseph W. Uhlis.

The twenty-seven head brought \$2,164.50 or a little over \$80 a head. Only five cows were offered, most of the animals being quite young. A six-months-old bull calf, consigned by August Block & Son, topped the sale at \$202.50. He was purchased by George Dasher of Buffalo Lake.

HOLSTEINS ON BIG FRUIT RANCH

Near Zelzah, California, is the Sunshine Ranch consisting of 4,200 acres, owned by M. H. Mosher. The investment in this ranch exceeds one million dollars. There are 850 acres of citrus fruits, 1,200 head of registered swine, 100 head of purebred Holstein cattle and other valuable adjuncts.

Zelzah advertises itself as "The town with all the natural advantages." It has a population of about 1,500. The

chief business in the vicinity is truck gardening and the growing of beans, lettuce and other vegetables. This year Heinz and Company put up over 3,000 barrels of pickles at their Zelzah plant. Alfalfa and sugar beets are shipped from this neighborhood as well as many car loads of melons and vegetables.

The Zelzah zone has more than 2,000 acres of orange and lemon groves. There are more than 1,000 acres in walnuts and 2,000 acres in apricot and peach orchards and about 1,000 acres in Kadota figs.



Not only is this herd ACCREDITED but there has never been a case of Abortion in it.

Young Stock for Sale

Prices Reasonable

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

Scranton

Pennsylvania

ON THE HILLS

of Tioga County have been raised some of the best Holsteins that ever came from New York State—big healthy cows that yield large quantities of rich testing milk.

The following breeders of healthy Holsteins whose establishments are located near Owego and within easy driving distance of Elmira, Ithaca, Binghamton or Waverly can supply you with good cattle and invite inspection of their herds.

Roy J. Sabin.....Spencer
C. F. Gridley.....Candor
C. F. Giles.....Apalachin



BERKS ORMSBY POSCH

heads Clear Spring Herd. He is a son of the great King Tweede Spring Farm and of Hazelwood Ormsby Posch 2d, 106 lb. milk in a day, a noted show cow and championship winner.

His daughters are exceptionally promising and his offspring inherit the superb individuality of their sire.

Will sell Cows, Heifers or Young Bulls.

M. H. BENNETT

Sheridan, Lebanon County, Pa.
Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

Silverwood Stock Farm

is the home of a producing herd. Our cows have made splendid records in C. T. A. work, up to 16,000 lb. milk in a year.

They are bred to the great sire, **KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE** or to **DUTCHLAND KONIGEN CREAMELLE BOY** a son of King Segis Pontiac Konigen and Dutchland Creamelle Colantha Vale, 881.21 lb. butter, 21,701.5 lb. milk in a year—her dam 29,591.4 lb. milk.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

H. S. BROWN & SONS,
Susquehanna Co.

Thompson,

Pa.

LIME ROCK HERD



Lime Rock Herd is accredited, and consists of producers that pay their way. It is headed by

KING PIEBE OF YORK 7th

a grand champion show bull.

We offer cows in milk, also heifers, yearlings and calves.

HUBERT S. MILLER
Myerstown, Lebanon Co., Pa.

In C. T. A. Work

a member of this herd produced 12,321 lb. milk, 391 lb. FAT in 8 months.

22 sisters of our senior herdsire averaged in year test over 20,000 lb. milk and 900 lb. butter.

A Sister of our junior herdsire made a World's Record in the 10 months division.

The Herd is under State and Federal Supervision and passed a CLEAN TEST.

Will sell Cows, Heifers or Calves.

Raymond D. Strickland
R. D. Nicholson, Pa.
Susquehanna Co.

YOU NEED A SON OF



SUSQUEHANNA JUDGE SEGIS LEORALINE

whose sire and dam are both from cows that made over 31 lb. butter in 7-day official test.

The blood of several of the breed's greatest sires runs in his veins.

Our cows are producers and select individuals.

This Herd is Accredited.

MURRAY A. MILLER
Sunny Lawn Stock Farm,
— Milton, R. D. 3, Pa. —
The oldest Herd in Northumberland Co.

THE HEAD OF LIME ROCK HERD

King Piebe of York 7th is the very handsome bull heading the herd of Hubert S. Miller of Myerstown, Pa. He is a son of King Piebe of York and Pearl Pietertje De Kol Pontiac, an A. R. O. cow with a 365 day record made as a four-year-old of 19,038.4 lb. milk, 796.90 lb. butter. This cow is a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs and is from a granddaughter of Lord Netherland De Kol.

King Piebe of York has a number of daughters that have made large milk and butter records as junior two-year-olds and his offspring have won many prizes in the show ring. He was by Piebe Laura



KING PIEBE OF YORK 7th

He heads the accredited herd owned by Hubert S. Miller, Myerstown, Lebanon Co., Pa.

Ollie Homestead King and therefore brother to May Walker Ollie Homestead, 1,523.23 lb. butter, 31,610.6 lb. milk in a year. His dam is a daughter of King Segis Pontiac Count and produced 20,546.4 lb. milk, 1,032.41 lb. butter in a year as a junior three-year-old, her average test being 4.05% butterfat.

Mr. Miller owns thirty head of accredited purebred Holstein-Friesians. His cows are large, well grown animals, carrying udders that please for both size and shape. Mr. Miller is a comparatively young breeder but he has had a lifelong experience with purebred Holsteins as he is a son of J. F. Miller who for the past twenty years has been a well known breeder of purebred black and white cows.

CREAMERY EXTENSION WORK

The Beatrice Creamery Company operates in twenty-nine western and south-western states. In an endeavor to increase their business, they have been giving purebred heifer calves in statewide competitions. The winners are boys and girls who have been successful in obtaining the largest number of new customers for the Creamery. The Kansas prize was won by Virgil Wilson of Tecumseh who was awarded Clema Wayne Sylvia Waldorf, a daughter of King Echo Sylvia Waldorf and Clema Wayne Oakdale. This calf was selected by Prof. O. E. Reed, formerly of the Kansas State Agricultural College and now at the University of Minnesota and Prof. A. L. Hoker, formerly of the University of Nebraska. The animal came from the Woodlawn Dairy Company's herd at Lincoln, Nebraska.

Virgil Wilson is now eighteen years old and is a former student of the Tecumseh high school.



LIGHTFOOT 3D'S DE KOL 2D

One of our foundation cows. Past 17 years old when photographed. Study her outlines, note her size and apparent vigor and constitution.

At the head of Log Cabin herd, which is Accredited, stands

KING HENGVERVELD LEFA JOH

a son of King Joh from a 32 lb. daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka.

Always a pleasure to show stock

RALPH C. JACKSON
Conneaut Lake, Crawford Co., Pa.

Polled Holsteins

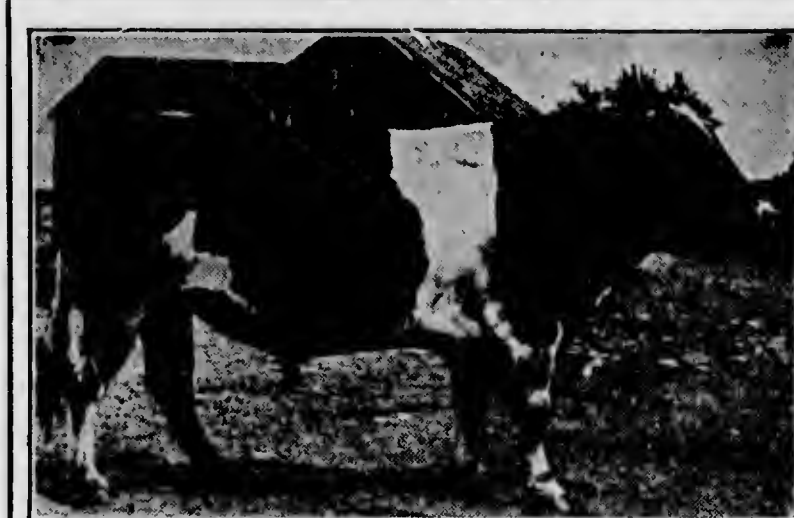


For
Beauty
Production
Prolificacy
Profitableness

Safety of Self and Stock

Place a Polled Holstein Bull at the head of your herd. Prices and Quality are both right.

GEORGE E. STEVENSON
727 Connell Building, Scranton, Pa.



COLONEL JOH LYONS

A Grand Champion Show Bull.

He was by King Joh from a 33.63 lb. daughter of King Lyons.

His eleven nearest dams average 32.15 lb. butter in A. R. O. work.

Our herds are under State and Federal Supervision and contain 120 head.

Let us sell you a son of Colonel Joh Lyons or some good females bred to him.

L. N. MACK & SON—FLOYD MACK,
Montrose, Pennsylvania

SUPPOSING

you had a bull with 21 sisters that had each made over 1,000 lb. butter in yearly test?

And that his dam produced 636.3 lb. milk, 35.14 lb. butter in seven days, and was dam of a 30 lb. cow with over 1,000 lb. butter in a year that in turn was dam of a 30 lb.—1,000 lb. four-year-old?

And your bull was by ORMSBY KORNDYKE LAD, was a fine individual and sired dandy stock?

You'd think you had a REAL herd-sire.

Let us tell you about ours.

We offer his sons and some good heifers.

CHENEY BROTHERS & JONES

Randolph Virginia
This herd is ACCREDITED.



PIETJE ALCARTRA FAYNE

is a daughter of my senior sire,

KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE

She produced 707.7 lb. milk, 30.03 lb. butter in 7 days and averaged 101 lb. milk a day for 15 days.

Come to the Fountainhead for seed stock. My cows are producers as well as show ring prize winners.

A. E. ROBINSON
Susquehanna Co. Montrose, Pa.

Back of our Herdsire

King Pietje Aaggie Pontiac

are four direct descendant dams

	lb. milk	lb. butter
First	564.2	31.79
Second	542.4	25.31
Third	679.4	31.05
Fourth	659.2	34.32
Average	611.3	30.61

He is a real show bull. His offspring look good and ARE good. Let us supply YOUR NEEDS.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

ROBERT I. SPRINGER,
R. D. 1, Susquehanna Co., Factoryville, Pa.

HANDSOME AND WELL BRED

Mahwin King Johanna Rue is the name of the young bull heading the purebred herd at the Old Home Farm at Allamuchy, N. J., owned by Eugene B. Bennett. His sire, King of the Johanna Lads, is a son of Colantha Johanna Lad from Lady Princess Beets, 30.88 lb. butter in seven days as a four-year-old. His dam is Oakland Rue Fayne. As a junior two-year-old she produced 21.47 lb. butter, 448.3 lb. milk in seven days. As a senior three-year-old she is credited with 642.1 lb. milk, 31.96 lb. butter in seven days, 2,640.3 lb. milk, 123.97 lb. butter in thirty days. Then calving again in less than a year, she produced 30.33 lb. butter, 651.9



MAHWIN KING JOHANNA RUE

His dam, as a heifer has two different years made over 30 lb. in seven days averaging over 90 lb. milk a day during the weeks of her tests.

lb. milk in a week and averaged over 94 lb. milk a day for thirty days. Her dam was a 25 lb. daughter of Mooie Fayne Burke and her sire was by Sir Korndyke Pontiac Artis, a bull with a long list of good record daughters and granddaughters.

The herd at the Old Home Farm has been selected for breeding, individuality and production. The farm is operated by the Drew Brothers who are working partners of Mr. Bennett and who have been running the place for the past five or six years.

REDDELIEN'S NEW BULL

A bull calf about five months old was recently purchased by H. E. Reddelien and Son of Oconomowoc, Wis., from the Bridgford Holstein Company of Patterson, Calif. The sire of this calf is by the noted show bull, King Segis Alcartra Prilly and was from the famous Adirondac Wietske Dairy Maid. The dam of the calf is Nattalene Walker, formerly owned by E. A. Vandervort. She has an official seven-day record of 34.63 lb. butter and a 365 day record of 28,353.6 lb. milk, 1,132.76 lb. butter. She is a cow of superior individuality. When she was young, she won a number of show ring prizes and her dam was one of the great show cows formerly in the Vandervort show herd.

Join the Amateur Picture Contest. If you have not mailed us photographs of some of your good animals, do so at once.

Every Animal

in my herd of 60 head with the exception of my young herdsire has been raised on

Early Rise Stock Farm

This herd is under State and Federal Supervision and is just the place where you can buy good young animals at reasonable prices.

Menzo A. Brooker

R. D. 2 South New Berlin, N. Y.



KING SYLVIA PONTIAC PIETJE

combines individuality of a high order with remarkable breeding.

His sire is Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac and his dam, who made 659.8 lb. milk, 26.23 lb. butter in 7 days as a junior four-year-old, is a granddaughter of May Echo Sylvia and the 33-lb. cow Alma Clyde.

The only reason I would sell him is that my herd of 60 purebreds contains many of his daughters.

Come and see him and my herd which is now on the ACCREDITED list.

MRS. MAUD DWIGHT,
South Otseic Chenango Co., N. Y.

For Sale!

Purebred
Holstein-Friesian
Heifer Calves

by a son of

King of the
Johanna Lads

from a 30-lb. dam.

Come or write

E. B. BENNETT OF DREW BROS.,

THE OLD HOME FARM
Allamuchy, New Jersey

Herd under State and Federal
Supervision.

WAPLE NOW A DISTRIBUTOR

A year or two ago C. M. Waple of Tyrone, Pennsylvania, disposed of his purebred Holsteins owing to other business needing his attention at that time. Mr. Waple then owned and managed the Ward House at Tyrone. He has since leased his two farms and sold the hotel. He was also, with his two sons, interested in a milk distributing business in Tyrone. Now he takes life easier but, like many active men of mature age, still wants to work and personally operates the two pasteurizers in the milk distributing plant besides supervising many of the details.

A large trade has been built up by the Waples in Tyrone and surrounding villages. The milk trade alone calls for 700 gallons daily which is retailed at 12c a quart. The quality of the product can be appreciated when we learn that the bacterial count at the inspection made late in April was 1,550 per cubic centimeter for one sample, and 2,200 for the other sample, these being the lowest for the list of dealers distributing milk in Tyrone. Mr. Waple gives the State College Dairy Department considerable credit for this splendid showing as he consulted the experts there before going very deeply into his new enterprise and occasionally has one of them down to look things over, suggest improvements, etc. Mr. Waple says "If you are in business and can't have a product a little the better of any of your competitors you had better quit the business." And those who are acquainted with this former Holstein breeder know that in all his business enterprises he adopted this motto.

In addition to the milk and cream business a large ice cream trade has been built up and at the present time amounts to 500 gallons weekly. "C. M." says that this end of the business is run entirely by one of his sons and that his two sons attend to most of the managing as well as the financial worries of the dairy end.

GOOD DEMAND IN MICHIGAN

A. B. George, of Carland, Mich., is experiencing a good demand for purebred Holsteins and recently sold two cows to Jay Purvis of Burton and a three-year-old bull to Edward Vincent, of Ovid, Mich.

The cows are half sisters, both being from Lottie Alene 2d, a daughter of Sir Beryl Duchess De Kol. Princess Alene Abbekerk Pontiac the older of the sisters was born January 24, 1919. She was sired by Prince Abbekerk Pontiac, a son of Owosso Pontiac Combination and Lady Fee Abbekerk.

Princess Alene Rag Apple, the younger of the sisters was dropped December 25, 1919, so that there was just eleven months and a day between the birthdates of the pair. The younger sister was sired by Rag Apple Buttercup, a son of Rag Apple Pontiac Onyx 3d, and Mercedes Paul Buttercup.

Netherland Korndyke Walker Prince is now three years old. His sire, Traverse Ryma Walker Prince, is a son of

Traverse Prince Inka Lad from Traverse Ryma Walker, 28.28 lb. butter, 594.3 lb. milk in seven days, a daughter of Admiral Walker Colantha. K. S. P. H. Netherland Korndyke, the dam of this bull, has a creditable official record and was sired by King Segis Pontiac Howell, a son of King Segis Pontiac and K. P. Queen, one of the first daughters of the double century sire, King of the Pontiacs.

BOUGHT A PROVEN HERDSIRE

King Hengerveld Segis FINDERNE, the sire that for several years has headed the herd of John W. Myers of Colfax, Wisconsin, has been sold by Mr. Myers to John Farner of the same town.

King Hengerveld Segis FINDERNE is a son of FINDERNE Netherland Korndyke and Colantha Hengerveld De Kol 3d. FINDERNE Netherland Korndyke was from FINDERNE Pontiac Netherland, 627.5 lb. milk, 31.05 lb. butter in seven days and was sired by King Pontiac Segis Korndyke whose dam was a 30-lb. daughter of Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol while his sire was a son of the 37-lb. cow, Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2d.

Colantha Hengerveld De Kol 3d, as a junior four-year-old, made an official record of 20.13 lb. butter, 399.3 lb. milk in seven days. Her dam is an A. R. O. daughter of Hengerveld Sir De Kol and her sire Homestead Jr. De Kol 2d, is a brother to Grace Fayne 2d's Homestead, 35.55 lb. butter in seven days, world's record at time of making.

ANOTHER TENNESSEE SALE

Our May 8 issue carried a report of the sale of two good bulls by the Bellwood Dairy and Stock Farm at Maryville, Tenn. This establishment a few days later sold a nice heifer, Bellwood Johanna Ixi-on Vale 2d, to Forrest Moss of East Chattanooga, Tenn., who obtained this heifer for a calf club project. Her dam is an A. R. O. cow and her sire was King Winona Johanna, a son of Winona Belle De Kol Segis and Napol Sir Piebe Johanna, whose sire was from the noted Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna, Pennsylvania's four-year-old world's champion for official yearly work.

The Bellwood Farms are owned by J. L. Clark, a prominent business man of Memphis and are under the management of Paul M. Reaves, who will graduate from the University of Tennessee in June. The herd is federally accredited and has a splendid reputation for production as well as health.

As a certain well-known preacher delivered a fervent sermon on social evils, he came to the matter of alcoholic liquor, and remarked:

"If I had anything to do with whisky, beer, rum, or any intoxicating drinks, I should have them thrown into the river."

In a few minutes he announced the closing hymn, which had been chosen by the choirmaster.

It was, "Shall We Gather at the River?"

BECOME ACQUAINTED WITH



ORMSBY SENSATION 3D
now heading Spring Brook Herd.
His sire, Ormsby Sensation, you know, of course.
His dam, as a two-year-old, produced 14,331.8 lb. milk, 628.3 lb. butter in a year.
His daughters, in my herd, are bound to please you. You know one of his sisters produced 853.07 lb. butter, 20,564 lb. milk in 305 days, the world's record for a two-year-old.
S. T. WITMER
Union Deposit, Dauphin Co., Pa.
Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

WE BREED HOLSTEINS

for size, type, health and economical production. If you want fresh cows, springers, heifers or young bulls, the following breeders and dairymen, located within a half hour's drive from Wyalusing, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, have them.

You are invited to inspect our herds and do your own picking.

L. L. Allis Rummerfield
A. L. Burlington ... Wyalusing
James Eastman Orwell
John H. Howard ... Wyalusing
F. B. Keeney Laceyville
W. B. Kennedy & Son
..... Wyalusing



ROSE MAUD COLANTHA
99 lb. milk in a day, 654 lb. milk, 27.46 lb. butter in seven days as a four-year-old. Raised and tested at Sylvdale. Sylvdale herd is Accredited and is headed by Sir Champion Sylvia whose 7 nearest dams average 35.43 lb. butter. We offer calves, either sex, carrying the blood of May Echo Sylvia.

GLENN L. WARNER
Cuba, R. D. 5, Allegany Co., N. Y.

NOT VERY CRAZY

When in January 1920, A. F. Cuno of Grygla, Minn., purchased two purebred Holstein cows paying what his neighbors thought was a big price for them, they said he had gone "sure crazy." Five years have elapsed since then. To-day he has fifteen females, eight of them in milk; has sold nine bull calves and has a couple more left and he says he has always had larger cream checks than any of his neighbors with the same number of cows. Some of his neighbors have changed their opinion of his action.

One of the cows Mr. Cuno purchased was Pearl Sadie Vele Beets. Although she is now eleven years old, she is giving about 66 lb. milk daily on twice a day milking. She was from a daughter of Drosky Cornucopia Beets and her sire was Sir Piebe Beets by Sir Segis Beets De Kol from Calista Piebe, a record daughter of Prince Bryonia Madrigal.

Mr. Cuno sold the other cow he bought, Francis Beets, to Carl Nygaard also of Grygla. She is now eight old, is from a tested daughter of Paul Como De Kol and was sired by Sir Piebe Beets.

The present head of the Cuno herd is Canary Homestead Ormsby Lad. His sire is King Pietertje Mercedes Ormsby, a son of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes from Minita Korndyke Ormsby, a 30-lb. cow with a year record of 27,565 lb. milk, 1,155.72 lb. butter. The dam of the Cuno herdsire is Canary Homestead Nellie with records of 605.1 lb. milk, 35.372 lb. butter in a week and 21,098.2 lb. milk, 918.8 lb. butter in a year.

EDUCATOR RAISED ON HOLSTEIN FARM

Dr. H. M. Crothers, Dean of the Engineering Division of the South Dakota State College, was raised on a Holstein farm and his father and brother are Holstein breeders being the well-known firm of P. R. Crothers and Son of Badger, Kingsbury County, S. D.

Dr. Crothers took his Bachelor of Science degree at the South Dakota State College in 1910; then, after taking post graduate work at the University of Wisconsin, taught mathematics at the State College of his native state for a year, returning to Wisconsin for further study in 1913. In 1920, he received his degree of Doctor of Philosophy and after teaching at Madison came to Brookings in 1923 to assume charge of the electrical engineering department.

BUYERS AROUND WATERTOWN, WISCONSIN

A very fair demand for purebred Holsteins is reported by Heino Groth of Watertown, Wis. He recently sold two cows, one a ten-year-old and the other a four-year-old to Wm. Coogan of Watertown. The ten-year-old cow, Nancy Alice Inka is a daughter of King Piebe of Westland and Alice Inka 2d, whose dam was a daughter of Schoone Inka Pietertje. The four-year-old, Sylvanums Jessie Snow Champion, is from a daughter of Mooie De Kol Vanish and was sired by Hartog Gewina, a son of Pabst Hartog Belle Pontiac and Lilly Segis Gewina,

629.7 lb. milk, 25.54 lb. butter in seven days; 20,629.5 lb. milk, 954.18 lb. butter in a year.

Mr. Groth sold a four months old heifer calf to Tom Darcey and another to F. Tomas of Oconomowoc, Wis.

At the head of the Groth herd is a grandson of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 37th and Mr. Groth reports that he is the nicest and best handling bull that he has ever owned. His daughters are about ready to breed now and as the Groth herd is small he will have to be disposed of and another bull obtained.

The area test is not yet in operation around Watertown but as in many other places, the owners of registered Holsteins are taking the lead and testing regularly and doing what they can to promote the adoption of the area test for tuberculosis eradication.

MARTIN SELLING YOUNG BULLS

When a man's neighbors purchase stock from him it is a pretty good indication that he has a producing herd. O. I. Martin of Cambridge Springs, Pa., has been selling a number of young bulls to local dairymen who own herds containing both purebred and grade Holsteins. To F. B. Siverling went Martin Segis Tobe Alcartra, a son of May Bell Hendrick De Kol Segis.

To George Culbertson went King Tobe Alcartra Hendrick, a son of May Bell



RIGHT ON THE JOB
This steady worker is owned by O. I. Martin, Cambridge Springs, Pa.

Hendrick De Kol the dam of May Bell Hendrick De Kol Segis. This cow is one of the big producers in the Martin herd; her pedigree includes the names of animals famous in the show ring and also noted as producers and foundation animals.

The sire of these two young bulls was King Tobe Alcartra De Kol. This bull is a descendant of famous animals as his dam, sire's dam and sire's sire's dam were all world's champions. He was by King Segis Pontiac Alcartra and his dam was Lady Tobe De Kol, 36.59 lb. butter, 631 lb. milk in seven days, 141.24 lb. butter in thirty days. She was the world's champion senior three-year-old at the time these records were made.

The younger females of the Martin herd are nearly all daughters of King Tobe Alcartra De Kol and Mr. Martin is building his herd upon this stock. To mate with them he has purchased Grey View King Sylvia whose sire was a son of Carnation King Sylvia and Heilo Ormsby De Kol, a daughter of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes with 34.55 lb. butter in seven days, 895 lb. butter and nearly 20,000 lb. milk in 295 days.

A Fine Pair

At a Bargain Price

Bull, born Nov. 4, 1924. Sire: Maple Grove Ybma Glista, our 27 lb. Glista bred herdsire. Dam: Maple Grove Mercedes Glorinda, 672.6 lb. milk, 25.18 lb. butter A. R. O. in our herd.

Heifer: born October 24, 1924. Sire: Clever Model Glista—from the 34-lb. cow Glista Coreva. Dam: Maple Grove Pontiac Belle, an A. R. O. daughter of King Pontiac Jupiter, he by King of the Pontiacs from a daughter of Hengerveld De Kol.

Breeding and Type Combined for only \$175.

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM F. JONES, MGR.
Crawford Co., Centerville, Pa.
R. D. 4.



WE LIKE THIS COW

She is the dam of our junior herdsire **KING ORMSBY ENDERCAMP**

She produced 21,110.5 lb. milk, 904.32 lb. butter in a year.

King of the Ormsbys sired by our bull. Our herd is ACCREDITED.

Come, look us over, and take your pick.

A. L. BOWELL & SON
Thompson, Penna.

The Producing Kind!

As we operate a milk business, we have to have producers. They must earn a profit over the cost of their feed and labor.

So anything you get from here you can depend upon.

Our motto is "QUALITY HOLSTEINS."

Let us sell YOU a few.

J. H. SILVIS & SONS
Greensburg Pennsylvania

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.

POULTRY

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS—Eggs for hatching, 15 for \$2. W. R. BARRY, ROCHESTER, VT.

FOR SALE—Eggs for hatching from a laying strain of Ki Wi, a chicken that cannot fly. J. D. NOAH, GREENVILLE, MICH.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS. Free range grown. From selected parent stock; 12 weeks old. June delivery. JOSEPH THIELMAN, RANSONVILLE, N. Y.

DAY OLD CHICKS—Purebred S. C. White Leghorns from free range stock. Write for price list.

MARTIN B. SEARCH, BAPTISTTOWN, N. J.

OWEN FARM STRAIN S. C. REDS—Bred to standard type and color. Hogan tested. Chicks, \$18, hundred, May, \$16, delivered. Exhibition matings higher. LAYWELL FARM, ROUTE 3, BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

CHICKS—Hatched from our own Standard Free Range flock of S. C. W. Leghorns, 100 each. Special rates on orders of 500 or more. 100% live arrival guaranteed.

E. L. BEAVER, MCALISTERVILLE, PA.

FOR SALE—BABY CHICKS AND DUCKLINGS from purebred culled stock. Prices right. Before ordering elsewhere, send for prices and circular. Bank reference. BUCHER BROS., BUCYRUS, OHIO.

TIFFANY'S SUPERIOR CHICKS THAT LIVE—Wyandottes, Reds, Rocks and Leghorns. Mammoth Pekin, Giant Rouen, Indian Runner Ducklings.

ALDHAM POULTRY FARM, R 45, Phoenixville, Pa.

CHICKS—S. C. Buff and White Leghorns, \$10.50 for 100; Barred Rocks, \$12.00 for 100; White Rocks, \$15.00 for 100; Reds, \$13.00 for 100; light mixed, \$9.00 for 100; heavy \$11.00 for 100. 100% live delivery guaranteed. All good chicks. Circular free.

JACOB NEIMOND, MCALISTERVILLE, PA.

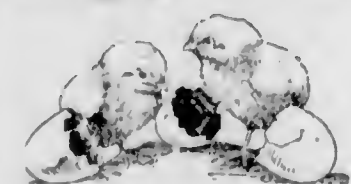
BARGAINS ON BABY CHICKS

Heavy Mixed \$8 per 100
English White Leghorns 9 per 100
Barred Rocks 10 per 100
Rhode Island Reds 11 per 100

Postpaid. 100% alive on delivery.
WHEATFIELD POULTRY FARM,
MILLERSTOWN, R. No. 3, PA.

25,000 CHICKS SPECIAL OFFER

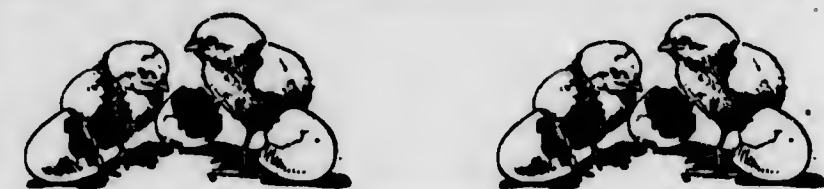
FOR DELIVERY AFTER
MAY 12



S. C. White or Brown Leghorns 9c each, \$80 per 1,000.
S. C. Reds 12c each, \$110 per 1,000.
Barred Plymouth Rocks and S. C. Black Minorcas 10c each, \$90 per 1,000.
Heavy breeds mixed 9c each; \$80 per 1,000.
Light Breeds mixed 8c each; \$70 per 1,000.
100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Prepaid. Member I. B. C. A. Catalog free.
Box 58 THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY Richfield, Pa.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

POULTRY



SPANGLE HAMBURG and cockerel for sale. FREDERICK REID, LEYDEN, MASS.

ROSE COMB WHITE MINORCAS. World's best. The large fowl that lays large eggs. WILLARD TEETZ, ESPERANCE, N. Y.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS—Buff and Black Cochins Bantams. Eggs \$5.00 per 15. O. S. RITCHIE, OAKWOOD, OHIO.

SINGLE COMB BUFF MINORCAS Stock, chicks, eggs for hatching. H. J. HANSEN Berea, Ohio.

DAY OLD QUALITY CHICKS—Reds and Wyandottes our specialty, 15c. Also Rocks and Leghorns. Guaranteed delivery. Circulars free. "SUN PEER" HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.
GIANT, LARGE-TYPE, HEAVY-WEIGHT WHITE ROCKS, Halback strain. Setting \$1.50; 100, \$7.00.
ELLA WHITEWOOD, HUDSON, ILL.

PREVENT COCCIDIOSIS by adding coccidiosis powder to chicks' drinking water or milk. Two sizes 60c and \$1.00. Order direct. FULLER BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, ITHACA, N. Y.

FREE, 10 PUREBRED CHICKS—on advance orders. 20 varieties. 9c and up. Sires in flocks from head laying pens of Michigan. Guaranteed trapnest. 220 eggs and up. Bloodtested. Write for free circular before buying elsewhere.

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GIVE POBANZ'S HEN ETTA TON a trial. Tonic and Prevention for Cholera, Roup, White Diarrhea, \$1.00. Sold on money back guarantee. Will give one box of my lice salve free. I was formerly breeder and fancier of Anconas.

ERNEST POBANZ, ATKINSON, ILL.
Good Agents Wanted.

QUALITY BLOOD TESTED CHICKS—Barred and Buff Rocks, Reds, White and Brown Leghorns, Mottled Anconas. Guaranteed live delivery by prepaid parcel post. Get our prices before you place your order. PALMYRA HATCHERY, Box 3, PALMYRA, INDIANA. Member Harrison County Baby Chick Association.

POULTRY

WHITE WYANDOTTES, FISHEL STRAIN, bred for heavy egg production. Select pens. Eggs, 15—\$1.50; 30—\$2.70; 100—\$8.00. F. W. ROSS, FRIEDENS, PA.

CHESTER COUNTY BABY CHICKS
Black and White Leghorns \$10 per 100
Barred Rocks and Reds \$12 per 100
White and Silver Wyandottes \$13 per 100
Jersey Giants \$22 per 100
Larger Lots Cheaper. 1,000 chick orders a specialty.

GEORGE S. CULLEN,
Box H ELKVIEW, PA.

PLANTS, SEEDS AND BULBS

MAMMOTH YELLOW SOY BEANS for sale. \$3.00 per bushel, any quantity. J. M. CREEDLE, SCRANTON, N. C.

CHERRY TREES—2 Montmorency, 2 E. Richmond, 4 to 5 feet high. The four for \$1.00. Guaranteed delivery. Catalog free. NICHOLS NURSERIES, Dansville, N. Y.

ALFALFA SEED—90% pure, \$7.00 per bushel. Hulled white sweet clover 90% pure, \$5.50 per bushel. Track here. Sacks free. GEO. BOWMAN, CONCORDIA, KANSAS.

SEED CORN—Golden Glow. Cold Resistant, kiln dried, germination 97%. Graded \$6.00 bushel. Members Wisconsin Experiment Association. ROPENSCHMIT BROS., Cross Plains, Wis.

GENUINE PORTO RICO POTATO PLANTS—State inspected, \$2.00 per 1,000 F. O. B. Please order early.

BUTLER & ELLIOTT, SYCAMORE, GA.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER—Clean and certified, 10 cents per lb.; Bromus Grass guaranteed free from Quackgrass, 8 cents per lb. PURE SEED FARM, COGSWELL, N. D.

MILLIONS FROST-PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS—All leading varieties; 1,000, \$1.75; 500, \$1.10; 300, 75c. postpaid; special price in large lots. Tomato plants ready last of May and June at same price. SCOTT BROS., Franklin, Va.

STATE TESTED FANCY ALFALFA SEED—Best grade. Red, Alsike, white and yellow blossom sweet clover, grass seed; samples and prices on request. Order early, supply limited. THE PURITY SEED FARMS, Box 188, JEROME, IDAHO.

SEED CORN—REID'S YELLOW DENT—Same type as the \$1.00 ear. Hand picked, fire dried, yield 90 bushel per acre. High germination, nubbed, shelled, and graded. \$5.00 per bushel F. O. B. mill. 10 days approval. Sacks 50c. WAVERLY MILL & ELEVATOR CO. WAVERLY, ILLINOIS.

FOR SALE—Seed Potatoes, pure white sprout, Green Mountain type or Russets \$1.85 per 150 lb. sack F. O. B. here. Car lots shipped, draft bill lading attached, inspection allowed. Less car lots, send money order or check. GROVER-SCHULTHEIS COMPANY, INC. Hornell, New York.

MANCHU A. K. SOYBEANS, \$2 bushel; Sudan \$6 per cwt. Bags free. H. B. McKINNEY, CISCO, ILL.

PLAN BEFORE YOU PLANT—Send for our descriptive and very distinctive catalog on Fruits and Ornamentals. Our STOCK makes good or WE do. Five hundred acres of fruit and ornamental trees under cultivation.

FINGER LAKES NURSERIES,
471 Washington St., Geneva, N. Y.

FOR SALE—

Wilson Soy Beans \$3.60 Bushel
Mixed Cow Peas 4.40 "
Wisconsin Certified Seed Potatoes
Cobblers \$4.25 Bag
JOSEPH E. HOLLAND, MILFORD, DEL.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

KARAKUL FUR SHEEP—Breeding stock for sale of the best to be found in America. Address, ALEX ALBRIGHT, DUNDEE, TEXAS.

CEDAR POSTS in car lots, direct from producer. Write for prices. E. DOTY, ATLANTA, MICH.

NATURAL RED LEAF TOBACCO, direct to consumer, prepaid; best grade. Five pounds, \$1.75; 10 lb. \$3.25. Smoking, 5 lb. \$1.25; 10 lb. \$2.25. W. B. ADAMS, SHARON, TENN. Reference, Bank of Sharon.

CEMETERY MEMORIALS from Vermont marble and granite. Reduced prices. Artistic designs. Send for our new catalogue.

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UNLEACHED HARDWOOD ASHES improves meadows, pastures, orchards, wheat, oats, corn, lawns, flower gardens. Free Circular. Agents wanted. GEORGE STEVENS, PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO, CANADA.

GET OUT OF THAT RUT—"600 ways to make money," 300 pages, only \$1.00. This book contains the information you have been hunting.

D. W. MCBRYDE, NEW ALBANY, MISS.

DOGS



BOOKING ORDERS—Pedigreed German Police Pups. Best watch and cattle dogs. Prices surprisingly reasonable. MRS. BEN SMITH, PLUM CITY, WIS.

PEDIGREED GERMAN POLICE PUPPIES for sale. Edwin Von Saalech Rudelsburg bloodlines. J. H. LEICHTER, CAMERON, W. VA.

SABLE AND WHITE COLLIE PUPPIES. Eligible to register.

SMITH SEYMOUR, NEW MILFORD, CONN.

FOR SALE—White Poodle Puppies. Male. \$10 each.

MAY BAREAGHER, AFTON, R. D. 2, N. Y.

BOOKING ORDERS PEDIGREED WHITE COLLIE PUPS—Sable head marks. Some with body spot. Shipment when 8 weeks old. Also few older puppies. GLENDAE COLLIE KENNELS, BOONTON, N. J.

SHEEP RAISED FOR "FUR"

Advocates of the "Truth in fabrics" movement believe that all cloth containing reworked materials should be so labeled but Alex Albright of Dundee, Texas, goes even farther and says that when natural black and gray wools can be raised on the farm, black dye should not be generally used to color clothing as such dye may do harm both to fibre and health.

Mr. Albright is a breeder of Karakul sheep and is claimed to have the largest flock in the country. He says the true Bokhara Karakul Arabi sheep produce nothing but glossy, figured, black lamb and such lambskins cannot be made any other color. The literal meaning of the word Karakul is Black Lake, the name of the place where Russian traders first went to buy sheep from herders of the Bokhara desert, the original home of this variety.

Furriers have various names for the valuable pelts that come from Bokhara and are generally termed Broadtail, Persian Lamb or Astrachan. These pelts are imported in the raw stage and are dressed in New York City. They come in bundles of 100 or more, the prices averaging from \$10 to \$12.50, some of the finer ones bringing \$20. Ladies' cloaks made from them sell at prices ranging from \$1,200 to \$3,000.

Karakul ewes in good shape weigh 100 to 125 pounds. Rams, 125 to 200 pounds. Their wool is close and curly and they differ from ordinary sheep by having a heavy tail weighing from four to twelve pounds. At about a year old, Karakul sheep start to turn gray, every year becoming a little lighter.

Breeding stock from the Albright flock has been shipped to many of the states, to Canada, South America, Japan and Manchuria during the past ten years.

BOLD THIEVES

At Lincoln, Nebraska, April 30, thieves drained the gasoline from two cars, stole the license plates from a truck and fastened them to another truck which had no license tags; put in the gasoline and drove away from a warehouse. They drove the truck to the J. B. Branson farm and stole a purebred Holstein heifer valued at \$200, using an old door which lay in the yard as a loading chute.

A NEW HERD FORMING

A car of registered Holstein cattle from the Fred Scholljegerdes farm, Meridan, Minn., will be shipped to the Wahpeton Indian School at Wahpeton, N. D., to form the foundation of a herd at the government institution.

AS IT SHOULD BE

Maurice B. Mentzer, of Chambersburg, Pa., owns a valuable herd of registered Holsteins. This herd was tested for tuberculosis the middle of April and all passed satisfactorily.

Join the Amateur Picture Contest. If you have not mailed us photographs of some of your good animals, do so at once.

If You Want Fresh Cows, Springers, Heifers or Young Bulls

BRED IN THE PURPLE, you can secure them in Susquehanna and Wyoming Counties, Pennsylvania, from the following breeders and dairymen whose establishments are within easy driving distance of Tunkhannock, Thompson, or Montrose. You are invited to inspect these herds and make your own selection.

A. L. Bowell & Son..Thompson
H. S. Brown & Son..Thompson
A. R. Bush.....Montrose
E. R. Gelatt & Son..Thompson
M. DeWitt Griffing..Heart Lake
L. N. Mack & Son....Montrose
Floyd E. Mack.....Montrose
Cecil L. A. Resseguie..Kingsley
A. E. Robinson.....Montrose
Robert Springer....Factoryville
Raymond Strickland..Nicholson

BUELL TAKES A REST

Otto Buell, of Sherburne, New York, recently sold his entire dairy of accredited purebred Holsteins to Clayton Sisson, of Earlville, retaining only his herdsire Buello Pontiac Echo Vale.

Mr. Buell has been interested in the purebred business for about twenty years and has had the satisfaction of breeding and developing one of the largest producing herds in Chenango County.

For some time he has not been in very good health, has been advised to take it easy for a time and so has planned his work so that he will not have any milking for a time. He retains his interest in black and white cattle and will endeavor to develop a young herd in the near future.

Dorothy, six years old, was used to hearing more or less shop talk at home, both her parents having been, at one time, in the advertising business.

Last Sunday she brought home from Sunday school a golden text. Her mother, seeing something in her hand, asked what she had. Dorothy immediately replied, with a shrug of her shoulders, "Oh, only an ad about God."

Come to Chenango County for Good Holsteins!

Chenango is one of the four leading counties of New York State for number of Registered Holstein-Friesians. Every owner is a practical Breeder and Dairyman, and each herd here listed is under State and Federal Supervision and is periodically Tuberculin Tested. These herds are within a short distance of Sherburne and Norwich. Good Roads and splendid railroad facilities.

Dan E. Anderson Norwich
Menzo A. Brooker
South New Berlin
Mrs. Maud Dwight
South Otselic



NETHERLAND FLOSSIE JEWEL

In 365 days she produced 12,371 lb. milk, 486.8 lb. butter, finishing record the day she was 18 years old. This is the world's record for age.

Am offering a few young bulls. Prices range from \$50 to \$300.

They are backed by producers, many with large records and are backed by the best blood of the breed.

Never any T. B. or Abortion in the herd.

DAVID FALCONER
Scottville, Michigan

100 ENVELOPES

and 200 5½x8½ Note
or Lettersheets,

printed with your name and address and postpaid to you, \$1.00. Send \$1.00 for one year's subscription to our farm and home journal and 25c extra to pay postage and get a trial box of stationery free. Send cash with order to

Fletcher's Farming
Hondo, Texas

RECORD COWS CHANGE OWNERSHIP

Harry Gould & Sons, of Wauseon, Ohio, recently sold to Fred N. Burr, of the same town two purebred Holstein cows, Virginia Akeroyd and Bonnie Conn, both daughters of Willow Meadow King Pontiac. Virginia Akeroyd, tested as a seven-year-old, made a seven-day record of 494.8 lb. milk, 31.32 lb. butter; as a six-year-old she produced 540.2 lb. milk, 29.39 lb. butter in seven days and 2,622.6 lb. milk, 104.25 lb. butter in thirty days. She has two daughters that have each made over 30 lb. butter in a week. Hulda Akeroyd De Kol Mechthilde made 31.67 lb. butter from 550.8 lb. milk and Pleasant Ridge Pearl Akeroyd Segis as a junior three-year-old produced 30.70 lb. butter, 540.7 lb. milk.

Bonnie Conn as a four-year-old made 601.3 lb. milk, 24.92 lb. butter in seven days and as a seven-year-old made 509.5 lb. milk, 27.79 lb. butter in seven days, 2332.4 lb. milk, 113.59 lb. butter in thirty days. She recently closed another official record of 734.3 lb. milk, 28.08 lb. butter in a week, 2,773.8 lb. milk, 111.8 lb. in thirty days. She has a daughter, Bonnie Conn Little De Kol, with 32.01 lb. butter, 610.5 lb. milk in a week as a junior four-year-old.

The establishment of Gould & Sons is named Pleasant Ridge Stock Farm. The Pleasant Ridge herd is on the accredited list and has passed seven clean tests. It is headed by King Pawnee Ophelia whose dam Pawnee Queen made 30.82 lb. butter, 665.6 lb. milk in seven days and is now on long time test promising to make well over 1,100 lb. of butter and 29,000 lb. of milk in a year.

BOUGHT BULL NEAR HOME

After looking for a herdsire for two years, Charles Hampke, of Manitowoc, Wis., thinks he has obtained the bull he really wanted right in his own county from Theodor M. Pritzl, of Cato. This is Sir Bess Ormsby Netherland 12th, winner of first prize at the Manitowoc County Fair last fall.

He is a grandson of Sir P. O. M. 37th and his dam has a 27 lb. seven-day record made as a three-year-old and was from a 30 lb. dam, and both these cows have good long-time records.

HARPER LOSES GOOD COW

W. R. Harper of Middleville, Mich., had the misfortune to lose one of his best cows recently. A post mortem showed that she had swallowed a six-inch piece of wire which had ruptured her stomach. The cow had a 32-lb. seven-day butter record, was enrolled in cow testing association work and was well on her way towards making a 500-lb. fat record.

There was once a fellow, named Fisher, Who, while fishing, fell into a fissure; Tho' the fissure's been fished for other poor fish They're now fishing the fissure for Fisher.

READY FOR SERVICE

Hillside Volunteer

A handsome young bull born March 21, 1924, extra well grown and 75% white.

His sire is King Pontiac Maple Knoll Ormsby, whose daughters are splendid producers.

His dam, Hillside Rosemary, produced 460.8 lb. milk, 30.74 lb. butter in seven days.

He is full brother to Hillside Pontiac Rose, 25.24 lb. butter in 7 days, 2,011.7 lb. milk, 102.8 lb. butter in 30 days at 25 months old.

Price Only \$400

Herd recently passed another clean test.

Hillside & Springbrook
Farms
Trucksville, Pa.



Traverse Echo Sylvia King

heads Merryall Herd. His dam produced 33.27 butter in 7 days and averaged 102 lb. milk daily for a month.

3 nearest dams average 33.03 lb.
7 nearest dams average 32.72 lb.
10 nearest dams average 32.67 lb.
14 nearest dams average 30.18 lb.

That's Transmitted Producing Ability.

Let me price you a good bull calf.

Herd Federally Accredited.

A. L. BURLINGTON, Wyalusing, Pa.

PRICED FOR QUICK SALE



TWO CHOICE YOUNG COWS

Due to freshen in June by a grand champion show bull.

They will please you and are from a herd that has been ACCREDITED for years.

Write today or visit

M. DEWITT GRIFFING
Heart Lake, Susquehanna Co., Pa.

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN

Published in the Interest of Breeders and Dairyman Everywhere

OFFICES: EVANGELICAL BUILDING
BOX 110, HARRISBURG, PA.

AMATEUR PICTURE CONTEST

To the Breeders and Dairyman:

Send us pictures of your good Holsteins. We are offering One Hundred One Dollars in prizes for the Twenty Best Amateur Pictures received.

We will pay Twenty-five Dollars for the first Prize Picture, Fifteen Dollars for the second Prize Picture, Ten Dollars for the third Prize Picture. Other prizes as follows:

\$101.00 IN CASH PRIZES

Twenty-five Dollars for the first Prize Picture	\$25.00
Fifteen Dollars for the second Prize Picture	15.00
Ten Dollars for the third Prize Picture	10.00
Five Dollars each for the next four Prize Pictures	20.00
Three Dollars each for the next five Prize Pictures	15.00
Two Dollars each for the next eight Prize Pictures	16.00

One Hundred One Dollars in all \$101.00

Join in the contest by sending a picture of your best Holsteins. Let us show our readers the kind of cattle you own and breed. You are just as likely to receive the Twenty-five Dollars First Prize as anyone. Surely you ought to be able to win at least one of the prizes.

Only pictures of mature cows will be accepted. The name and address of the sender should be marked plainly on the back of each picture.

Pictures of single animals should be marked with the name and number of the animal. Group pictures should be accompanied with a letter, telling something about the animals or the herd of which they are a part.

Not more than two pictures will be accepted from the same contestant, one of which must be of a single animal and the other a group of animals. All Prize Pictures will be published with a story of the herd.

All subscribers to *The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman* are eligible to participate in this contest. If you are not a subscriber send in your subscription with the pictures. Join the Contest and win a prize.

Very truly yours,

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.



A FEW CHOICE HEIFERS

sired by a well bred son of

King Tobe Alcartra De Kol

he by King Segis Pontiac Alcartra from the former World's Champion three-year-old, Lady Tobe De Kol, 36.59 lb. butter, 631 lb. milk in 7 days—her dam 31.66 lb.

Will also sell all this year's calves.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision. Prices right.

O. I. MARTIN

Cambridge Springs,

Crawford County, Pa.

LOW PRICES ON ACCREDITED STOCK

Heifer calf, born Nov. 12, 1924, well grown and nicely marked.

Dam: Princess Victoria Fayne De Kol. Price, \$50.

Heifer calf, born April 15, 1925. Dam: Queen Francine Pietertje, 535.5 lb. milk, 23.05 lb. butter in 7 days as a four-year-old. Price, \$50.

Heifer calf, born April 11, 1925. Dam: Pauline Victoria Johanna Led. Price, \$35.

ALL THREE FOR \$125

Choice Bull Calves \$25 each. One born March 2, 1925. Dam: A granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs.

One born April 13, 1925. Dam: A daughter of the 23-lb. cow, Queen Francine Pietertje.

KING MADALINE BUTTER BOY, a champion show bull whose four nearest dams average 27.42 lb. butter, heads this ACCREDITED herd and these calves are by him.

GLENN C. GERMAN

ALLEGANY CO.

CUBA, NEW YORK



SHOW RING PRIZE WINNERS

Our herd is not only locally noted for individuality but also for production. The milk tests range from 3.5% to 4.2% fat.

This herd is headed by

KING SADIE VALE HENGVERELD ORMSBY

a grandson of King Korndyke Sadie Vale and Sir Veeman Hengerveld. His dam produced 1,085.6 lb. butter, 24,050 lb. milk in a year.

Let us price you some good ones.

C. F. GILES

Apalachin

Tioga Co., N. Y.



INKA VEEMAN ARTIS

613.0 lb. milk, 29.46 lb. butter at 4 yr., 2 mo., 17 days
655.4 lb. milk, 31.82 lb. butter at 5 yr., 3 mo., 29 days
583.9 lb. milk, 31.20 lb. butter at 6 yr., 4 mo., 17 days

Bred, Raised, Developed and Tested on

RO-AN FARM

also the home of her dam, her daughters, sisters and a number of granddaughters.

This ACCREDITED herd has passed THREE CLEAN Tests and has never housed a reactor.

At the head of RO-AN herd is the splendid bull

ROYAL JOHANNA KORNDYKE

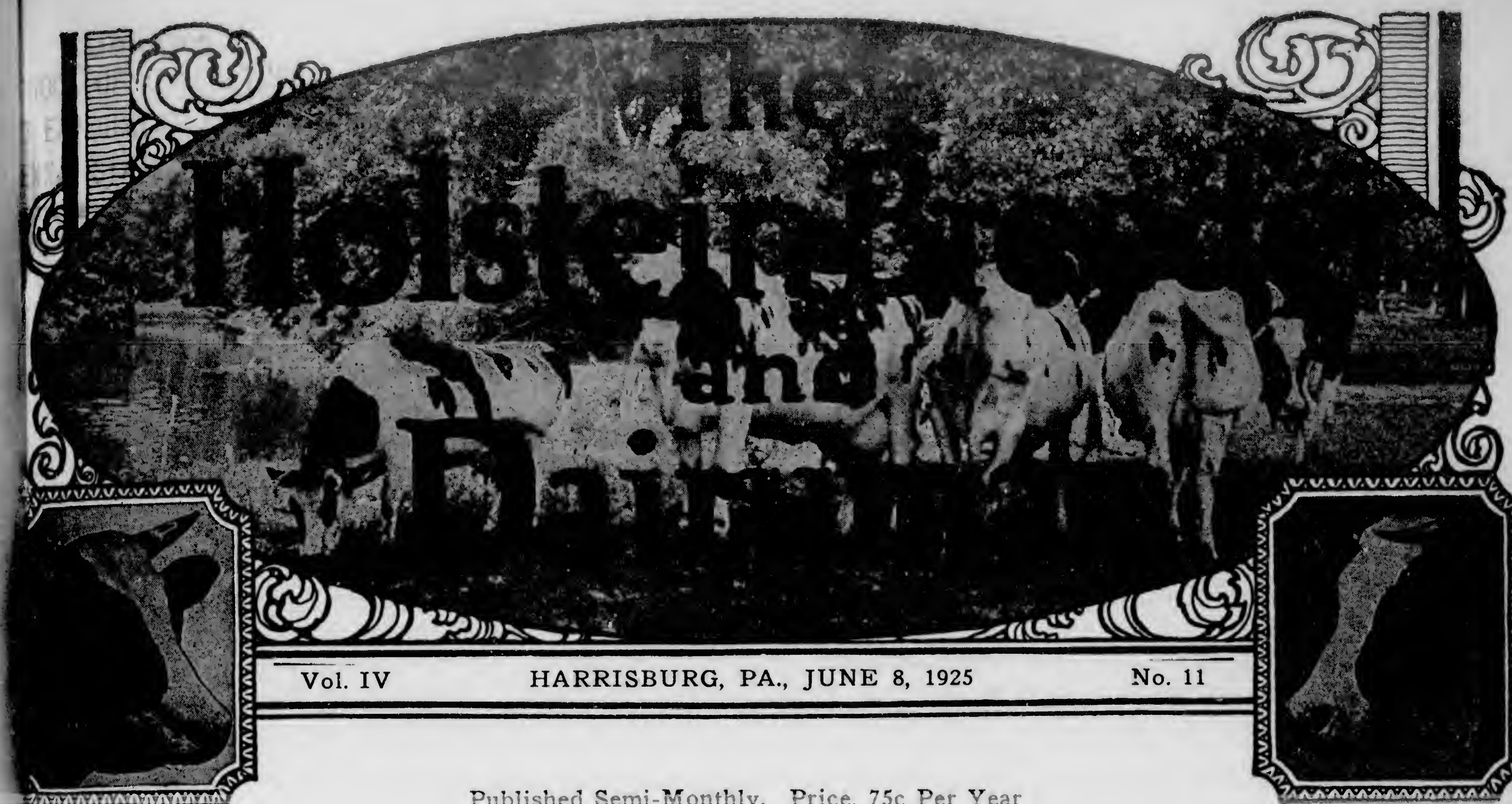
whose daughters are making a splendid showing in official, long-time and C. T. A. work.

Let me price a few good ones to you.

ROY W. CHAMBERLAIN

Allegany County

Caneadea, New York



Vol. IV

HARRISBURG, PA., JUNE 8, 1925

No. 11

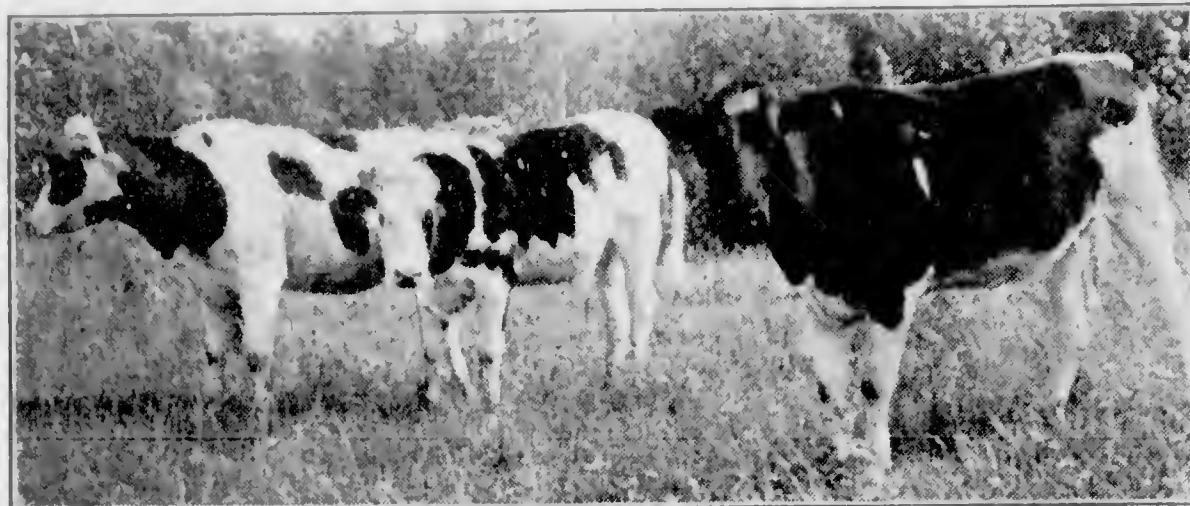
Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



ARTHUR MILLER AND A FEW MEMBERS OF THE MAPLEWAY HERD



PENNA STATE COLLEGE
STATE COLLEGE PA
7-22-26



A FEW CHOICE HEIFERS

sired by a well bred son of

King Tobe Alcartra De Kol

he by King Segis Pontiac Alcartra from the former World's Champion three-year-old, Lady Tobe De Kol, 36.59 lb. butter, 631 lb. milk in 7 days—her dam 31.66 lb.

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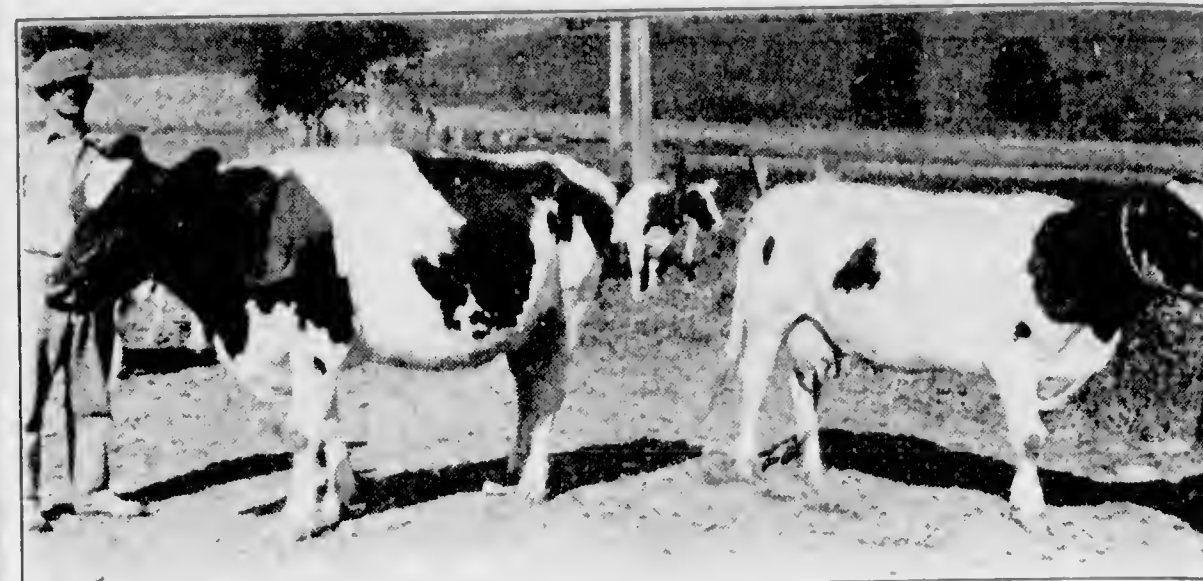
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Let us price you some good ones.

C. F. GILES

Apalachin

Tioga Co., N. Y.



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Bred, Raised, Developed and Tested on

RO-AN FARM

also the home of her dam, her daughters, sisters and a number of granddaughters.

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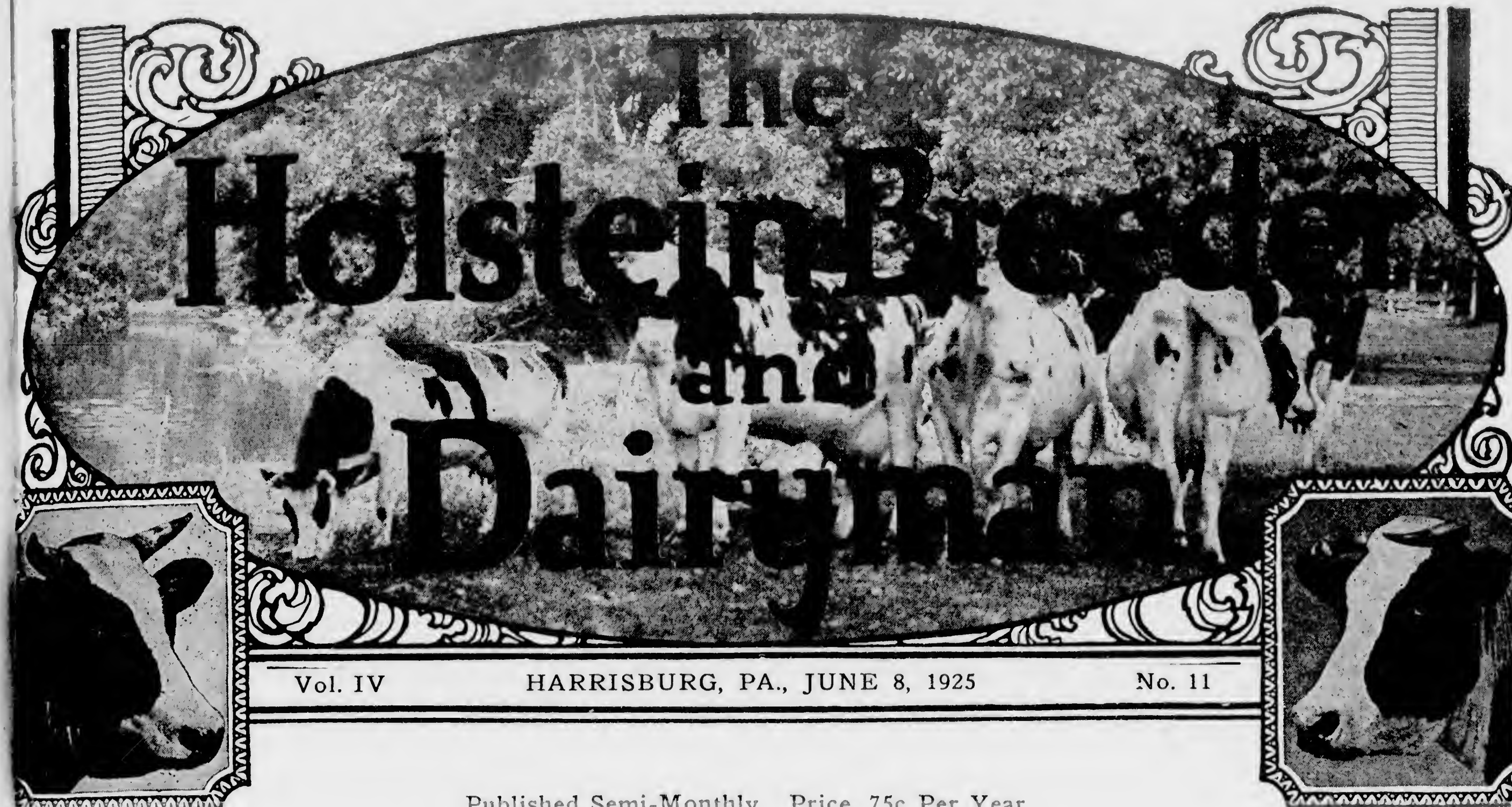
whose daughters are making a splendid showing in official, long-time and C. T. A. work.

Let me price a few good ones to you.

ROY W. CHAMBERLAIN

Allegany County

Caneadea, New York



Vol. IV

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No. 11

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



ARTHUR MILLER AND A FEW MEMBERS OF THE MAPLEWAY HERD



Entered as second-class matter April 8, 1922 at the post office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

PENNA STATE COLLEGE
STATE COLLEGE PA
7-22-26



OUR JUNIOR HERD SIRE

He is by the great sire, King Hengerveld Hartje and from Fawn Beauty De Kol, a cow that averaged in this herd over 90 lb. milk a day for two weeks. Her individuality, like that of her son's will please you.

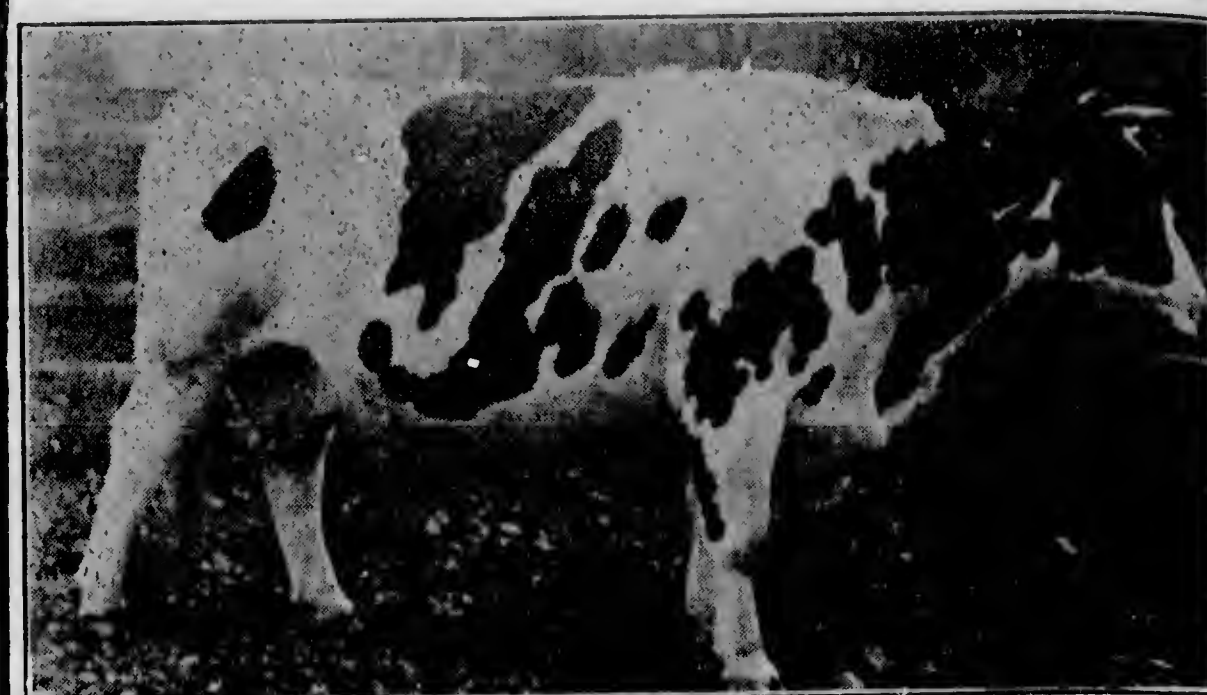
Cows in this herd make a splendid showing in C.T.A. work.

The herd is under State and Federal Supervision and passed the last test CLEAN.

Will sell Cows, Heifers or Calves. Our stock will please.

RAYMOND D. STRICKLAND

Nicholson, R. D. Susquehanna Co., Pa.



BURKE COLANTHA CANARY LADY

85 lb. milk in a day, 23 lb. butter in 7 days. Bred, raised, developed and tested in this herd.

Note her size, individuality, apparent constitution and capacity.

Others like her in my ACCREDITED purebred herd.

Let me show them to you and tell you my low prices.

C. F. GRIDLEY,

Candor, Tioga County, New York.

HAMPSHIRE

PROFITABLE IN THE HANDS OF ANY PRACTICAL FARMER

1918		1921
1919		1922
1920		1923

WORLD'S GRAND CHAMPIONS FOR 6 YEARS

The Hampshires have won over all breeds in the carload classes at the International at Chicago, the greatest livestock show in the world.

As usual the Hampshires not only won the grand championship, but had the heaviest carload for their age of the entire show.

Not only at the International, but at practically all of the large shows during the past few years, Hampshires have carried off the highest honors in the carload classes. These honors have been won by average farmers. The Hampshire hog and good home-grown feed have achieved the desired results.

A copy of the HAMPSHIRE ADVOCATE, the official breed paper, will be sent to you free upon request. The Hampshire Advocate Company can put you in touch with breeders who have these profitable money-making brood sows.

WRITE TO

The Hampshire Advocate Company

409 WISCONSIN AVENUE

PEORIA

ILLINOIS



**My Daddy Wants to Sell
You Some Real
Holsteins!**

Cows, Bred Heifers or Calves

Visitors Always Welcome.

Murray A. Miller

Sunny Lawn Stock Farm

Milton

R. D. 3

Penna.

This Herd Is ACCREDITED

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

VOL. IV

HARRISBURG, PA., JUNE 8, 1925

No. 11

The Dairy Industry of New Zealand

By Theodore Macklin

NEW ZEALAND'S forty-five year old dairy industry is one of the most progressive in the world, and that it is only in its infancy is proclaimed in that country on every hand. The present area of $6\frac{1}{4}$ million acres devoted to dairy production can be increased ultimately to at least 10 million acres and probably to 12 million. The grass-producing capacity of each acre can be improved through use of fertilizer, and the butterfat yield per cow can be easily increased 50% or more. These lines of increased output are all under energetic development and give promise of doubling New Zealand's dairy output in the next ten years. Persistent improvement in the quality of product is equally evident. Competition from this source, already important, is therefore to be reckoned with increasingly in the world's markets.

Conditions under which production is carried on in New Zealand permit low cost of production. Nature has been exceedingly good to the dairyman in New Zealand. Due to the equable, mild climate, abundant rainfall, and combination of soil, topography and cheaply obtained fertilizer, a large output of butterfat per acre is realized without the strenuous effort required in continental regions of the corresponding latitude in the Northern Hemisphere. Twelve months of pasturage for cattle is the rule, and investment in barns is not required. Due largely to the conditions just described and to the wide-spread adoption of the milking machine, no dairy country has forged ahead so rapidly in quantity of milk produced per individual farm.

At present about one-half of the cows are milked by machinery. The milking machine has come to stay in New Zealand and is doing there for the dairyman what the binder has done for the wheat grower in the United States. The machine was introduced about the same time that it was in America, and the shortage of labor during the war led to its general adoption. A small milk shed is constructed to house the machinery as the cattle are not housed in barns. The milk shed is generally equipped with a four-cow plant. A man and a boy with this equipment can easily handle from 40 to 50 milking cows. Gasoline is commonly used for power, but with the rapid introduction of electricity for rural use, this type of power is becoming popular on account of the cost and convenience. As to the effect of machine milking upon quality of product, much, of course depends on the care with which the machines are tended. As one factory manager put it, "good milking machine practice can deliver the best

quality of milk; bad milking machine practice delivers the worst."

The development of the dairy industry in New Zealand is not likely to be hampered by other agricultural enterprises. Within the dairy sections the summers are too cool and too moist to favor grain growing on a commercial scale, which is discouraged further by the peculiar fitness of the country for highly specialized dairying. Dairy production, therefore, may be expected to continue to develop very rapidly to the limit of the capacity of the country to produce.

That the dairy industry of New Zealand is expanding at a remarkable rate is amply demonstrated by statistics. In 1916, 3,325,078 acres in 20,251 farms produced 157,760,176 pounds of factory made butter and cheese. In 1923, 6,267,597 acres in 38,818 farms produced 316,236,272 pounds of factory made butter and cheese.

New Zealand has rapidly won the place now held in world markets both by quantity and quality of production. New Zealand butter and cheese, once received in small quantity in London, now represent the largest combined import of a dairy products from any country. Moreover, that country has outstripped Canada as a source of cheese supply and is rivalling Denmark as a source of butter supply. That this growth of exports has been a capturing of the London market with New Zealand prices fully maintained in comparison with those for Denmark and Canada indicates that quality competition has been one essential feature of New Zealand's success. In this accomplishment, credit is due to the mutual work of the Dairy Grading System by the Government and of the loyal support it has had, especially from the farmers' coöperative dairy factory organizations and their leaders. The fact must not be overlooked that the population of New Zealand is small (about one-half that of Wisconsin) and that consequently the trend of exportable surplus will bear rather a direct relationship to the trend of production.

The Dairy Produce Control Board has been created by the dairy farmers of New Zealand under special legislative grant. The board as set up, after an overwhelming majority of dairymen, in a referendum, had registered their approval of the idea, comprises nine representatives of dairy producers, two government representatives, and one appointee from the ranks of private middlemen within or close to the dairy industry. The board is vested with power to execute such sales and merchandising policies as it deems expedient and

helpful. In fact, every phase of the movement of dairy produce destined for export falls within the jurisdiction of the board and its marketing authority. The first activity of the board has been to send a committee of three to the markets in which New Zealand produce is shipped, in order to ascertain all facts and conditions preparatory to exercising any judgment as to what action might wisely be taken. Starting out from the Dominion on April 15, 1924, the three Control Board members assigned to this research spent nearly nine months in vigorous work in Canada, the United States, Great Britain, Denmark, Switzerland and elsewhere. They returned to New Zealand during the fore part of January, 1925, and held the first executive meeting of the full Board to consider the findings on January 28, 1925. As to further activities of the Board along sales or merchandising lines, it is known now simply that provision has been made for absolute control of marketing to be assumed by the Control Board on August 1, 1926.

At least three definite accomplishments by the Board, any one of which would justify its existence, have increased its popularity with the dairy producers. These are the contracts reducing ocean freight and insurance rates on butter and cheese and the research work which has made possible greatly increased understanding of overseas markets and marketing conditions. Through this information, dairymen are becoming for the first time really concerned over a problem not of making but of selling butter and cheese to advantage, a problem overlooked during the long period of continually rising prices. The information-gathering and disseminating features of the Board alone justify its creation and maintenance.

When interest on investment or value of land is taken as a cost, the largest single item in producing butterfat in New Zealand at any particular time may be the annual interest on the value of investment made in the land which any farmer is devoting to dairying. This fact at once makes land values an important consideration in arriving at the individual farmer's cost of butterfat production from his individual standpoint. In 1910 the average prices of dairy farms ranged from approximately \$100 to \$200 per acre. Exceptionally good farms sold up to \$250 and \$325. These, however, represented the upper limit of values. During the boom year of 1919-20 land values mounted on a wave of speculation raising them in cases to \$625 and in exceptions to \$1,000 an acre. The ordinary price during this period was from \$225 to \$425 an acre. In 1924, after most of the over valuation had been squeezed out by lower prices for butterfat and by readjusted mortgage valuations, where foreclosures or bankruptcies had not occurred, land values had settled to (at prevailing exchange) \$133 to \$266 per acre. Only the exceptional farm was considered worth much more than \$354 for actual farming where fourteen years earlier half that figure was near the upper limit.

Upon the conservative estimate of 48 cents butterfat per pound of butter in Wisconsin, New Zealand costs of 32 cents a pound are only two-thirds as great. Yet this New Zealand cost is based on land values which are now one-half greater than in Wisconsin.

Increased world competition in butter and cheese is

being met by New Zealand dairy producers through their coöperative factories representing 89.5 per cent of all the factories which, with the aid of the National Dairy Association and the New Zealand Produce Control Board, are preparing to raise the lower limit for first grade by two points, making 90 score the dividing line between first and second grade instead of 88 score. In fact, this move is the most important item next to the marketing work of the Dairy Control Board in the platform of progress now being pushed by the leaders of the dairymen of New Zealand. It is a move made possible by the general appreciation of the Government Grading System, and by the general application that quality butter and cheese is the only basis by which better merchandising may be made to win even more satisfactory prices.

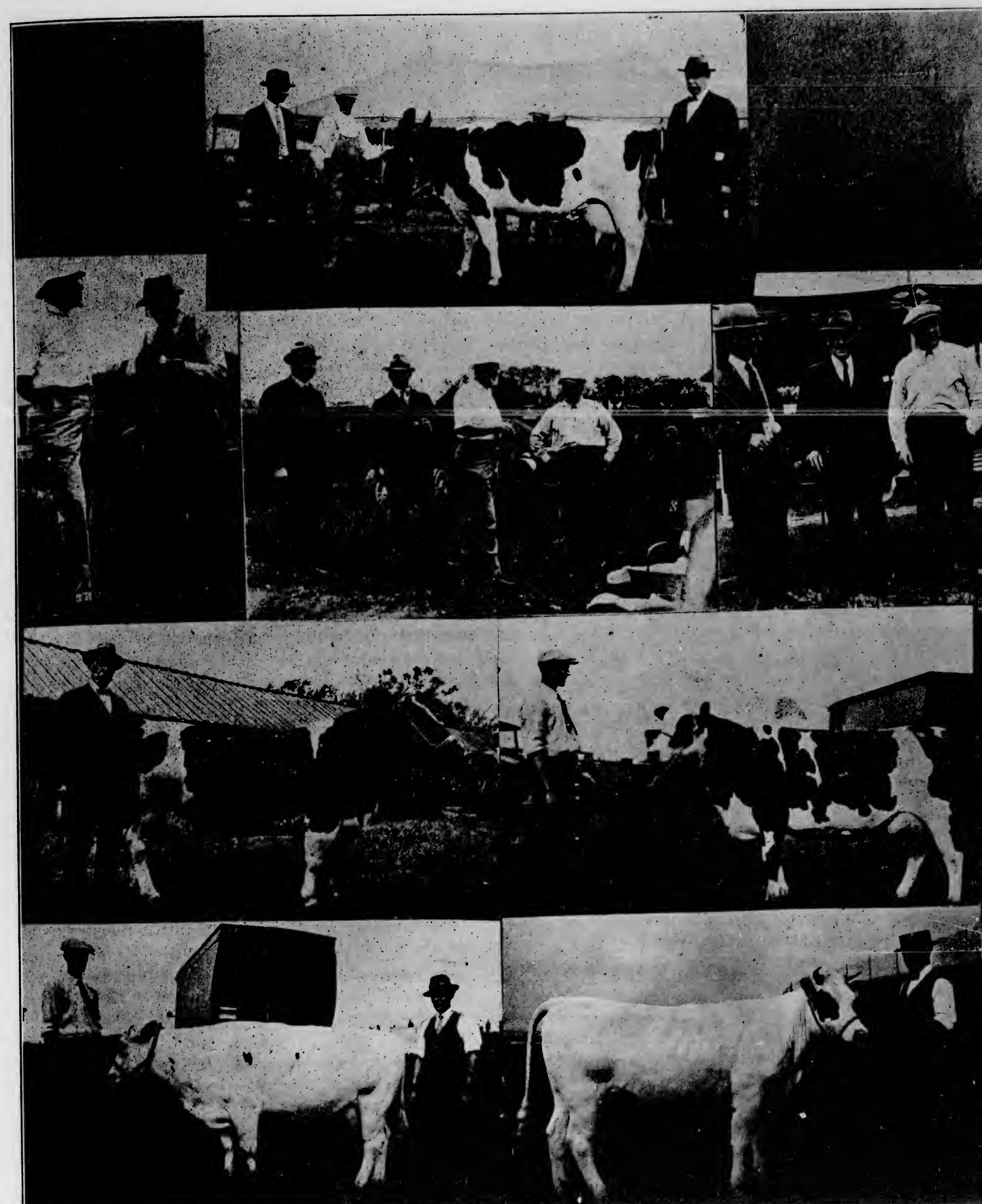
In order to guarantee high quality products, New Zealand dairy producers are going still farther. They are grading a rapidly increasing proportion of the raw materials from which these products are made and they are paying for quality. Farmers are paid good prices for high quality and discouraging prices for low grade milk and cream. In fact, the poorest in quality is often rejected by a factory, with the assurance due to effective agreements that no other factory will accept this rejected article. By this means New Zealand dairymen expect further to strengthen their position in the dairy markets of the world.

A Comprehensive Program

A FIVE YEAR program for the development of agriculture within the state of Virginia has been worked out by the Agricultural Advisory Council of that State and the various committees have comprehensively covered the field and have laid out an ambitious program for Virginia farmers to follow. In August, 1923, committees were appointed composed of representatives from various organizations and institutions were appointed, each to deal with a specific subject in which they were proficient. After a number of preliminary meetings a special meeting of chairmen and secretaries of the committees was held in March, 1924, at which time the preliminary reports were made. These reports were gone over carefully and suggestions given. After more work on them by the sub-committees they were submitted in August 1924, to a full meeting of the State Agricultural Advisory Council and were unanimously adopted. They are now published in a book of 104 pages so that the information is available to all Virginia agriculturists. Some idea of the scope of the work can be obtained from a perusal of the article "Virginia as a Dairy State" published in this issue which is part of the report of the committee on dairying. This committee made a number of recommendations some of which we will have occasion to refer to in subsequent issues, in fact we intend to keep this book handy as an encyclopedia of Virginia farming objectives.

Congressman Byrns of Tennessee recently referred to the "unavoidable savings in governmental costs." Lead us to 'em.

Scenes from Frederick County, Md., Sale



Top reading from left to right—Albert Luttgerding and Charles Wertheimer with Crescent Beauty Burke Pontiac. Second row, left to right—Robert J. Forrest, W. C. Snarr, John G. Grau, Frank Hobbs, R. J. Forrest, F. G. Farr, Wilbur Hawkins, W. I. Kritchton, G. H. Truckell, Col. Mercer and F. G. Farr. Third row, left to right—Chas. Wertheimer with Rolo Pontiac Fayne, J. B. Diamond, Jr., with Diamondale P B O Ormsby. Fourth row left to right—J. B. Diamond, Jr., and J. R. Brown with Diamondale Canary Abbecker; J. V. Rogers with Spring Syke Beauty Korndyke.

helpful. In fact, every phase of the movement of dairy produce destined for export falls within the jurisdiction of the board and its marketing authority. The first activity of the board has been to send a committee of three to the markets in which New Zealand produce is shipped, in order to ascertain all facts and conditions preparatory to exercising any judgment as to what action might wisely be taken. Starting out from the Dominion on April 15, 1924, the three Control Board members assigned to this research spent nearly nine months in vigorous work in Canada, the United States, Great Britain, Denmark, Switzerland and elsewhere. They returned to New Zealand during the fore part of January, 1925, and held the first executive meeting of the full Board to consider the findings on January 28, 1925. As to further activities of the Board along sales or merchandising lines, it is known now simply that provision has been made for absolute control of marketing to be assumed by the Control Board on August 1, 1926.

At least three definite accomplishments by the Board, any one of which would justify its existence, have increased its popularity with the dairy producers. These are the contracts reducing ocean freight and insurance rates on butter and cheese and the research work which has made possible greatly increased understanding of overseas markets and marketing conditions. Through this information, dairymen are becoming for the first time really concerned over a problem not of making but of selling butter and cheese to advantage, a problem overlooked during the long period of continually rising prices. The information-gathering and disseminating features of the Board alone justify its creation and maintenance.

When interest on investment or value of land is taken as a cost, the largest single item in producing butterfat in New Zealand at any particular time may be the annual interest on the value of investment made in the land which any farmer is devoting to dairying. This fact at once makes land values an important consideration in arriving at the individual farmer's cost of butterfat production from his individual standpoint. In 1910 the average prices of dairy farms ranged from approximately \$100 to \$200 per acre. Exceptionally good farms sold up to \$250 and \$325. These, however, represented the upper limit of values. During the boom year of 1919-20 land values mounted on a wave of speculation raising them in cases to \$625 and in exceptions to \$1,000 an acre. The ordinary price during this period was from \$225 to \$425 an acre. In 1924, after most of the over valuation had been squeezed out by lower prices for butterfat and by readjusted mortgage valuations, where foreclosures or bankruptcies had not occurred, land values had settled to (at prevailing exchange) \$133 to \$266 per acre. Only the exceptional farm was considered worth much more than \$354 for actual farming where fourteen years earlier half that figure was near the upper limit.

Upon the conservative estimate of 48 cents butterfat per pound of butter in Wisconsin, New Zealand costs of 32 cents a pound are only two-thirds as great. Yet this New Zealand cost is based on land values which are now one-half greater than in Wisconsin.

Increased world competition in butter and cheese is

being met by New Zealand dairy producers through their coöperative factories representing 89.5 per cent of all the factories which, with the aid of the National Dairy Association and the New Zealand Produce Control Board, are preparing to raise the lower limit for first grade by two points, making 90 score the dividing line between first and second grade instead of 88 score. In fact, this move is the most important item next to the marketing work of the Dairy Control Board in the platform of progress now being pushed by the leaders of the dairymen of New Zealand. It is a move made possible by the general appreciation of the Government Grading System, and by the general application that quality butter and cheese is the only basis by which better merchandising may be made to win even more satisfactory prices.

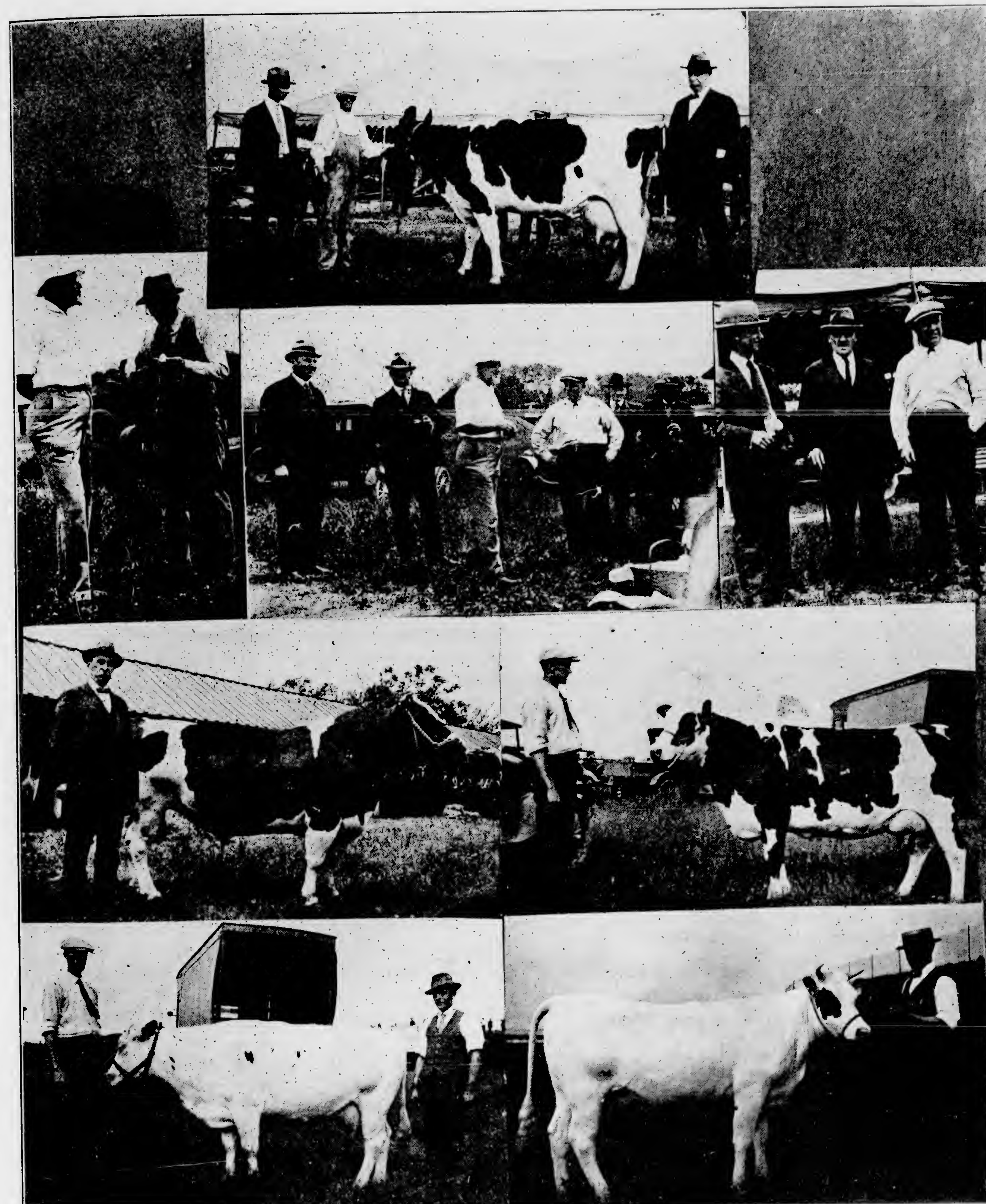
In order to guarantee high quality products, New Zealand dairy producers are going still farther. They are grading a rapidly increasing proportion of the raw materials from which these products are made and they are paying for quality. Farmers are paid good prices for high quality and discouraging prices for low grade milk and cream. In fact, the poorest in quality is often rejected by a factory, with the assurance due to effective agreements that no other factory will accept this rejected article. By this means New Zealand dairymen expect further to strengthen their position in the dairy markets of the world.

A Comprehensive Program

A FIVE YEAR program for the development of agriculture within the state of Virginia has been worked out by the Agricultural Advisory Council of that State and the various committees have comprehensively covered the field and have laid out an ambitious program for Virginia farmers to follow. In August, 1923, committees were appointed composed of representatives from various organizations and institutions were appointed, each to deal with a specific subject in which they were proficient. After a number of preliminary meetings a special meeting of chairmen and secretaries of the committees was held in March, 1924, at which time the preliminary reports were made. These reports were gone over carefully and suggestions given. After more work on them by the sub-committees they were submitted in August 1924, to a full meeting of the State Agricultural Advisory Council and were unanimously adopted. They are now published in a book of 104 pages so that the information is available to all Virginia agriculturists. Some idea of the scope of the work can be obtained from a perusal of the article "Virginia as a Dairy State" published in this issue which is part of the report of the committee on dairying. This committee made a number of recommendations some of which we will have occasion to refer to in subsequent issues, in fact we intend to keep this book handy as an encyclopedia of Virginia farming objectives.

Congressman Byrns of Tennessee recently referred to the "unavoidable savings in governmental costs." Lead us to 'em.

Scenes from Frederick County, Md., Sale



Top reading from left to right—Albert Luttgerding and Charles Wertheimer with Crescent Beauty Burke Pontiac. Second row, left to right—Robert J. Forrest, W. C. Snarr, John G. Gran, Frank Holbs, R. J. Forrest, F. G. Farr, Wilbur Hawkins, W. I. Kritchton, G. H. Truckell, Col. Mercer and F. G. Farr. Third row, left to right—Chas. Wertheimer with Rolo Pontiac Fayne, J. B. Diamond, Jr., with Diamondale P B O Ormsby. Fourth row left to right—J. B. Diamond, Jr., and J. R. Brown with Diamondale Canary Abhekerk; J. V. Rogers with Spring Syke Beauty Korndyke.

The Delegate Convention at Grand Rapids

MONDAY at Grand Rapids Convention was a day of getting together. In the afternoon, Joseph Brewer, the electric light magnate of the city, entertained nearly 200 Holsteiners.

After the guests looked over the herd at his establishment, Blythefield Farms, they had a buffet luncheon at the Blythefield Farms Country Club, which Mr. Brewer now owns.

Besides music, the entertainment consisted of two boxing matches of six and eight rounds respectively in which the lads were well matched. Then came a free-for-all in which five husky darkies participated, all getting in the ring together and punching any head they could. This was the cause of considerable excitement as well as amusement. Busses conveyed the visitors to and from Blythefield.

The first official meeting was held in the auditorium of the Hotel Pantlind, Tuesday morning. M. W. Wentworth, president of the Michigan State Association introduced the Mayor of Grand Rapids, Elvin Swarthout, who welcomed the delegates and friends in a brief speech.

President Lowden said it was impossible to have any one stage of agriculture prosperous unless all were. Agriculture must be balanced. Industrial conditions were not long prosperous unless agriculture was also. Organization was needed in the farming industry.

Complete harmony has existed during the past year between the officers and directors. The falling off in registrations, if of inferior animals, may be for the future benefit of the breed. Now prices are down is the time for the young man to start.

Ex-President A. A. Hartshorn said that while destructive criticism tended to destroy, constructive criticism helps build. He believed in organization and coöperation.

Mr. Hartshorn said production and type must both be kept in mind by all breeders. He thought the True Type models gave the idea that a good animal was symmetrical, outside and inside when the truth was a good cow was angular in form. The model showed a cow fitted and just ready to freshen. It should show one in everyday condition.

The Director of Extension Work read an article on the Extension Service in which he suggested a central sales agency to be financed by commissions paid by sellers. He partially reviewed his official report and suggested that extension plans should be made for a term of years.

Recess was then taken until 1:30.

Earl Cooper, Calf Club Leader, told how he and the association worked with the county agents and club leaders to interest boys and girls in Holstein cattle.

W. B. Baird of Waukesha, Wis., asked that C. M. Long tell of the plan used to market Holstein milk in Milwaukee last year.

Mr. Long said the milk tested from 3.2% to 3.5% averaging 3.35%, was pasturized and sold under White Nectar label. Young ladies visited homes and told of feeding value of Holstein milk. About 50% of the pros-

pects tried it out and a permanent trade of 800 quarts was built in six months. High mark was 1,200 quarts daily. Certified milk sold at 25 cents per quart, grade A at 14 cents and common milk at 11 cents.

J. E. McWilliams, of the Detroit Creamery Co., said in fifteen years their business grew from nothing to 3,500 quarts daily. In six years their trade for strictly Holstein milk grew from a case daily to 2,500 quarts at 25 cents a quart without spending a dollar for advertising. Their other supply was 60% Holstein, 40% Channel Island type.

Mr. Oldham, who has been drawing a salary as secretary of the Wisconsin Breeders Association and Mr. Bigler, who has occupied a similar position in the state of New York, went on record as being in favor of drawing money from the Reserve Fund to use for advertising purposes.

G. D. Brill, Jamesburg, N. J., said that in some parts of New Jersey, purebred Holsteins brought little more than grades.

Frank W. Durbin, of Salem, Ore., retails milk from Holstein cows and sells at a premium over the product of fifteen Jersey dairies. He praised the work of Mr. Meyer, their former fieldman.

Tom Pemberton, of Greensboro, N. C., said his state required 3.25% fat test, 8.5% solids not fat which law was brought about by doctors in the Department of Health.

Frank S. Walker, of Woodberry Forest, Va., said that in his state the Guernsey dairies could not stand the competition of the black and white dairies.

Mr. Woods, of Oregon, urged the employment of a western fieldman.

John B. Irwin, of Minneapolis, said he was successfully marketing a 4% Holstein milk.

H. W. Allyn, of Byron, Ill., said that the Certified Milk Commission at their recent Atlantic City meeting came very near forbidding milk standardization.

Mr. Hatch, of Iowana Farms; Frank Morris, of California; J. V. Hopkins, of West Virginia and F. N. Strickler, of Rhode Island, spoke along the lines of milk marketing.

The meeting adjourned until 10 a. m., Wednesday and for a trip to Maryland Farms.

The business session of the delegate convention was called to order by President Lowden at 10.15 Wednesday morning.

H. W. Norton, Jr., Lansing, Mich., of the Credentials Committee reported 133 delegates present. After roll call the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was waived. The secretary read an impressive memorial to the late Wing R. Smith, treasurer for twenty-eight years. Reports of the Auditor, Finance Committee, Superintendent of Advanced Registry, Secretary, Extension Service Committee, Prize Committee and Director of Extension Service were received and placed on file.

The resolution, "There shall be created within the Advanced Registry system referred to in Section 1, a division of Cow Testing Association records. All records recorded in this division shall be known as Cow

Testing Association records and subject to the rules and regulations prescribed by the Board of Directors," proposed by C. M. Long, before the Richmond Convention was brought to the attention of the present meeting. The committee appointed at Richmond reported against the resolution.

Judge Peasley, of the By-Law Committee recommended that the resolution offered by Prof. H. H. Wing, of Ithaca, N. Y., that "cows should be admitted to Advance Registration only on an official record of seven days or a semi-official record of 305 days, and that no record of an animal on semi-official test should be received in which the animal had been milked more than three times a day after the 30th day after calving," should be now adopted. Prof. Wing spoke in its favor urging a simple classification of records. Colonel G. Watson French, of Davenport, Ia., and A. A. Hartshorn spoke in its favor while Fred Field, Floyd Stevens, Frank Walker and J. P. Riordan, spoke against it. Prof. Wing moved that this resolution be laid on the table for a year but was voted down. The resolution was defeated without a roll call.

A full page resolution calling for an expenditure of \$50,000.00 annually for three years for milk advertising purposes was offered as a substitute for the resolution offered by Tom Pemberton, of Greensboro, N. C., Judge Peasley spoke against this on the grounds that the delegates had not an opportunity to study the proposal. L. L. Oldham, Fred Field, J. B. Irwin and Chas. Bigler spoke in its favor. James A. Reynolds said this would mean drawing at least \$50,000 annually from the Reserve Fund. W. S. Kellogg, Prof. Yapp and Charles Wertheimer spoke against the adoption urging that it is largely a matter of individual action.

H. V. Noyes, of Kenwood, N. Y., said that in 1914 the Association was worth \$101,000. (*We may add that for the official year ending April 30, 1919, before the present management took charge of the association, the total assets of the association was \$367,251.26 and the transfer fee was 25 cents. EDITOR.*) And in 1921 it was worth \$497,000. The association lost \$55,000 in 1922, \$30,000 in 1923, \$50,000 in 1924 and is worth \$362,000 in round figures to-day. Mr. Noyes argued for living within the Association's income as being sound business judgment. The Convention then adjourned one hour for lunch.

When the meeting convened at 1:30 o'clock, Judge Peasley reviewed the substitute milk advertising resolution. He said the program of extension work should be for more than a year. It cost him \$1,300 for advertising the first year to establish a demand for Holstein milk in New Haven. The amount of money available in the association would not be enough to count. The George Stevenson suit may show that the association has no legal right to take on such a project. Kellogg and Miller are not quite sure on this legal point. At the present time the Extension program has not achieved results comparable with the expenditure. After the resolution was made optional instead of mandatory it was passed without dissention.

The By-Law Committee recommended that the resolution proposed by W. H. Mott, of Herington, Kansas, that the Board of Directors provide one centrally located office be discussed by the delegates. The resolu-

tion was seconded by Mr. Field. Judge Peasley said the cost of transacting clerical work in Delavan and Brattleboro against Chicago was as three to five. The resolution was lost by a vote of sixty-one to forty-nine.

On the reading of a letter from Dr. Larson, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Dairying, that after July first the Bureau would discontinue the market milk score card, the resolution proposed by Thomas J. Owens, of Kirkland, Washington, "to petition the Chief of the Bureau of Dairying of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to change the perfect score requirements on the official score card from 4% to 3.5%" was laid on the table.

On motion of Franklin N. Strickland, Providence, R. I., the resolution proposed by him, "That the herd test plan started by the Rhode Island Holstein-Friesian Breeders Association and the Rhode Island State College coöperating be recognized by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America" and

"That the Holstein-Friesian Association of America exempt members of the Rhode Island Holstein-Friesian Breeders Association adopting this plan from the double registration fee now charged for delayed registration, since members of the latter association have voted not to sell any male or female to be registered, unless dam shall have produced the amount of milk specified for her age; and all other animals shall not be registered until following minimum records have been made; two-year-old, 7,500 lb.; three-year-old, 8,500 lb.; four-year-old, 10,000 lb." was changed to one commending the Rhode Island plan. Carried by 49 to 5.

The amendment proposed by H. W. Norton, Jr., Lansing, Mich., "No animal shall be eligible for registration that is over two years of age at the time the application for registration is made" was dropped after an explanation by Mr. Norton of other breed association practices.

The resolution offered by Chas. Bigler was changed to have the secretary notify, in case of delegates not being able to attend, the next highest on the voting list who shall be delegates in their stead. Carried.

C. W. Newman's resolution proposing that vacancies caused by death or resignation of Directors, should be filled by appointment by the Board of Directors, only until the next delegate meeting when the delegates shall elect a director to fill the unexpired term, was withdrawn.

Mr. Noyes spoke in favor of the amendment proposed by H. W. Allyn, Byron, Ill., "All funds hitherto set aside by the Board of Directors as "reserve" shall not be drawn upon except by a majority vote of all the Directors at any meeting of the Board of Directors of the Association duly called and held," with an amendment of two-thirds of the directors voting in favor. Carried.

Judge Kellogg spoke against Mr. Allyn's amendment to reimburse Committeemen, Officers and Directors not only for traveling and other necessary expenses but to pay for their services on a "per diem basis." Mr. Kellogg said L. L. Oldham's amendments: "That the Board of Directors elect an executive committee of five, to consist of four directors and the vice-president" and

"that the president be the chief executive of the Association, acting in the capacity of general manager," were illegal under New York State laws. After Mr. Oldham talked for some time, he withdrew both.

James A. Reynolds said in ten years \$211,245.17 has been paid for herd books while the receipts were \$59,062.82 or a loss of \$152,182.35. The average cost of a book is now \$13.61. There were only about 1,000 sold of Volume 51 and 500 of Volume 52. Mr. Reynold's amendment that instead of it being mandatory for the association to publish the herd books, blue books and other literature, it be optional, was lost by a big majority.

The amendment offered by A. C. Oosterhuis, Oconomowoc, Wis., "to refund 50 cents for the return of each registration certificate for cancellation" was withdrawn.

A resolution offered by Mr. Norton authorizing refusal to register animals when their dams were less than a year old at a time of breeding was carried by a vote of 72 to 41.

Mr. D. D. Aitken moved appointing a committee consisting of President Lowden, Secretary Houghton, James Reynolds and T. E. Elder to consider the advisability of incorporation in some other state than New York. Carried.

The nominating committee recommended Mr. Lowden for president; Dr. L. M. Thompson, vice-president; Mrs. Ruth McCormick in place of George A. Fox; Harold Stimson in place of E. A. Stuart, who has resigned; and the reelection of the other retiring directors. Carried with the understanding that this was to be the last year for Mr. Lowden.

Des Moines, Iowa, was selected as the place for the next convention. After a rising vote of thanks to the Michigan breeders for their hospitality, the convention adjourned.

How the Indemnity Funds Will Be Used

GOVERNOR PINCHOT approved \$2,099,000 for indemnity purposes for the two year fiscal period beginning June 1, 1925. Of the above amount \$99,000 will be held in reserve for paying glanders indemnity claims. The balance, \$2,000,000 will be distributed as follows:

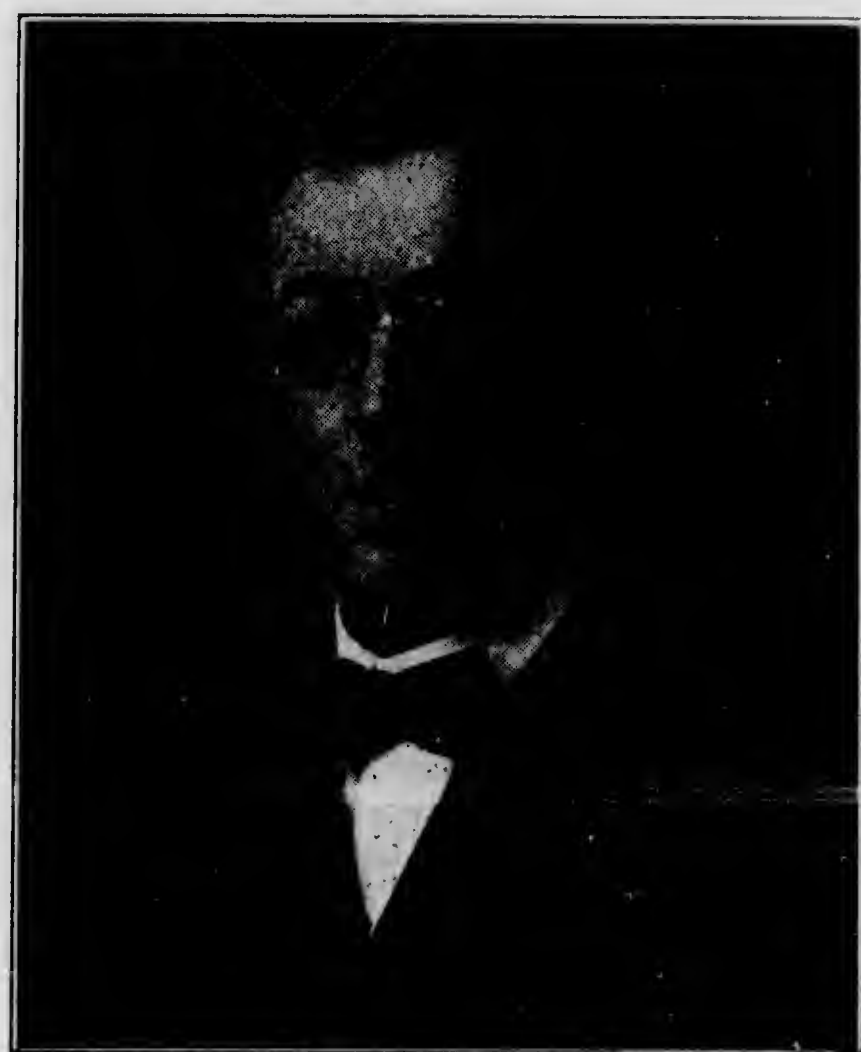
One-fifth or \$400,000 will be allocated to the various counties, excepting those completely tested by Area Plan, according to cattle population as heretofore, to be used for paying T. B. indemnity claims under the Individual Accredited Herd Plan.

The remaining \$1,600,000 will be used to pay indemnity claims in connection with Area work.

The first installment (of the \$400,000) amounting to \$100,000 to be used in paying indemnity for cattle condemned under the Individual Accredited Herd Plan has been allocated to the various counties as per paragraph 2 above. Additional allocations on the above mentioned cattle population basis will be made as needed so long as the money set aside for Individual Accredited Herd testing is available.

Because of the limited amount of money for defray-

ing operating expenses and the large volume of other work that we shall be obliged to perform, Bureau veterinarians will not be able to apply many tests under the Individual Accredited Plan. Therefore, owners who have filed application under the individual Accredited Plan and desire to test immediately, may do so by employing their own accredited veterinarian, as provided for in Section 13, Paragraph B of the Ac-



DR. T. E. MUNCE,

credited Plan. Each and every such test, however, to be official, must be authorized in writing to the accredited veterinarian from this office.

The Bureau of Animal Industry will continue its present fixed policy for tuberculin testing both herds under the Individual Accredited Plan and Areas, in the order in which they are signed up and qualify for test.

T. E. MUNCE,
Pennsylvania State Veterinarian.

Failure to use milk in sufficient quantity and of pure quality in infancy and early childhood is, in all probability the greatest sin that parents commit against their children. Upon an adequate milk supply the future of the child and of the race is dependent more perhaps than on any other single factor.—Dr. W. S. Rankin.



PRODUCERS AND CHOICE INDIVIDUALS

Remember that this is an Accredited Herd; that the cattle of this entire county, when recently tuberculin tested, passed 99.2% Clean, and that this herd has always been headed by high class bulls.
Can spare a few good ones raised here.

L. S. BROWN
Saegerstown, R. D. 1, Crawford Co., Pa.

Big Times

DUDLEY WATERS, prominent business man of Grand Rapids, royally entertained the delegates and friends, Tuesday at Maryland Farms. The Maryland herd is a very large one and contains some real good cows. Mr. Waters put on a big feed and apparently could not do enough for his guests.

The banquet on Wednesday evening was held in the Grill Room of the Hotel Pantlind. The speakers were Dr. L. M. Thompson, Prof. O. E. Reed of the Michigan State College Dairy Department, Dr. John Howard Kellogg of Battle Creek Sanitarium and S. T. Wood. There were many amusing stunts pulled off and the musical selections by "The Wolverine Four" were appreciated and generously applauded.

President Lowden was made an honorary member of the Goat Feather Gatherers and presented with the insignia of the order, an all day sucker, by the dual toastmasters Jas. G. Hays and Howard C. Rather.

Prof. Reed startled his hearers by denouncing the resolution passed that day at the meeting anent cow testing associations which he said, were doing more for the dairyman than the Advanced Registry was doing for the Holstein breeder. Dr. Kellogg, who spoke to the breeders at the Detroit meeting, said that his talk was not a rehash of the one given at that time but was the latest medical discoveries. He said milk is the most perfect food of the human race, was the real staff of life, protecting the body against bacteria. The Breeder and Dairyman will have more to say about these two addresses in future issues.

Special from Grand Rapids

AN AVERAGE of around \$765 was realized at the sale which was held Thursday on the West Michigan Fair Grounds and was attended by a big crowd. Fifteen animals sold before luncheon averaged \$747, five of these bringing \$1,000 or more. Starlight Veeman Hengerveld, consigned by John C. Butth of Grand Rapids was struck off to E. M. Bayne of Romeo, Mich., for \$1,900.

The \$1,000 mark was reached nine times during the afternoon. The highest price was \$3,700 for King Rose Ormsby, a dark showy bull calf consigned by Hargrove & Arnold and bid off by F. V. Ainger, Jr., of Northville, Mich., who is building a herd and was one of the big purchasers. C. Goodhue of Raymondale Farms, Vaudreuil, Que., bid \$2,800 for Miss Aaggie Johanna Mercedes, a 30-lb. cow bred to Sir Inka May. She is a very handsome animal consigned by the Minnesota Holstein Co.

Most of the animals were in real sale condition. The selling force was Haeger, Mack and Wood. Michigan buyers took a large percentage of the animals.

"The people who have achieved, who have become large, strong, vigorous people, who have reduced their infant mortality, who have the best trades in the world, who have an appreciation of art, literature, and music, and who are progressive in science, and in every activity of human intellect, are the people who have used milk and its products liberally."—Dr. E. V. McCollum.

General Charles W. Wood

GENERAL CHARLES WATSON WOOD, ex-president of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Civil War veteran and senior member of the law firm of Wood and Wood, Worcester, Mass., died at his home in Shrewsbury, Mass., on May 14th, aged 80 years. A man of commanding presence, General Wood's ability as a forceful and magnetic speaker brought him in demand as a public orator at gatherings in all parts of the country and earned for him the title of "The greatest living exponent of dairy cattle and pure milk." Although General Wood was a man of affairs in Holstein matters, he viewed them from the angle of the breeder and dairyman and fought for these principles.

Mr. Wood at the time of his death was identified with Mr. Stevenson and others in their efforts to restore the Holstein-Friesian Association and to place it in a position where it can serve the dairy interests.

Friends and members of the Holstein-Friesian fraternity will regret to learn of his passing

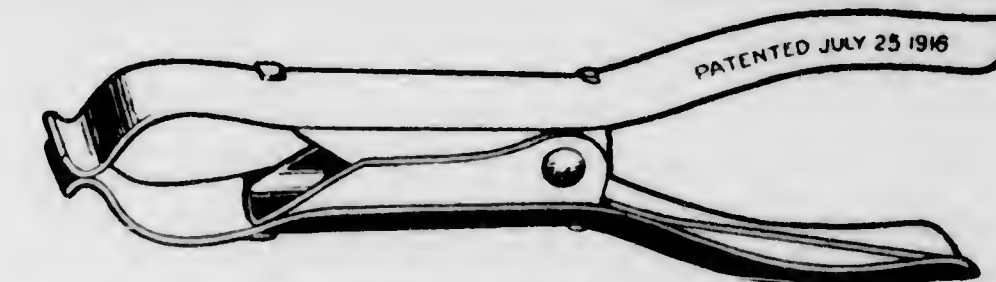
Better Cows Beat Tariff

THE Danish farmers are averaging 270 lb. butterfat per cow a year, Minnesota 190 and Wisconsin 192. This is why the Danes can buy mill feeds in Minneapolis and undersell on butter on the Atlantic seaboard. Did you ever ask yourselves just how long butter consumers will stand for a high butter tariff under these conditions? Would they not be entirely within their rights to argue they should not be taxed in order to protect inefficiency of the United States dairymen? What answer can be given if they should ever appear before the Tariff Commission of Congress with this argument?

Better cows on American farms is the only permanent solution of foreign competition. Reliance on tariff protection is courting trouble.—Northwest Farmstead.

There is more ado to interpret interpretations than to interpret the things, and more books upon books than upon all other subjects; we do nothing but comment upon one another.—Montaigne.

There never was in the world two opinions alike, no more than two hairs or two grains; the most universal quality is diversity.—Montaigne.



THE CORBIN SWITCH HOLDER

Why let the old Cow hug you around the neck when you can keep her tail out of mischief by using this handy device.

You can obtain one and the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN two whole years for a Dollar Bill. Better send today and be ready for fly time.

NOT ABOUT COWS

Our Flag

DURING the war, the Flag of the United States was featured everywhere—on the streets, in public buildings, in private homes and on automobiles. Everywhere one saw the American colors. Much of this is now a thing of the past, and on the days when our country's Flag should be displayed, far too few are seen. To all ages, creeds and classes, the American Flag stands as a symbol of past achievement, present glory and future possibilities. As such it should be kept prominently before the public. For some years, June 14 has been widely observed as Flag Day, and as that day draws near, it is not amiss that we should give a little thought to that for which so many have given so much. Most of us know all too little about the Flag which after all we dearly love.

When America first became a nation, there were, in almost every department of public life, so many units to be welded into a whole. This was true in the matter of a flag for the new nation. During the Revolutionary War several different local flags were carried. In 1776, Washington raised over the American camp at Cambridge, the first ensign of the United Colonies, which was known as the Grand Union Flag of 1776. On its blue field, the crosses of St. Andrew and of St. George were combined, and it bore thirteen alternate red and white stripes. After the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, it was felt that a national emblem of union and independence should be chosen, so on June 14, 1777, the following resolution was adopted by Congress:

"Resolved, that the flag of the thirteen United States shall be thirteen stripes, alternate white and red, and that the Union shall be thirteen white stars on a blue field."

The story has come down to us that Mrs. Betsy Ross, of Arch Street, Philadelphia, made the first official flag, and suggested the five pointed stars.

In 1794, Congress ordered that after May 1, 1795, there should be fifteen stripes, the two new ones in honor of Vermont and Kentucky, which had just been added to the Union. However, this did not last, as in 1818 Congress passed an act providing for the addition of a star every time a new state joined the Union, and decreeing that henceforth the number of horizontal stripes should be only thirteen. Each new star is added on the 4th of July following the admission of the state. Thus, once and for all time, the character of the Flag has been fixed.

FLAG RULES

The late war revealed the fact that very few people were sure of the exact rules governing the proper use and display of the flag. Below are given the rules adopted June 14, 1923, by the National Flag Conference.

1. When to display the Flag. The Flag of the United States should be displayed from sunrise to sun-

set on National and State holidays, on historic and special occasions, or as designated by proper authority. It should always be hoisted briskly and lowered slowly and ceremoniously.

2. When carried with other flags, the Flag of the United States is on the right, that is, the Flag's own right, or when there is a line of other flags it may be in the front of the center of that line.

3. When displayed with other flags. When the Flag of the United States is displayed with another flag, against a wall, from crossed staffs, it should be on the observer's left, and its staff should be in front of the other staff. When a number of flags are grouped, the Flag of the United States should be in the center and at the highest point; when other flags are flown on the same halyard, it should be hoisted first. No flag should ever be placed above it.

4. When displayed with flags of other nations. Each flag must be of equal size and flown from staffs of equal height.

5. The Flag on display. If from a staff projecting from a window sill on front of a building, the Union should go to the head of the staff. When not on a staff, it should be displayed first. Whether the stripes are horizontal or vertical, the Union should be uppermost and to the observer's left. It should be fastened by the top only.

6. When hung out of doors. The Flag should be flown from a pole whenever possible. When over the middle of the street, it should be suspended vertically with the Union to the north in an east and west street, and to the east in a north and south street. If from a line stretched from house to tree, the Union should be away from the house.

7. When used on a speaker's platform. The Flag should be displayed above and behind the speaker. It should never be used to cover the speaker's desk, or draped over the front of the platform. If flown from a staff, it should be on the speaker's right.

8. In unveiling a statue or monument. The Flag should not fall to the ground, but be carried aloft forming part of the ceremony.

9. When flown at half staff. The flag is first hoisted briskly to the peak, then lowered, the width of the flag, to the half staff position. Before lowering it for the day, it is raised again to the peak. On May 30th, the Flag is displayed at half staff until noon in honor of the dead, and at full staff from noon until sunset, for the nation lives and the Flag is the symbol of the living nation.

10. When used to cover a casket. The Flag should be placed so that the Union is at the head and over the left shoulder. It should not be lowered into the grave nor allowed to touch the ground. The casket should be carried foot first.

11. When displayed in Church. The Flag should be displayed from a staff, placed on the congregation's

right as they face the clergyman, with any other flag on the left. If the Flag is in the chancel, then it should be on the clergyman's right.

12. Forbidden Uses. The Flag of the United States should never be draped, nor used as a part of a costume, nor may it be used in registered trade marks, nor for advertising.—*Federal Statute.*

13. Worn out flags. When the Flag of the United States becomes worn or soiled, it should be privately and decently destroyed, preferably by burning.

14. Saluting the Flag. When the Flag of the United States is passing in parade, or is being raised or lowered, the spectators should, if walking, halt; if sitting, arise, and stand at attention, facing the Flag. Men's head dress should be removed with the right hand, and held at the left shoulder. Women should salute with the right hand over the heart. Those in uniform should give the right hand salute. If the National Anthem is played, and no Flag is present, all should stand at attention until the last note is played.

15. Where the United States Flag must be displayed (Pennsylvania State Laws). A United States Flag, not less than three feet in length, must be displayed in each school building and upon or near each public school in clement weather, during school hours. A United States Flag, not less than 52x66 inches must be displayed in all places used for public entertainment or gatherings, except places used for public worship.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE FLAG

"I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands; one nation, indivisible, with liberty, and justice for all."

The U. S. Junior Judging Team

Three boys from Hardin County, Iowa, will represent the United States at the International Junior Judging Contest in England. They live in Hardin County but are members of the Franklin County Dairy Calf Club. At the county contest they won over twenty-three other lads of their district. Then they went to the Dairy Cattle Congress, at Waterloo, last fall and

successfully competed with nineteen teams for the state championship. There were eighty individual contestants. Raymond Monahan was champion Holstein judge and Harlan Leonard champion Jersey judge.

Through the victory at Waterloo, the boys became the Iowa contestants at the National Dairy Show where they carried off the national championship, competing against state champion teams from nineteen states. At Milwaukee, Leonard was the champion judge of all breeds and Monahan the champion Jersey judge.

Prominent Iowa dairy leaders, state officials and members of the Legislature as well as Governor Hammill took a great interest in the boys and the Iowa Legislature appropriated \$4,000 to pay the expenses of the team and coach, County Agent B. B. Hamilton, and another man. They left from Montreal, May 29th on the Ascania for Liverpool.

The contest will be held during the week of June 6th at the show near London where they will compete for a gold trophy valued at \$250 besides other prizes. They are expected to judge classes of Friesians, Milking Short Horns and one of the Channel Island breeds. The boys will first look over a number of British herds especially Milking Short Horns and Friesians, as the British Friesian type is considerable different to that generally found in this country, being more on the dual purpose order.

In addition to their English trip they will visit Holland, Scotland, France, and the Channel Islands before they return. They will start from Southampton, England, to New York.

Harlan Leonard had finished high school and was on the home farm helping his father. Raymond Monahan was in college working his way through and is said to have started last fall with just \$6 as funds. The other member of the team, Lester Olson, was still in high school. He is the youngest son of a widow who has raised eight boys and girls.

"None but high-producing cows are profitable and the use of purebred sires is the shortest road."

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

NATIONAL POLAND-CHINA JOURNAL, SHELBYVILLE, INDIANA



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cts. for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.00. National Record records your Poland-Chinas.

Life Membership \$10.00

No Dues. No Assessments. Saves half in recording fees.

A Profitable Business—

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

G. H. TRUCKELL, Associate Editor

M. M. LEEDOM, Advertising Manager

Contributing Editors

EUGENE B. BENNETT HELEN C. NEWMAN
J. H. LEWIS

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JUNE 8, 1925

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

Millionaire's Spending Capacity vs. Dairyman's Earning Capacity

THE Holstein-Friesian Association's chief source of income is fees paid by the breeders and dairymen. Its expenditures are directed by the Board of Directors made up largely of wealthy men who breed and own purebred Holstein cattle as a hobby. The following figures show the net loss of the Association for the past three years:

In 1922 net loss for the one year	\$38,530.56
In 1923 net loss for the one year	40,896.15
In 1924 net loss for the one year	56,830.63

Total net loss for the past three years .. \$136,257.34

An educational campaign is necessary. Either the breeders and dairymen will have to be educated to earn more money and pay higher fees or the management will have to be educated to conduct the Association's business on a more conservative and economical basis. If the men who paid the fees directed the expenditures, it would result in a satisfactory solution to the problem.

The breeders of Holstein cattle have been pretty good sports. The total increase in the Association's operating expense for the past five years, has been nearly one and one quarter million dollars, to be exact \$1,209,461.18.

This vast sum of money has been paid largely in increased fees. When you consider that the Association has run behind only \$136,259.36 with the lavish spending under the management of the political millionaire dealing element, the breeders and owners of Holstein cattle must be considered pretty plucky. Just think of it, one and one-quarter million dollars increased operating expenses in five years. Is it any wonder the breeders refuse to register and transfer their cattle and contend that the Association is being extravagantly managed?

One and one-quarter million dollars would go a long way toward starting a new association and we

believe there would be considerable left in the treasury to issue transfer certificates free to its members for many many years to come.

For Better or for Worse

WE have repeatedly called our readers' attention to the fact that the Holstein-Friesian Association is being operated as a millionaire club. Of the 16 directors only one could be classed as a breeder and dairyman, the other fifteen directors if they own Holstein cattle at all, are not dependent upon the returns from their dairy for a livelihood.

At the recent annual convention, the personnel of the directors and officers was not changed in a way that would benefit the breeders and dairymen who constitute 90% of the members of the Holstein-Friesian Association, and own 95% of the cattle. The personnel of the Board of Directors was changed, Mr. Fox of Illinois, dropping out and Mrs. Ruth McCormick being elected a director in his stead. E. A. Stuart of Carnation Farms resigned and Harold Stimson, a son of F. S. Stimson, one of the pioneer Holstein breeders of the Pacific Coast, was elected in his place.

Mrs. McCormick is a daughter of former U. S. Senator Mark A. Hanna, of Ohio, and is the widow of the late U. S. Senator Medill McCormick, of Illinois. Mrs. McCormick is a woman of ability, and is prominent both socially and politically, and while she is interested in Holstein cattle, we believe that the personnel of the Board of Directors of the Holstein-Friesian Association should be made up of practical dairymen, men who follow dairying, and the breeding of Holstein cattle as their major business pursuit.

The calamity that has befallen the Holstein-Friesian Association is thought by many breeders to be due largely to the fact that too many men who know little about the profitable or practical side of cattle breeding or dairy farming are dominating the affairs of the Association. There are too many directors and officers of the Association interested in purebred cattle only as a hobby and pastime, and they seemingly have been trying to conduct the affairs of the Association as they would administer the affairs of their pet hobby.

Association affairs should be administered intelligently and in a business-like manner under a business form of government. The Association may be a hobby to a few millionaires, but it is a major business project to 90% of the members who own over 95% of the cattle who breed them and feed them and milk them as their major business pursuit and depend on the returns from their dairy to feed and clothe their family and educate their children.

The dairyman as a class represents one of the most capable, thrifty and progressive class of citizens of America. Their children are not only educated in the rural schools, but receive college training, and go out into the world as helpers and leaders of men. Surely among the dairymen, owners and breeders of purebred Holstein cattle can be found men who are honest and intelligent, and capable of managing the affairs of the breed association that is of such vital importance to the success of their industry.

The members of the Holstein-Friesian Association

have been fed up on propaganda for the past five or six years regarding the ability and national prominence of men serving on the board of directors, yet the affairs of the association under their management seem to be drifting backwards and if we should take a little itinerary from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast, and visit all the farms that are being operated as a hobby and pastime by the same group of men that are represented on our Board of Directors, we would find in most instances if not in every instance, these farms are being operated at a great loss to their owners. Is it any wonder then, that the affairs of the Holstein-Friesian Association should be drifting backwards? The first requisite that a director of the Holstein-Friesian Association should have is a thorough and practical knowledge of cattle breeding and profitable dairying. With this must be coupled business ability, good judgment and personal integrity. A Board of Directors composed of such men, we believe would pilot the affairs of the Holstein-Friesian Association to a successful destination, on smaller fees and without going into debt.

New York State Laws

AT the annual convention of the Holstein-Friesian Association at Grand Rapids, Michigan, Mr. D. D. Aitken, introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee consisting of President Lowden, Secretary Houghton, Director James A. Reynolds and Director Thomas Elder, to consider the advisability of incorporating the Association in some other state than New York. We believe that the interests of the members of the Association would be better served had a committee been appointed with power to select a board of officers that will comply with and live within the corporation laws of the state of New York, than it would be for the Association to appoint a committee to review the corporation laws of the various states, evidently with a view of finding some state in which the corporation laws are sufficiently lax to permit the high handed methods to prevail in the association's management that are now being questioned in the courts of the state of New York.

A Well Earned Commendation

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN acknowledges with thanks the receipt of volume 28 of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Herdbook. This is a volume of 1,140 pages, bound in uniform style with the preceding volumes. Besides the usual data and the indices this volume contains the list of members, the constitution and by-laws of the Canadian association, reports of committees and a condensed report of the annual meeting held February 5th, this year. Thus the information is available to the breeders within a short time after the volume closes, a commendable example for other breed associations to follow.

The number of animals registered in the Canadian association during 1924 was 18,440, the largest number ever reported the previous record being 16,221 in 1921. The transfers for the year were 13,389, while the number transferred during 1923 was only 11,704. There was

also a gain in membership, 347 being admitted in 1924 against 253 in 1923. In all 62,050 bulls and 130,900 females have been registered by the Canadian association, a grand total of 192,950.

Making the Combination Easier

THE amendment offered by H. W. Allyn of Byron, Ill., to permit the taking of money from the Reserve Fund by a majority vote of the board of directors instead of unanimous vote, was passed after it had been amended by Director Noyes to read by two-thirds vote instead of a majority vote. By the passage of this resolution, it lays the "bars down" so that money can be taken from the Reserve Fund if 12 directors are in favor of such withdrawal and four absolutely opposed.

We are inclined to believe that this resolution was fostered by the desire of those who wish to further raid the Association's Reserve Fund and who have been prevented from doing so by the vote of one or two opposing directors.

The Herd Books

DIRECTOR JAMES A. REYNOLDS in arguing in favor of leaving the matter of printing the herd books annually arbitrary with the Board of Directors, stated that in the last 10 years, \$211,245.17 had been paid for herd books while the receipts from the sale of the books were \$59,062.82 or a loss of \$152,182.35.

Notwithstanding Mr. Reynolds statement, the delegates refused to pass his resolution, evidently feeling that even though the Association had lost over \$152,000.00 in 10 years in the printing of herd books, they would have a few herd books to show for what purpose the money had been expended, while of the \$200,000.00 expended for extension work in a single year, they had practically nothing to show for it but a decrease in the price and demand for cattle.

What Is It?

ONE of the competitors peculiar to agriculture is the rich man who so loves to take part in farming that he knowingly and willingly carries along the venture at a loss. His product comes on the market in competition with that produced hopeful for a profit; likewise, he buys labor and materials in competition, thus stiffening the market for the needful buyer. Evidently, the Commissioner of Revenue of New York regards the rich man's farming venture as a sporting and not a business proposition. Litigation has arisen in that State over the case of a millionaire who reported a loss of \$24,975 in one year's operation of a stock farm. The Commissioner refused to allow the loss, and now the courts are asked to decide what a rich man's stock farm is. It is plain that the Commissioner understands this rich man's farm as a game of chance or a luxury rather than a business venture, as, indeed, it so seems to practical farmers.—*Maryland Farmer.*

The T. B. Eradication Campaign

MORE than ten million cattle are now under veterinary supervision under a nation-wide drive to control bovine tuberculosis. The official list on the status of the work shows that there was up to the first of April:

Cattle under supervision	10,201,492
Cattle in herds successfully passing the first test	6,777,624
Cattle in fully accredited herds	1,187,908
Cattle tested during (March, 1925)	617,810
Cattle reacting to the test during month	19,841
Cattle on waiting list to be tested	3,498,072
Modified accredited counties, recognized as TB free	69

Reports available show unusual interest in tuberculosis eradication on a county-wide basis. In the first three months of the year the number of "modified accredited" counties, those having less than one-half of one percent of the disease, increased from 53 to 69. Veterinary officials of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry consider that such progress is ample proof of the practicability of eventually making entire states modified accredited areas. North Carolina already has thirty counties officially recognized as practically free from bovine tuberculosis.

Eradication of the disease from cattle is the first step in removing the menace of tuberculosis to hogs and poultry. The suppression of infection among livestock aids likewise in the control of human tuberculosis.

Truck Transportation of Farm Products

TRANSPORTATION of farm products by motor trucks has increased tremendously in the last few years, particularly in dairy and livestock regions. Excepting around the cities, this development has not taken away much trade from the railroads. It seems that motor trucks and railway service to farm districts are complementary and not competitive.

Studies of highway transportation made in Baltimore, Cincinnati, Detroit, Indianapolis, Milwaukee,

Philadelphia, St. Paul and Minneapolis showed that in all of these markets, with the exception of Philadelphia and Baltimore, approximately ninety per cent or more of the milk received is transported by motor truck. Baltimore gets 45% of its milk by truck and the proportion there is steadily increasing. Philadelphia's percentage, 20%, is low because the city's large demands necessitate drawing milk from an area outside the economical motor truck radius. Nevertheless, Philadelphia has been getting more and more milk by truck in recent years.

Contrary to the general belief, rates for transporting milk by motor truck are not lower than the rates charged by railroads. Any way, no instance of this kind was found. In some cases the truck rate exceeded the railroad rate. However, the motor truck usually runs to the farm and gives "pick-up" service and always delivers the milk to the city plant. Railroad shipments of milk have to be hauled by farmers to country railroad stations and then hauled by dairy or city milk dealers from the local terminals to the city distributing plants.

Baltimore dealers estimate that terminal handling costs from one-half cent to one cent a gallon, a charge which is eliminated when milk is brought direct to the plant by truck. Figures were obtained from forty-eight shippers who estimated that shipping by truck saved them an aggregate daily road haul of 117.25 miles. Yet it has been found that producers close to railroad stations are not as likely to ship by truck as those who are farther distant.

Agriculture is the most important key to continued prosperity in 1925. The country has emerged from its paralyzing surpluses of farm products. Farm reserves of wheat are 20 per cent less than one year ago. Corn supplies are the smallest in eight years. This has checked livestock outputs and livestock values have turned the corner. World stocks of cotton and wool need replenishing. Many conditions are in the farmer's favor this year.—"Peaks of Business."

THE PRACTICAL DAIRYMAN

BLOODY MILK

Bloody milk is the symptom of any of the following conditions: Mammitis, injury to the udder, hardening or induration, tuberculous infection of the udder, the eating of acrid or irritant feed, or an excessive allowance of protein feed. The operation of milking may also aggravate a tendency to hemorrhage if the udder is injured or inflamed.

Treatment consists in determining the cause, if possible, and in applying remedial measures. The application of the following general treatment may be sufficient to afford relief in mild cases:

Completely milk out the udder at least four times daily, at regular intervals; bathe the udder with cold water, then dry and apply camphorated oil to the quarter with gentle massage; avoid an excessively rich diet; encourage the animal to utilize as bulky a ration as is consistent with her milk production; administer an occasional dose of Epsom salt (about one pound) as needed, also a half ounce of saltpeter once daily. Should the hemorrhage persist, inject several ounces of a sterile 2 per cent tannic acid solution at blood heat into the affected quarter by means of a milking tube attached to a fountain syringe.

Redness of milk which does not appear until several hours after milking is probably due to contamination of the milk with some one of the chromogenic (color-producing) organisms.—Farmers' Bulletin 1422.

EMERGENCY HAY CROPS

Emergency hay crops are the subject of an article by George B. Mortimer, cropsman of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture. He divides the most suitable of these with reference to their seeding time.

Farmers who are seeding their hay crop now can use a combination of oats and peas to good advantage. The mixture is composed of 1½ bushels of oats and 1½ to 2 bushels of field peas. The varieties of peas most often used are the Scotch, Wisconsin Green, and Canada field pea. In seeding this combination, he points out that it is important that the soil is adapted to pea growing. Experiments at the College show that increased yields can be obtained through inoculation of the pea seed before planting.

The other hay crop to be used in case of necessity is the soybean. Again a division needs to be made according to the varieties adapted to various districts. The Manchou, Black

Eye-brow, Mid-west and Medium Early Green are the varieties which the farmers in the southern part of the State are planting.

The Ito San and Wisconsin Early Black varieties are the best to use through the central part of the State, and the Wisconsin Early Black for the northern part. The sand farmers of central Wisconsin find the soy bean crop most satisfactory for hay.

Soy beans are planted at corn planting time. They produce a good yield per acre of palatable hay, if they are inoculated and sown broadcast at the rate of 1¼ to 2 bushel per acre.

STOCK STUNG BY INSECTS

Cattle are more or less liable to the stings of bees, wasps, or hornets while grazing among clover, alfalfa, or other blossoms. The udder is a frequent point of attack because it is not so well protected by hair as other parts of the body, and, on account of its pendulous position, is more readily accessible to the aroused insect. The sting injects beneath the victim's skin an actively poisonous secretion which is highly irritating and which may eventually prove detrimental to the health and life of the skin. Insect stings, when inflicted in sufficient numbers, have been known to produce a severe, nervous depression, or even the death of the victim.

The injured area should be bathed in a 4 per cent solution of ammonia or a potassium permanganate solution. Internal stimulants may be administered in the form of fluid extract of nux vomica, one-half dram, three times daily.—Farmers' Bulletin 1422.

Soiling crops may be fed either in the pasture or in the barn. When feeding in the pasture is practiced, some waste results from tramping and fouling with manure. Feeding in the barn requires more labor but saves feed, and the cows will do better, if kept in the barn in the middle of the day and protected from the flies. Soiling crops are generally cut daily but may be kept over one day by piling in the shade. Soiling crops are usually fed once a day when scattered on pasture and twice per day when fed in barn.

Neverwed—Huggins was best man at your wedding was he not?

Muchwed—He was not. He was merely the luckiest.



PRINCE AAGGIE OF BERYLWOOD

Reported sold for \$110,000. California's grand champion show bull and sire of show stock. Behind him is the highest yearly backing known, his seven nearest dams average in yearly work 1,181.81 lb. butter.

He is the sire of our herd bull BERYLWOOD PRINCE AAGGIE CHICAGO who is siring splendid animals.

Our herd is ACCREDITED and we can supply your need of good cattle.

L. L. ALLIS

Rummerfield, Bradford Co., Pa.

A Healthy Territory!

On April 1, 1925,

89.2% of the herds in Allegany County, New York, were either Accredited or has passed one clean test. More than one third of the cattle and practically one-third of the herds are Accredited.

The following owners of pure-bred Holstein Accredited Herds live close to Cuba, New York, work their own farms and milk their own cows. They offer YOU cattle that will earn a profit for YOU and invite YOU to look over their herds.

Amsden Bros. Cuba
Roy Chamberlain Canadea
Glenn German Cuba
Glenn L. Warner Cuba
Mary F. Witter & Son ... Cuba

How Do You Like Her?



There are others like her in PINE RIDGE HERD which is headed by

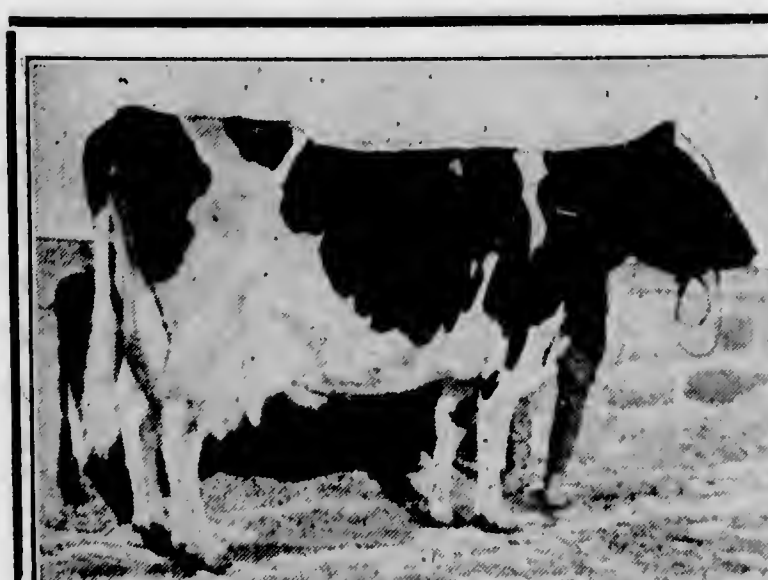
King Reliance Lockhart Veeman

whose dam produced 882.10 lb. butter in a year, 15,847.7 lb. milk—in the Dairyman's Division—two milkings a day.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision—last test CLEAN.

Dan E. Anderson

Norwich, N. Y.
R. D. 3



QUEEN LYONS WAYNE DE KOL
26.30 lb. butter, 542.9 lb. milk in 7 days; 105.90 lb. butter, 2326.8 lb. milk in 30 days.

In 8 months of C.T.A. work she produced 11,560 lb. milk. THAT'S OUR KIND.

Such cows are bred to KING ONYX PLEDGE ORMSBY whose three nearest dams average 977.66 lb. butter, and over 23,000 lb. milk in long time test, his dam's record being for only 305 days and as a junior four-year-old.

Let me price you something from our ACCREDITED Herd.

JOHN H. HOWARD
R. D. 5 Wyalusing, Pa.

Back of our Herdsire

King Pietje Aaggie Pontiac

are four direct descendant dams

	lb. milk	lb. butter
First	564.2	31.79
Second	542.4	25.31
Third	679.4	31.05
Fourth	659.2	34.32
Average	611.3	30.61

He is a real show bull. His offspring look good and ARE good. Let us supply YOUR NEEDS.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

ROBERT I. SPRINGER,

R. D. 1, Susquehanna Co., Factoryville, Pa.

RO-AN FARM OFFERS YOU CHOICE YOUNG SONS OF



ROYAL JOHANNA KORNDYKE

whose daughters are making splendid records in C. T. A. work. He was by Colantha Johanna Lad 8th and from a 24-lb. two-year-old that made 602.8 lb. milk in 7 days; her dam a 30-lb. cow.

Our cows are producers and choice individuals. Our herd is Accredited and has never housed a re-actor.

ROY W. CHAMBERLAIN
Allegany Co., Canadea, N. Y.

CLUB ACTIVITIES

ST. JOSEPH'S VALLEY CLUB

C. L. Reamer, was elected to succeed R. G. Mangus, as president of the St. Joseph Valley Holstein Breeders' Association at a meeting of that organization in the county agent's office, South Bend, Ind., on the evening of May 13th. H. A. Kring was elected vice-president and E. M. Benjamin was made secretary-treasurer.

The new directors of the organization chosen were: Howard N. Folk, Leo Van Hess, L. A. Brandes, E. M. Benjamin and R. G. Mangus.

DOUGLAS COUNTY CLUB REORGANIZED

George Scheckel of Alexandria, Minnesota was elected president at a reorganization of the Douglas County Holstein Breeders' Association. About forty were present and it is planned to hold a picnic in June and a Holstein show at the Douglas County Fair in August.

Besides Mr. Scheckel, other officers and directors elected were: John W. Lund, Alexandria, vice-president; Fred C. Mead, Alexandria, secretary; J. J. Wilkin, Brandon, treasurer; and Anton Eckberg, Brandon, Andres Hasleton, Alexandria, and Theodore Robbins, Corlos, members of the Board.

WALWORTH COUNTY CLUB

The annual meeting of the Walworth County Holstein Association was held the evening of May 15th, at the Court House, Elkhorn, Wis. Although the attendance was not large, considerable business was transacted.

There are about one hundred members of the National Association in Walworth County of which forty-four have joined the county club. The financial report showed there are nearly \$100 in the treasury at the present time.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Elmer Palmer, North Geneva; Secretary, Ben Bachhuber, Elkhorn; Treasurer, James Henderson, Elkhorn. A number of committees were elected or appointed and it was decided to hold the fall sale November 18th. This will be about a week before the state sale which this year is held November 24th in the judging pavilion.

WORLD WIDE DAIRY SITUATION

Official reports show five million pounds less butter in cold storage on May 1 than there was on the corresponding date last year and the amount, 3,700,000 lb. is three million pounds below the May first five year average. New butter is already going into storage but the increase is much lower than in 1924, so that there is a possibility that later reports will reveal considerable shortage as compared with last year. Since grass was available both butter and cheese production will run materially heavier than a year ago but influenced to some extent by favorable butter and cheese markets, condensed milk production is lower.

When it comes to prices, it may be said that they have held at levels which many of the trade neither anticipated nor expected could be maintained. There have been and still are differences of opinion as to whether existing levels are safe from the standpoint of storing risks. Butter prices continue to be about 5c higher than a year ago. Cheese prices are about 4c higher, and the tendency has actually been upward during most of May. Despite the sentiment which persists that prices are too high, the production outlook and the fairly good movement of current receipts at markets are factors which have prevented declines.

Diminishing but still considerable shipments especially of butter are now reaching the markets of Europe from the Southern Hemisphere while the surplus from the North are rapidly increasing. The output of Australia and New Zealand

are still important, although inferior stocks of Australian butter are slow of sale in competition with Siberian offerings. Russian butter export authorities are negotiating for business with expectations that the surplus for export during the coming season will be fully double that of last season.

Exceptionally good weather conditions prevailed in Denmark during April and pasturing started early. The market in Germany for Danish butter fell off during April due to increased domestic production.

Canada has increased her production, particularly in the western provinces. Consumption during the past year is estimated to have been 27.55 lb. per capita, or practically the same as in 1923. This left double the quantity for export.

Cheese production decreased by less than one per cent but net exports of cheese increased five per cent.

During the month of April over seventy million pounds butter were imported into the United Kingdom. This easily constitutes a record for any single month. Imports into Germany decreased from over eighteen million to a little over fifteen and a half million pounds due to seasonable increase of production. There are as yet fewer milk cows in Germany than before the war. The prewar figures were 18,474,000 while in 1924 there were, within the present borders 17,296,000.

During April the exports of butter from this country was 430,167 lb. and the imports 789,140 lb. The exports of powdered milk were 204,524 lb. while 3,757,124 lb. condensed milk and 9,489,949 lb. of evaporated milk was sent out of the country. Practically 1,400,000 lb. of condensed, evaporated and powdered milk were imported during April.

GERMANY MAY BUY AMERICAN HOLSTEINS

A possible market in Germany for American bred Holstein dairy sires of good milk producing ancestry is reported by William A. Schoenfield, Agricultural Commissioner representing the United States Department of Agriculture at Berlin.

There were 18,400,000 cows in Germany before the war but in 1924 there were only 17,200,000. This reduction in cows, coincident with an increased demand for dairy products, resulted in imports of 118,000,000 pounds of butter and 95,000,000 pounds of cheese in 1924 as compared with pre-war imports of 111,000,000 pounds of butter and 47,000,000 pounds of cheese. There has also been a considerable increase in imports of fresh and condensed milk.

The German dairy interests are endeavoring to make the increased demands for dairy products by restoring the dairy industry in that country and they are greatly interested in America and American Holsteins as a source of good breeding stock.

THE EFFECT OF PURE FOOD LAWS

Holland has been shipping large quantities of lard to the British markets but beginning June 1st all lard imported into Great Britain must bear a certificate of inspection satisfactory to the Ministry of Health under the pure food laws.

The United States certificate of inspection has been accepted by the Ministry of Health, but Holland has not yet been able to produce an acceptable certificate. Much Dutch lard contains inedible fat. Holland however, is expected to make every effort to bring its goods up to requirement and obtain a satisfactory certificate.

Acting Commercial Attache Mitchell, stationed at London, states the demand for American lard should improve materially. It is expected that this new ruling will have another effect as it will probably reduce the demand in Holland for American inedible fats used in lard manufacture.

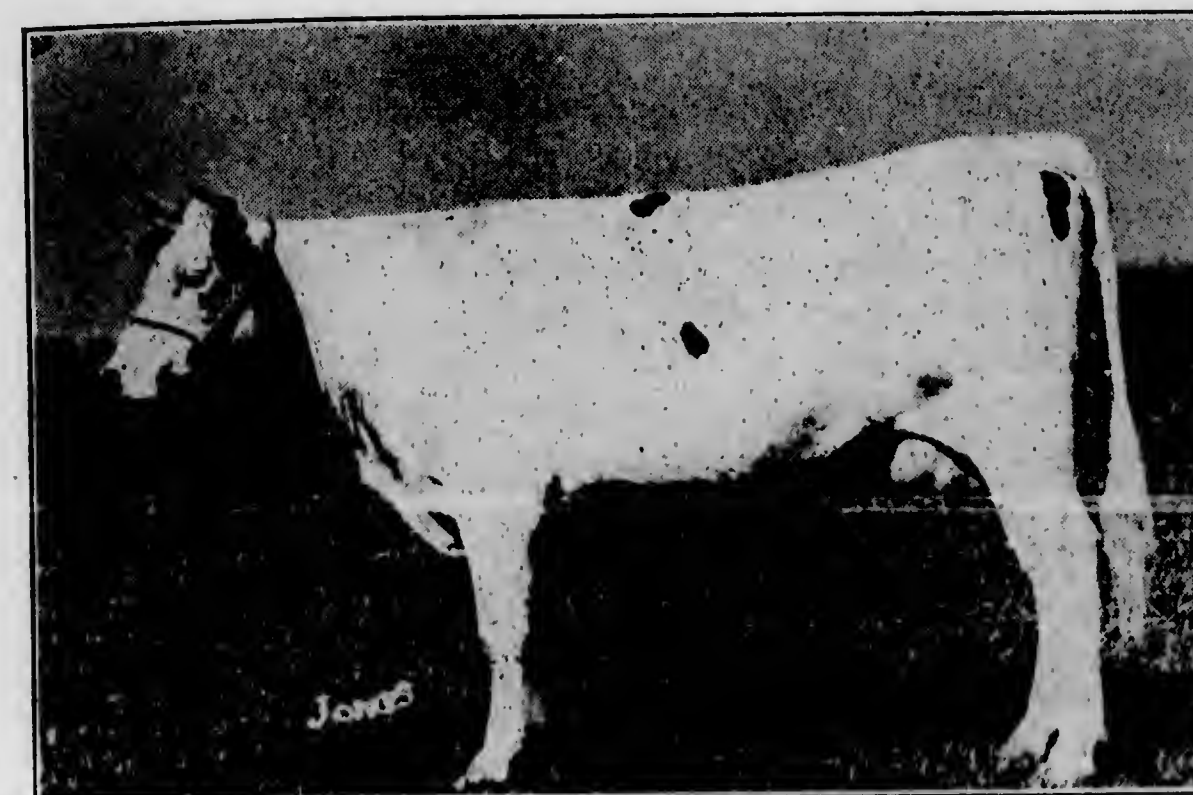
Dorcas—I suppose, in your campaign for the state senatorship, you'll go around kissing all the babies in your district.

Philipa—Nope. Old stuff. Babies can't vote. But the men can.

MRS. DWIGHT HAS NEW HERDSIRE

Mrs. Maud Dwight of South Otselic, New York, recently headed her herd with King Ona Aaggie Sunny Side. His sire was by King Ona and was from Aaggie Cornucopia Colantha, 747.2 lb. milk, 33.23 lb. butter in seven days, 25,986.1 lb. milk, 1,135.51 lb. butter in a year. The dam of the new herdsire is Aaggie Queen of Sunny Side. As a five-year-old she produced 33.94 lb. butter, 702.5 lb. milk in seven days; 1,119.40 lb. butter, 27,498.3 lb. milk in 365 days. As a three-year-old she is credited with 1,067.31 lb. butter, 25,384.8 lb. milk in a year. As a junior two-year-old she made a record of 871.70 lb. butter, 20,398.4 lb. milk. Her three records made in three successive lactation periods average 1,019.47 lb. butter, 24,427 lb. milk.

Both Aaggie Queen of Sunny Side and Aaggie Cornucopia Colantha are daughters of Aaggie Cornucopia Paul 2d, a wonderful cow with six daughters that in year work averaged



AAGGIE QUEEN OF SUNNY SIDE

33.94 lb. butter, 702.5 lb. milk in seven days; 1,119.40 lb. butter, 27,498.3 lb. milk in a year. Picture taken as a heifer. She is dam of King Ona Aaggie Sunny Side, now heading the Waldron Herd.

23,553.8 lb. milk, 1,006.33 lb. butter, a showing that is not equalled for either milk or butter by the daughters of any other cow. She is the only cow to have five daughters that have each made over 1,000 lb. butter in a year and the average of these five daughters is 25,366.1 lb. milk, 1,091.41 lb. butter.

The seven day records of the nine nearest dams of King Ona Aaggie Sunnyside average 31.64 lb. butter, 633.4 lb. milk. The record of his three nearest dams tested for a year, average over 1,200 lb. butter and practically 26,750 lb. milk. Mrs. Dwight has certainly got a bull backed by big records.

Mrs. Dwight has sold King Dixie Keyes, her great Canadian bred herdsire to Clyde Sherman of North Pitcher, N. Y.

LOGICAL AND SARCASTIC

At the meeting of the Wisconsin Chamber of Commerce the third week in May, a representative of the Institute of Oleomargarine Manufacturers introduced the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, Beef fat, pork fat, cotton seed oil, peanut oil, coconut oil, milk, salt and butter are wholesome and nutritious foodstuffs which are eaten in one form or another every day; and

"WHEREAS, The combination of one or more of these fats or oils with milk in limitation or semblance of butter is known as Oleomargarine; and

"WHEREAS, There are many poor people who are not able to buy a more expensive palatable spread for their bread than oleomargarine; and

"WHEREAS, There are about \$50,000,000 invested in this industry which produces about 250,000,000 pounds of oleomargarine per annum.

"Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America deprecates the passage of laws and the efforts to pass laws prohibiting the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, prohibiting the use of either one or more of the wholesome foodstuffs used in the manufacture of it, taxing it, and taxing merchants who buy and sell it."

The dairy interests were awake to the proposal and a number of organizations filed protest. The protest of The National Dairy Union read as follows:

"It is needless for me to say that the whole dairy industry of the United States will vigorously protest against the adoption of such a resolution by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

"For your consideration I would like to present the following companion resolution and ask your action on it:

"WHEREAS, Silver, copper, nickel and tin are substantial and useful metals used in one form or another every day; and

"WHEREAS, The combination of one or more of these metals in imitation or semblance of money is known as counterfeit; and

"WHEREAS, There are many poor people who are not able to secure a sufficient quantity of real money for their daily needs; and

"WHEREAS, There are many millions of dollars invested in the industry of mining and smelting these metals, producing an adequate supply for all needs;

"Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America deprecates the passage of laws and efforts to pass laws prohibiting the manufacture and use of counterfeit money made from these useful and valuable metals, prohibiting the use of either one or more of these metals in the manufacture of counterfeit money, taxing it, and taxing merchants who accept or disburse it."

"The dairy interests of the United States, representing an investment of not less than \$2,500,000 in dairy cattle, barns, lands, and farm equipment, and of \$315,800,000 in manufacturing capital employed (according to the Census of 1919) would take the same view of your affirmative action on the proposed Oleomargarine resolution that you would expect the banks and bankers to take should you adopt the above document.

"It also may interest you to know that the total capital employed in Oleomargarine production according to the 1919 Census was \$25,000,000 with but 42 plants, and 2,851 employees producing \$80,000,000 worth of products."

Former Secretary of Agriculture E. T. Meredith is one of the directors of the Chamber and he and Carl R. Grey of Omaha were leaders in pointing out that the Chamber should not discriminate against the dairy business with the result that when the resolution committee reported, the oleomargarine resolution was mentioned by name only and was referred to the Board of Directors with a recommendation that directors give this subject very careful study.

DEFINITIONS OF ADVERTISING

Telling others things you won't like them to know.

Speaking to the multitude instead of to a few individuals.

Duplicating your selling-talk in millions of places.

Telling a story in a day that would otherwise take a year.

Giving a national voice to the merit of your product.

Letting everybody know what only a few people know about your product.

Telling the world why you are proud of your goods.

Spreading the news of your product's merit.

Going to the public instead of waiting for them to come to you.

Making your business safe for success.

Sowing the seeds of ideas that grow into sales and goodwill.

Tens of thousands of salesmen in type.

A wholesale reminding to the public of what you have to offer.

Telling again and again the things that the public ought to know.

Recreating in the minds of the public the sales-ideas in your own mind.

Increasing the radius of your success by increasing the radius of your sales-appeal.

Telling the story in writing instead of in person.

A method of multiplied telling of facts that is the most economical.

A means of making personal effort more productive.



SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER,
Chambersburg, Penna.

Twenty Head of Registered Holsteins

soon due to freshen. Heavy Milkers. Heifer and bull calves from 2 to 12 months old. Priced for Quick Sale.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

J. R. FROST
Munnsville, New York

Livingston County Holstein Association

**REGISTERED
HOLSTEIN CATTLE**

One, or a Carload. Whole County on the Accredited T. B. List

F. J. Fishbeck, Sec., Howell, Mich.

FREE CATALOG

New 16 page catalog just off the press—full information about pedigrees, sale management, and all kinds of Breeders' Supplies and Remedies. Prices on all kinds of Printing.

Just a card will bring your copy at once. **BACKUS PEDIGREE CO.**
Box E-1 Mexico, N. Y.

Baled Shavings

**THE BEDDING FOR
BEST COWS**

Write for Delivered Price in Car Lots
Oscar Smith & Son, Albany, N. Y.

WANTED FROM CLEAN HERDS

Open Heifers and Heifer Calves from A. R. O. Dams. Give Pedigree and lowest cash delivered price with first letter.

FAIR VIEW FARMS, Inc.
SCOTTSVILLE, VA.

**REGISTERED HOLSTEIN
BULLS.**—Two months to two years. Sire over 1,000 lb. Prices and terms best ever. **W. A. BEACH, Mankato, Minn.**

Johnnie was gazing at his one-year-old brother, who lay squealing and yelling in his cot.

"Has he come from heaven?" inquired Johnnie.

"Yes, dear."

"No wonder they put him out."

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

June 12—Barrington Ill., Hartwood Farms Dispersal.
June 22—Mentor, Ohio, Pinery Farms Annual Sale.
Sept. 23—Montrose, Pa., Fourth Annual Susquehanna County Breeders' Sale.
Oct. 10—St. Cloud, Minn., R. L. Olson Dispersal.
Oct. 15—New Douglas, Ill., Southern Illinois Holstein Breeders' Sale.
Oct. 22—Howell, Mich., Howell Sale Company's Twelfth Annual Sale.
Oct. 27-28—Earlville, N. Y., Earlville Fall Sale, R. Austin Backus, Mgr.
Nov. 10-11—Waukesha, Wis., Waukesha Holstein Breeders' Sale.
Nov. 11-12—Hornell, N. Y., Allegany-Steuben Holstein Breeders' Club Sale.
Nov. 12—Watertown, Wis., Watertown Holstein Sale.
Nov. 13—Lake Mills, Wis., Lake Mills Breeders' Sale.
Nov. 24—Madison, Wis., Wisconsin Holstein Breeders' Sale.

THE FREDERICK COUNTY BREEDERS' SALE

On May 21 at the Fair Grounds, Frederick, Md., was held a consignment sale under the auspices of the Frederick County Holstein-Friesian Association. The sale was managed by County Agent P. W. Chichester of Frederick, County Agent W. C. Snarr of Montgomery County and J. Homer Remsberg, secretary of the Association. The cattle were of extra good quality, apparently the sale committee had made careful selections. All the animals were from tested herds, a number of which were accredited. The auctioneer was Col. E. T. Mercer of Mt. Airy, Md., and the pedigrees were explained by N. W. Petersen, superintendent of Mountain View Farm, Germantown, Md.

In all thirty animals were sold for \$5,410, an average of \$180.33. Four bulls under six months old averaged \$207.50; nine mature cows averaged \$269; fifteen females over two years old averaged \$229.32; and ten under two years old averaged \$113.

The highest price was \$430 which Albert L. Luttgerding & Son of Randalstown paid for Crescent Beauty Burke Pontiac, a very handsome show cow, consigned by Chas. Wertheimer. She had a 27 lb. official record and a C. T. A. record of 13,000 lb. milk, 614 lb. butter. Mr. Wertheimer consigned a bull calf from a granddaughter of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th sired by Rolo Pontiac Fayne, son of the world champion, Rolo Mercena De Kol. The Luttgerdings paid \$350 for him.

J. B. Diamond, Jr., consigned two cows which were struck off, one to H. C. Rodger of Hamilton, Va., for \$355 and the other to J. R. Brown & Son of Gapland, Md., for \$325. Both had good C. T. A. records and were very nice animals.

J. V. Rogers of Vineland Farms, Frederick, Md., paid \$200 for the yearling heifer Spring Syke Beauty Korndyke, consigned by the Springfield State Hospital. This very handsome heifer won first prize in her class at the fair held on the same grounds last fall.

Other purchasers were: M. D. Coblenz, J. Homer Remsberg, Middletown; H. Clyde Cullison, Upperco; Thos. F. DeGrange, Mt. Airy; Harry Davis, Monrovia; Frank Doll, H. C. Swomley, Chas. Wertheimer, Frederick; Geo. Droneburg, Milton Nash, Union Bridge; E. M. King, Germantown; A. F. Lambert, New Windsor; A. H. Myers, Thurmont; L. C. Powell, Woodsboro; E. K. Walrath, Ellicott City; R. S. Young, Buck Lodge.



OUR ACCREDITED DAIRY

Study the Size and Type of these cows, note the producing capacity they show, then remember that they are bred to

TRAVERSE ECHO SYLVIA KING

whose dam produced 33.27 lb. butter, 736.4 lb. milk in 7 days and has two daughters each over 32 lb.

We have the kind YOU want and they're accredited, too.

W. B. KENNEDY & SON,
BRADFORD COUNTY, WYALUSING, PA.

THE NORTHFIELD SALE

An average of \$150 per head was realized for sixty-five purebred Holsteins included in the C. E. Ovestrud dispersal and the Northfield Community sale held April 22 at the Northfield Fair Grounds.

Carleton Nona Piebe Segis, a three-year-old granddaughter of Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King was sold to C. E. Griffith of Big Cabin, Okla., for \$500. She was consigned by Carleton College and has a seven-day record of 29.43 lb. butter. She is now on semi-official test.

Fayne Star Pauline Heilo was struck off for \$450 to Mr. Griffith as was Fayne Star Pauline for \$460.

B. F. Nelson Farms paid \$450 for Valley View Dean of the Ormsbys and \$300 for Valley View Countess Beets Walker.

The auctioneers were Mack, Hanson and Larkin with Moline as pedigree man.

RHODA BUYS TOP BULL

The top price, \$260, at the sale held on the Northeastern Wisconsin Fair Grounds, De Pere, Wis., May 11, was realized for Crescent Calamo King, just a year old, consigned by Joseph Hoskens of Rockland, Wis. W. H. S. Rhoda of Watertown was the purchaser.

The top price for a female was \$185 which Wm. Gilson paid for Lizzie Johanna Flanders De Kol, consigned by T. R. McGrath.

Twenty cows and heifers averaged \$133 although a number of them young things went for very reasonable prices. The auctioneer was R. E. Haeger of Algonquin, Ill. The fifty head brought \$5,150, an average of \$103. Four bulls averaged \$177.50.

GOOD ATTENDANCE

There were fifty-five purebred Holsteins sold at the Klagos barn Reedsburg, Wis., on April 30. The sale was well attended. The fifty-five animals brought \$5,587.50, an average of \$101.50. The auctioneers were Krause and McCarthy and N. T. Gill was secretary.

CORRECTION, OR RATHER OMISSION

In our May 22 issue on page 330, we reported the sale of King Hengerveld Segis Finderne, the sire that has been at the head of the good herd owned by John W. Myers, of Colfax, Wisconsin, to John Farmer, of the same town. In our report we said that Colantha Hengerveld De Kol 3d, as a junior four-year-old made a seven-day official record of 20.13 lb. butter, 399.3 lb. milk. She did make this record but as a nine-year-old she increased this to 26.69 lb. butter, 525 lb. milk in a week. We regret overlooking this second record and cheerfully make the correction at this time.

King Hengerveld Segis Finderne was sired by Finderne Netherland Korndyke whose dam, Finderne Pontiac Netherland is a daughter of Gordon Glen Pontiac and has a seven-day record of 627.5 lb. milk, 31.05 lb. butter in seven days.

GEORGE SELLS AGAIN

Additional purebred sales are reported by A. B. George, of Carland, Michigan. These are besides the ones reported in our May 22 issue.

Two fine heifer calves went to Mr. Gilles, of Elsie, Michigan, while Albert Latz, of the same town purchased Lady Abbekerk Inka Scott, a daughter of Mercena Abbekerk Scott and Odelia Inka Scott. Mercena Abbekerk Scott was from a daughter of Sir Inka Zelle and was sired by Mercena Abbekerk Pietertje while Odelia Inka Scott is a daughter of Sir Houwtje Alene.

To replace Netherland Korndyke Walker Prince, Mr. George has purchased from J. B. Hurst and B. S. Watson, of Owosso, Michigan, a very fine young bull, Baron Maryland Colantha De Kol, No. 441209. In future issues we hope to tell more about this well bred young herd-sire.

The word "money" originated in Rome, where coin was minted in the temple of Moneta.

"How could you class a telephone girl? Is her's a business or a profession?"
"Neither. It's a calling."

HAMMOND'S "CATTLE COMFORT"



"CATTLE COMFORT"

Sold by Merchants and Seed Dealers
HAMMOND'S PAINT AND SLUG SHOT WORKS, Beacon, New York

The application of **CATTLE COMFORT** will relieve Cows, Mules, Horses, Dogs and Fowls from the noxious effects of Horn Flies, Gnats and Mosquitoes, and is healing to any sore. Applied to the perches in the henery it prevents the spread of lice; put on the heads of fowls it destroys head lice; applied to mangy dogs it affords relief and effects a cure.

Directions—**CATTLE COMFORT** may be diluted half and half with kerosene as a matter of economy. Rub lightly over exposed parts, as mentioned hereon, with a cloth, sponge or atomizer.



ON THE HILLS

of Tioga County have been raised some of the best Holsteins that ever came from New York State—big healthy cows that yield large quantities of rich testing milk.

The following breeders of healthy Holsteins whose establishments are located near Owego and within easy driving distance of Elmira, Ithaca, Binghamton or Waverly can supply you with good cattle and invite inspection of their herds.

Roy J. Sabin.....Spencer
C. F. Gridley.....Candor
C. F. Giles.....Apalachin



SPRING FARM PONTIAC MAID 2D

Butter 7 days 35.66; Milk 800.0
Butter 30 days 140.89; Milk 3,339.2
Butter 207 days 918.16; Milk 20,532.6

is the dam and CREATOR is the sire of my splendidly bred junior herd bull KING ORMSBY PONTIAC CREATOR.

His dam and sire's dam have 7 day records that average 796 lb. milk, 36.94 lb. butter. Let me send you pedigrees of some nice young bulls from big producing dams.

DAVID FALCONER
Scottsville, Mich.
This herd has always been T. B. free.

Silverwood Stock Farm

is the home of a producing herd. Our cows have made splendid records in C. T. A. work, up to 16,000 lb. milk in a year.

They are bred to the great sire, **KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE** or to **DUTCHLAND KONIGEN CREAMELLE BOY** a son of King Segis Pontiac Konigen and Dutchland Creamelle Colantha Vale, 881.21 lb. butter, 21,701.5 lb. milk in a year—her dam 29,591.4 lb. milk.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

H. S. BROWN & SONS,
Susquehanna Co.
Thompson, Pa.

Cow Testing Association Reports

TESTING IN ARIZONA

A purebred Holstein owned by Broussais Coman, of Phoenix, Arizona, was high cow in the Maricopa County Testing Association for the month of April by the production of 124.6 lb. fat. There were 850 cows tested and their average production was 28 lb. fat, the average test being 3.43%.

Blossom in the herd of V. L. Wildermuth; Min in the herd of Mr. Coman and No. 7 in the herd of A. C. Sanborn, are second, third and fourth with fat production of 83.1, 70.9 and 70.3 lb. respectively.

For the month of March, Clara III in the herd of W. M. Painter and Son was first with a fat production of 84.5 lb. while Blossom in the herd of Mr. Wildermuth; Min, in the herd of Mr. Coman and Madeline, in the herd of W. F. Damon, were second, third and fourth, with a fat production of 81.7, 79.7 and 71.3 lb. respectively.

The reader will note that Blossom and Min are second and third for both March and April. The fat production of Pietje is the highest record made in one month in the history of the association.

A Jersey herd averaged 41.5 lb. fat with the Holstein herd of Mr. Coman and the mixed herd of A. B. Davies second and third with average productions of 38.5 lb. and 39.1 lb. fat respectively.

ASSOCIATION COMPLETES SIXTH YEAR

The Allentown-Kohlsville C. T. A. completed its sixth consecutive testing year with the following results:

Out of 223 entries starting April 1, 1924, 181 finished the year, with reg-

istered Holsteins over 43% of this total. During the year the sale of breeding stock included 37 cows, 14 heifers, 10 heifer calves and 22 bull calves; there were 18 sacrificed through accident or sterility, 11 lost through the T. B. test and 4 died. Members bought only fourteen head.

This is the second highest fat average in the history of the association, the average being 352.52 lb., which, although less than the standard hoped for is the highest fat average of the 165 associations active in Wisconsin during the past year.

The high herd, owned by George E. Schmidt averaged 15,779 lb. milk testing 3.38% or 533.87 lb. fat. This was the highest herd last year and increased their showing by 81 lb. The second herd was owned by Adam Kohl and averaged 437.13 lb.

A Schmidt cow was high with 596.1 lb. fat, 18,499 lb. milk and another member of this herd was third with 521.6 lb. A cow owned by Paul Moritz was second with 571.9 lb.

V. M. Anderson is tester for this association with Wm. Pamperin secretary. They report that three sires are credited with at least 50% of the total number of entries during the year. These sires are Cedar Lawn Canary Paul 6th, Admiral Walker Johanna, and Cloverlawn Johanna Piebe 22d, the first one owned by the Pamperin-Mayer bull association and the last two formerly owned by Andrew Endlich.

MAGNIFICENT HOLSTEIN BULL, four months old. Seventy-five dollars. Two yearling heifers for \$150. Accredited herd. MRS. I. T. SHADE, Harris Station, Ohio.

BREMER COUNTY SCORES AGAIN

For the third time in as many years, Bremer County cows broke Iowa state records, the report of the Bremer No. 1 Cow Testing Association fiscal year shows. The high cow is the purebred Holstein, Aaggie Segis Boon De Kol, owned by F. A. Chester & Sons, of Plainfield, Ia. She is credited with 14,155 lb. milk, 557 lb. fat. The Chester herd consists of twelve purebred and grade Holsteins and their average was 11,814 lb. milk, 418.8 lb. fat but they are beaten for first place by the purebred and grade Holstein herd of F. H. Schmadeke whose ten cows averaged 12,336 lb. milk, 438.7 lb. fat. Holstein herds were third, fourth and fifth.

The champion, Aaggie Segis Boon De Kol, is a seven-year-old and she made her record in eleven months. The value of her product was \$235.65, the cost of feed \$86.58 and the profit \$149.07.

For ten months this cow exceeded 40 lb. fat. During the three years of the association, Aaggie has produced 1,528 lb. fat, 39,852 lb. milk. She is exceeded, however, by two purebred Holsteins owned by Wylam & Son, of Plainfield, Ida Mercedes Walker Segis Girl being credited with 1,861 lb. butterfat, 51,384 lb. milk during the three years while Barbeta Pet has to her credit 1,585 lb. fat, 42,783 lb. milk.

HAD THREE BEST

Al Simpkins, of Minot, N. D., had the three high milk producing cows in the Ward County Association during April. Betty, a purebred Holstein produced 1,686 lb., Gordon Heifer produced 1,590 and Snowball is credited with 1,494 lb.

BAST FIRST AND BAST SECOND

Twenty-five herds containing 270 cows finished the year in the Rockfield, Wis., Testing Association. Thirty-three finished with a production of 365 lb. butterfat.

The ten purebred Holsteins owned by Paul J. Bast, of Rockfield, carried off high herd honors by producing an average of 10,759 lb. milk, 382.4 lb. fat. The value of their product was \$243.46; the cost of feed was \$102.83 leaving a profit of \$140.63.

The nineteen purebred and grade Holsteins belonging to Mrs. Christ Bast, Sr., was second with an average production of 10,785 lb. milk, 378.6 lb. fat. Mrs. Bast owned thirteen cows that produced more than 365 lb. fat during the year.

High individual was a purebred in Mrs. Bast's herd. She is credited with 13,043 lb. milk, 485 lb. fat, average test 3.72%. The value of the product of this cow was \$307.13, cost of her feed, \$125.45, leaving a profit over feed cost of \$181.68.

The low herd in the association produced an average of 5,402 lb. milk, 190 lb. lb. fat. Value of their product was \$101.22, cost of feed, \$64.54, value above cost of feed, \$36.72. The difference in profit per cow between the high herd and low herd is \$103.91.

WISCONSIN COW TESTING

Adolph Feifarek owned the high herd for April in the Oconto Testing Association, their average being 1,559 lb. milk, 48.5 lb. butterfat. The high cow was owned by Chas. De Pouw, of Oconto, she being credited with 1,689 lb. milk, 67.6 lb. fat.

Nine of the 28 herds tested in the La Grange Association exceeded 30 lb. butterfat average during the month. Of the 507 cows tested, fifty-one produced better than 40 lb. fat. The leading herd consisted of seventeen grade Holsteins owned by George Andorfer, their average being 1,014 lb. milk, 36 lb. fat. A member of

this herd produced 1,947 lb. milk, 74 lb. fat, thereby leading for individual production.

The high herd in Denmark Association belonged to Henry M. Larson, of Denmark, his six registered and grade Holsteins being credited with an average of 1,169 lb. milk, 41.8 lb. fat. These cows were milked twice daily. The high herd on three times a day milking was owned by Ed. J. Johnson, also of Denmark, their average being 1,235 lb. milk, 40.7 lb. for nineteen grade Holsteins.

Maita, a grade Holstein owned by Fred Rasmussen, Denmark, led for individual production with 1,539 lb. milk, 61.6 lb. fat.

L. J. Saxton owned the high herd and high individual enrolled in the Mindoro Association during April. His Holstein herd averaged 1,023 lb. milk, 39.3 lb. fat, while the high cow produced 1,651 lb. lb. milk, 62.7 lb. fat, reports Manley Hendrickson, Tester.

Three hundred and twenty-seven cows were tested during April in the Rockfield Association. Thirty-six of these exceeded forty pound fat.

High herd honors goes to Mrs. Christ Bast, Sr., her fourteen purebred and grade Holsteins averaging 1,384 lb. milk, 46.5 lb. fat. Nine grade Holsteins owned by Henry Heidtke were second with an average of 1,086 lb. milk, 40.6 lb. fat.

Mrs. Bast owned the high cow, a grade Holstein, with a production of 2,022 lb., 72.8 lb. fat. Mrs. Bast had ten 40 lb. cows.

There were 460 cows tested in the Racine County Association during April. Of these 87 exceeded the 40 lb. mark. Mitchel Pontiac Bess, a registered Holstein, owned by Wm. H. Tamm, was the leader, she being credited with 1,789 lb. milk, 66.9 lb. fat. In the W. S. Goodland herd, a registered Holstein produced 61.5

lb. fat in twenty days and another 64.6 lb. fat in twenty-four days.

The annual reorganization meeting was held at Union Grove and the following officers were elected: Carl Bjerregaard, president; Clinton Skewes, vice-president; Ray S. Kamper, secretary; and Hans P. Olson and J. M. Christensen, directors.

Nineteen black and whites owned by Casper Klunke averaged 1,215 lb. milk, 47.2 lb. fat in the West Bend Testing Association. A member of this herd led the 434 cows tested by producing 1,986 lb. milk, 81.4 lb. fat.

Fifty-seven cows in this association exceeded 40 lb. fat in April.

IN LINN COUNTY, IOWA

The high cow of the Linn County testing association No. 1 for April is a purebred Holstein owned by Hillcrest Dairy of Marion, Iowa. She is credited with 74.3 lb. fat, her 1,666 lb. milk testing 4.4%. Smith Brothers of Whittier, Iowa, again had the high herd. Their nine Holsteins averaged 43.3 lb.

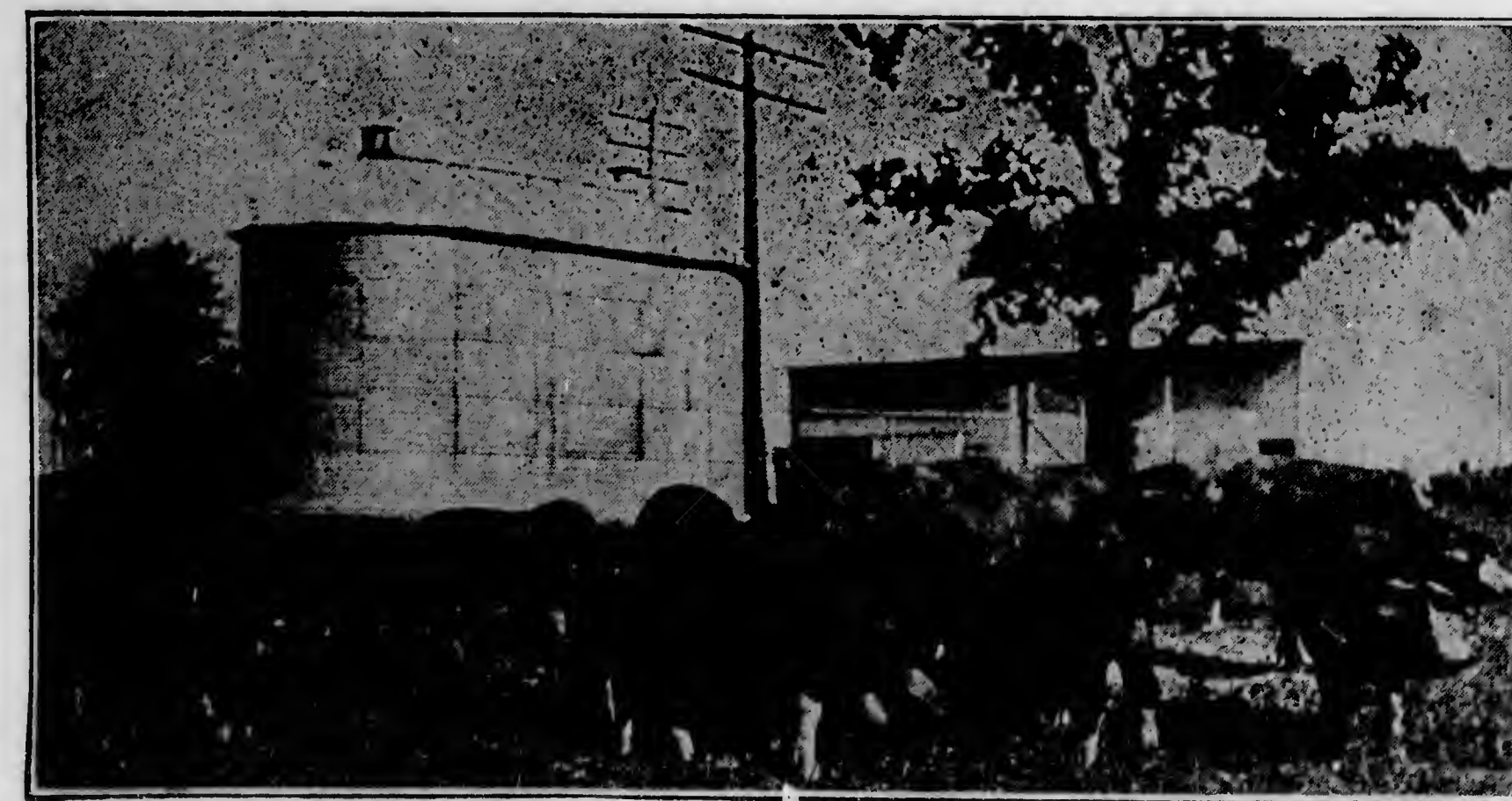
There are 26 herds in the association, 24 of which received silage. Four owners are starting sweet clover pastures and there is a general movement toward growing more legumes. Prices of feed are somewhat lower and butterfat relatively higher than they were a year ago.

VETERINARIAN BUYS HERD

Dr. C. J. Hoyt a veterinarian of Walden, New York has purchased the herd of sixty Holstein cattle formerly owned by Mrs. Marion Borden Halliday and leased the Borden Home Farm No. 2 at Walkkill. Dr. Hoyt intends to produce certified milk but will not discontinue his veterinary practice.

Lady.—"Horrors. I've never heard such swearing since the day I was born!"
Tough Kid.—"Why, lady, did they cuss much when you wuz born?"

A Co-operative Poland China Swine Journal, Owned by the Breeders; Upward of 400 Poland China Breeders now own this Swine and Farm Journal devoted to the interest of pure bred stock. Every Breeder of Poland China Hogs Should become a member of this Co-operative Journal.



THE POLAND CHINA ADVERTISER, : : : Bluffton, Ohio

Full Information Free--Write Today for Sample Copy.

This Journal keeps you posted on the care and feeding of the hog. Much valuable information, worth many times your investment.

COMBINE THE COW and SOW as the real MORTGAGE lifter.

Advertising rates on economy basis. Don't miss a single copy of this interesting Journal.

Subscription 1 year, 50c; 3 years, \$1.

MANY BELIEVE



KEYSTONE BEAUTY PLUM JOHANNA was the greatest dairy cow ever raised in the Keystone State.

Her splendid type, her marvelous records and the producing capacity of her descendants are reasons for this widely held belief. In this Accredited Herd there are a number of her descendants. They are bred to

KING ORMSBY ENDERCAMP he by King of the Ormsbys from a 904 lb. record daughter of King Segis. Let us sell you choice young stock.

E. R. GELATT & SON
Thompson, Pa. R. D. 1.

For Sale!

Purebred
Holstein-Friesian
Heifer Calves

by a son of

King of the
Johanna Lads

from a 30-lb. dam.

Come or write

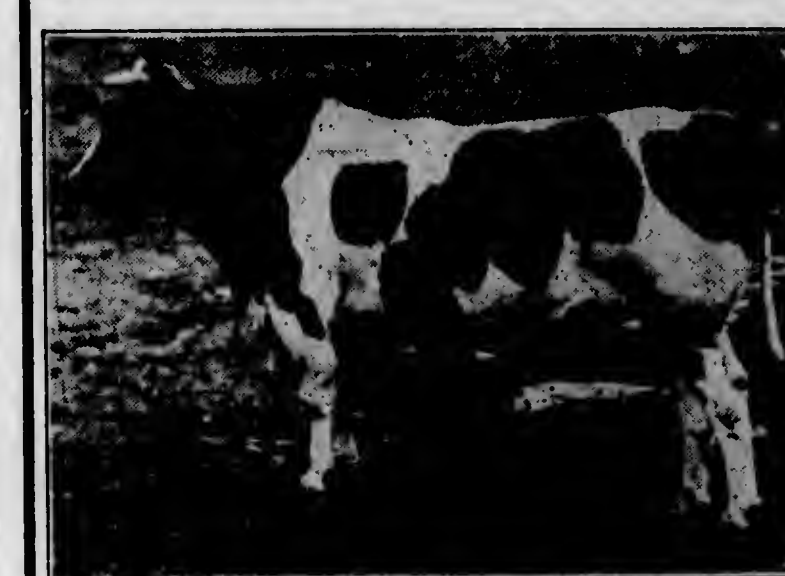
E. B. BENNETT OF DREW BROS.,

THE OLD HOME FARM

Allamuchy, New Jersey

Herd under State and Federal

Supervision.



KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA
PIETJE

is acknowledged to be the greatest sire ever in Northern Pennsylvania.

His daughters and granddaughters in this herd will please any critical judge.

Get your Holsteins from an ACCREDITED herd that has passed four clean tests.

CECIL L. A. RESSEGUIE
Ideal Farm Kingsley, Pa.

Come to Chenango County for Good Holsteins!

Chenango is one of the four leading counties of New York State for number of Registered Holstein-Friesians. Every owner is a practical Breeder and Dairyman, and each herd here listed is under State and Federal Supervision and is periodically Tuberculin Tested. These herds are within a short distance of Sherburne and Norwich. Good Roads and splendid railroad facilities.

Dan E. Anderson . . . Norwich
Menzo A. Brooker
South New Berlin
Mrs. Maud Dwight
South Otselic



Cows in this Herd have produced more than 12,000 lb. milk in a year in C. T. A. work and make a good profit above feed cost.

We can show you a whole lot of first prize and championship ribbons won at local fairs.

This Herd is Accredited—has never housed a reactor.

Will price anything in the herd.

A. R. BUSH
Montrose, Pennsylvania.

Spring Brook Herd

is composed of animals that win prize ribbons. At its head is the great bull

CORNUCOPIA FINDERNE PRIDE

His sire was by Pontiac Korn-dyke from a 33-lb. cow.

His dam made 31.11 lb. butter 685.5 lb. milk in a week and was from the same dam as Finderne Pride Johanna Rue, 1,470.59 lb. butter in a year.

The average test of this herd runs from 3.5% to 4.2%.

C. F. Giles
Apalachin New York

HOLSTEIN HERDS ARE PRODUCERS

A herd of registered and grade Holsteins owned by C. Van Asten led the Rudolph, Wisconsin, testing association for its fourth year by averaging 11,808 lb. milk, 390.3 lb. fat. Buttercup, a member of this herd, was champion cow for the year with a production record of 16,489 lb. milk, 532.1 lb. butterfat. Charles Imig's registered Holsteins averaged 10,555 lb. milk, 367.5 lb. fat, Joe V. D. Loop's registered and grade Holsteins averaged 10,244 lb. milk, 337.4 lb. fat and William Piltz's registered Holsteins averaged 10,008 lb. milk, 330.9 lb. fat.

HOLSTEINS TAKE ALL HONORS IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Ivo V. Otto, of Boiling Springs, Pa., owns the three highest producers in the Cumberland County testing association for the month ending May 15, reports tester A. A. Raudabaugh. Patty is credited with 2,262 lb. milk, 95 lb. fat, Dot with 2,064 lb. milk, 76 lb. fat and Dolly with 2,094 lb. milk, 73.3 lb. fat. An Otto cow, Margaret, was in fifth position with 2,016 lb. milk, 70.6 lb. fat. All ten of the leading producers are purebred Holsteins. The one in fourth position is owned by A. N. Lehman with 70.9 lb. fat. J. H. Lear owns one with 66 lb., Paul C. Gible has one with 61.1 lb. and another with 60.2. George L. Snyder is the owner of one with 60.5 lb. while a cow in W. W. Pepper's herd has 59.8 lb. to her credit. These ten cows average 69.3 lb. fat, 1,809 lb. milk with an average test of 3.83%.

The herd of George L. Snyder averaged 1,715 lb. milk, 54.8 lb. fat but it contained only five cows. The Otto herd consists of twenty-one purebred Holsteins and averaged 1,348 lb. milk, 48 lb. fat, beating out for second place eight cows owned by Paul Gible that averaged 1,345 lb. milk, 47.7 lb. fat. The Pepper herd averaged 42 lb. and J. H. Lear's herd of thirteen cows averaged 1,130 lb. milk 41 lb. fat. Raymond Shugart's seven cows averaged 40.8 lb. and nine cows owned by A. N. Lehman averaged exactly 40 lb.

In all 246 cows were tested in 26 herds. Of this number 68 exceeded 40 lb. fat, 33 are credited with 50 lb. or more, 63 produced 1,200 lb. or more of milk.

Mr. Raudabaugh adds to the value of his report by a little news and also by commenting on the work in the association. J. W. Raudabaugh of Carlisle, Penna. Route 7, has headed his herd with a son of Edgemere Refina Segis, a big producer of the Otto herd that has a record made in the Dairyman's Class of 12,000 lb. milk with an average test of 4%. The sire of this young bull is Lothian De Kol Korndyke, the bull that now is in service in the State College herd, the splendid work of his daughters and the individuality of himself and his offspring being the reasons.

A. N. Lehman of Carlisle, Route 2, has headed his herd with a bull bred in the Fred C. Lehman herd. This bull was from Dutch Corner Fayne Walker 103.4

lb. milk in a day, 29.71 lb. butter, 656.5 lb. milk in seven days, 7,400 in one hundred days and 16,250.4 lb. milk in three hundred days. Her sire was Governor Walker Lyons and Betta Walker and her dam was a daughter of Segis Lyons and was from a daughter of Segis Fayne Hengerveld. Mr. Raudabaugh reports:

"All members are making an effort to provide an abundance of pasture as well as silage and leguminous hays for winter feeding. This association is within three months of finishing another year's work and a number of the herds are showing very plainly at this time the result of the owner's cooperation in C. T. A. work. A number of such cases show up very conspicuously among the smaller herds enrolled a year ago."

"Everything is going nicely and we are looking forth to conference time in June when we have our annual get together at State College."

A PROFITABLE HERD

Ten Holstein cows owned by H. E. Wheeler, of Marshalltown, Ia., produced 125,542 lb. milk, 4,245.6 lb. butterfat at a cost of \$866.52 for feed. The milk sold for \$2,668.96 so that the ten cows made for their owner \$1,802.44 above the cost of feed. It cost 69 cents to produce 100 lb. milk and 20 cents to produce one pound of butterfat showing that the cows returned \$2.08 for each dollar spent for feed.

The best cow in the herd, a purebred Holstein, produced for her owner \$220.18 more than what was paid for her feed, reports Harry Haling, tester for the Marshall-Grundy Testing Association.

GRADES AND PUREBREDS

There were 426 cows tested during April in the Clintonville-Bear Creek Association. Of these 62 produced 40 lb. or more butterfat.

Fred Bruss, Clintonville, Ind., owned the high cow, a seven-year-old grade Holstein, with 1,920 lb. milk, 71 lb. butterfat to her credit. Ernest Thoma owned the animal in second place, his ten-year-old grade Holstein producing 1,483 lb. milk, 62.2 lb. butterfat.

Eight Holsteins, seven purebreds and one grade, carried off herd honors, by averaging 1,341 lb. milk, 46.2 lb. butterfat on three times a day milking.

IN A JERSEY COUNTRY

A total of 603 cows were tested in the Lewis County, Ore., Testing Association during April, the average production being 1,047 lb. milk, 37.9 lb. fat. Their average for April, 1924, was 931 lb. milk, 33.6 lb. fat.

Daisy, a grade Holstein, was high for the month with 2,583 lb. milk, 84.2 lb. fat to her credit.

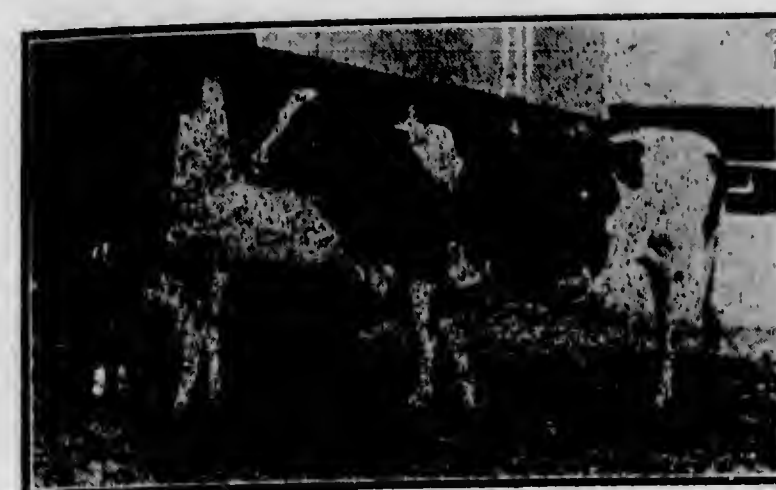
The boss was dictating to the new, pretty and sophisticated stenographer. Suddenly he stopped.

"Am I too fast for you?" he asked anxiously.

She considered him and then replied. "Oh, no, indeed, but you're a trifle old."

TUTS AGAIN FIRST

Tuts, the noted purebred Holstein cow owned by Mast Stoltzfus, of Morgantown, Pa., led the Goodville Cow Testing Association for the year ending May 15, 1925 by the production of 623.9 lb. butterfat and 16,141 lb. milk. Ethel, a stable mate, was second for fat with 573.2 lb.



"TUTS"
Again leader of the Goodville C. T. A. She is owned by Mast Stoltzfus, Morgantown, Pa.

fat and first for milk with 16,578 lb. Both cows are seven years old as is Zuba, purebred Holstein owned by Ira M. Eby. Zuba stands third with 515.5 lb. fat, 13,559 lb. milk. A grade Holstein is fourth

Owners Name	Ave. No. Cows
1. Mast Stoltzfus	21.58
2. Ira M. Eby	16.50
3. Jason M. Eby	12.33
4. Aaron H. Metzler	10.75
5. H. K. Martin	15.75
6. B. L. Blank	12.00
7. Geo. G. Sauder	11.42

MONTOUR VALLEY TESTING NEWS

L. H. Stark, tester of the Montour Valley association reports that during April, 373 cows in 25 herds were tested, 13 produced over 50 lb. fat, 68 over 40 lb. and 49 exceeded 1,200 lb. milk.

The leader for both milk and butter is May, a senior four-year-old registered Holstein owned by A. B. Craig of Sewickley, Pa. May is credited with 78.19 lb. fat, 2,172 lb. milk. A purebred Holstein, Canary, owned by Dr. G. W. Ely is second for both milk and fat, her milk total being 1,950 lb. and her fat 70.20. Registered Holsteins owned by L. J. Stewart and Son and Glass Brothers are fourth and fifth, a cross-bred cow being third.

The leading herd for milk consists of 15 grade and 2 registered Holsteins. It is owned by H. E. Cleland and averaged 34.34 lb. fat. C. W. Scott owner of six grade and four registered Holsteins is second for fat with 33.97 lb. and the Ely herd consisting of seven purebred and two grade Holsteins is third for fat with 33.93 lb. and first for milk with 1020.

Some good records have been made in this association. A grade Holstein owned by H. E. Cleland freshened September 25, 1924, and in seven months and five days has produced 8,684 lb. milk, 329.85 lb. fat. Susie, a registered Holstein three-year-old heifer owned by the Allegheny County Home, freshened on the same date and in the same length of time has produced 9,331 lb. milk, 342.23 lb. fat.

with 500.9 lb. fat, Tilda, of the Stoltzfus herd is fifth with 477.2 lb. fat, 13,007 lb. milk. Jessie, a purebred Holstein owned by Ira M. Eby is sixth with 441.1 lb. fat, grade Holsteins occupy the next two places then comes a purebred with 412.8 lb. fat. She is owned by Jason M. Eby, who owns the two grades in front of her. Another grade is ninth with 410.8 lb. fat while Marion, a four-year-old purebred Holstein owned by Mast Stoltzfus is tenth with 409.8 lb. fat, 12,646 lb. milk.

Not only are the ten highest producers black and white cows but the seven leading herds, those that average 300 lb. or more of butterfat, consists of Holsteins, grade and purebred. As might be expected the Stoltzfus herd is first but is closely pressed by the herds of Ira M. and Jason M. Eby. There are eleven members in the Goodville cow testing association and they own 182 cows. Tester Luke W. Martin, says the average returns per cow are 9,384 lb. milk, 312.3 lb. butterfat, certainly a splendid showing. The herds averaging over 300 lb. of butterfat per cow are listed below:

Breed	Milk	Butterfat
P. B. & Gr. Hol.	10,739	372.5
P. B. & Gr. Hol.	10,935	366.1
P. B. & Gr. Hol.	10,863	363.1
Gr. Hol.	9,684	320.0
P. B. & Gr. Hol.	8,996	310.5
P. B. & Gr. Hol.	9,816	308.0
P. B. & Gr. Hol.	9,140	307.6

When the Cow Testing Association was being formed last summer Mr. Albert B. Craig suggested that if the organization was successful he would give a suitable trophy, but did not think it would be advisable to make any announcement until near the end of the year as it was not his idea that there should be any competition among the members. Mr. Craig has provided this trophy in the form of a silver plate to be competed for on the following basis: Each herd is to be ranked for average production per cow in milk, butterfat and profit over feed cost. These rankings will be added and the herd with the highest place will be the winner. In case of a tie this procedure will be followed with the poorest half of the herds so tied. The winner will have temporary possession until the next association year and when it is won by the same person two years it will then become his permanent possession. In case it is not won permanently and the association is discontinued its possession will then revert to the donor. The only reservation that Mr. Craig makes is that his herds shall be open to the competition to have temporary possession, but will not compete for permanent possession.

"How much milk does that cow give?" asked the summer boarder.

"Well," replied Farmer Applegate, "if you mean by voluntary contribution, she don't give none at all. But ef ye kin get her cornered so she can't kick none to hurt, an able-bodied man kin take away about 'leven quarts a day from her."



ELNORA KING PONTIAC VON HENGERVELD

102 lb. milk in a day; 34.89 lb. butter, 673.1 lb. milk in 7 days. Now twelve years old—notice her type and producing capacity.

She is bred to
SIR CHAMPION SYLVIA
whose 7 nearest dams average 35.43 lb. butter in official work.

We offer calves, either sex, carrying May Echo Sylvia blood.

Herd ACCREDITED.

GLENN L. WARNER
Cuba, R. D. 5 Allegany Co., N. Y.

Waldron Herd

is now headed by

King Ona Aaggie Sunny Side

a son of King Ona and Aaggie Queen of Sunny Side, 33.94 lb. butter, 702.5 lb. milk in 7 days, 1,119.4 lb. butter, 27,498.3 lb. milk in 365 days.

He is a handsome fellow, largely white and will be bred to the daughters of King Sylvia Pontiac Pictje.

MRS. MAUD DWIGHT
South Otselic, Chenango Co.,
New York.
Herd Accredited



KING PIEBE OF YORK 20TH

heads our herd. His dam in 10 months produced 16,198.2 lb. milk, 648.73 lb. butter. His sire is a show bull and sire of show ring prize winners, is by Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King from a 1,032 lb. year record daughter of King Segis Pontiac Count.

This herd is ACCREDITED. The cows are not only big producers but are also high class individuals.

You will be pleased with stock you get here.

W. A. WITHERS
Elizabethtown Lancaster Co., Pa.

SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF CHIEF TACORA KORNDYKE PIEBE

whose dam produced 13,999.9 lb. milk, 543.81 lb. butter in 349 days at just three years old.

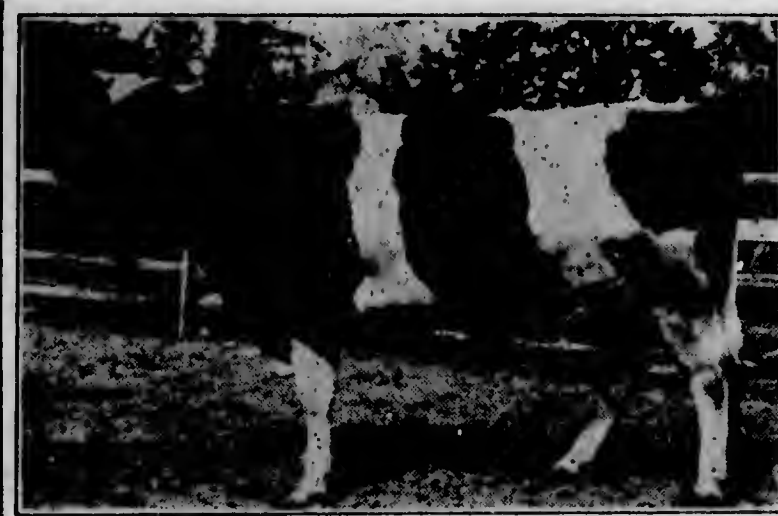
She is full sister to a 35 lb. cow and her dam produced 654.1 lb. milk, 30.12 lb. butter in a week, 26,011.1 lb. milk, 1,060.81 lb. butter in a year.

Our cows produce from 16,000 lb. to 15,000 lb. milk in a year in C.T.A. work.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision, last test CLEAN.

RAY J. SABIN

R. D. 2, Tioga Co., Spencer, N. Y.



KING PIEBE OF YORK 7th

heads Lime Rock Herd, which contains 30 head of

ACCREDITED HOLSTEINS

He is a show bull, was Grand Champion at the 1924 Lebanon County Fair.

His sire is by Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King from a 1,000 lb. year record daughter of King Segis Pontiac Count.

His dam is a showy granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs and has a year record of 796.9 lb. butter, 19,038.4 lb. milk. We offer you Cows in milk, Heifers and Calves.

HUBERT S. MILLER

Myerstown, Lebanon County, Pa.

Choice Bull Calves

from big producing dams of choice individuality and breeding. They are grandsons of the noted sire and show bull, Prince Aaggie of Berylwood recently reported sold for the world's record price of \$110,000.00. That makes no difference with OUR prices—they are always low.

JAMES E. EASTMAN

Rome, Pa. R. D. 2

Orwell Ridge Herd is Accredited.

IOWA COW TESTING

J. L. Cords, of Elkader, Iowa, owned the high cow and the high herd in the Littleport-Elkader Cow Testing Association during April. June, a grade Holstein produced 1,650 lb. milk, 72.6 lb. butterfat while his herd of grade and purebred Holsteins averaged 1,249.1 lb. milk, 45.17 lb. fat.

There were 360 cows tested and their average per cent was 772.9 lb. milk and 26.9 lb. butterfat, reports Walter Seeman, tester.

Three hundred and forty-seven of the 415 cows enrolled in the McGregor, Iowa Testing Association were milking during the month of April and their average was 604 lb. milk, 25.4 lb. butterfat. Homestead, a purebred black and white owned by Alfagold Farm produced 2,561 lb. milk, 75.6 lb. fat thereby leading the association. Alfagold Farm herd consisting of sixteen purebred Holsteins led for high herd average with 1,247 lb. milk, 43.2 lb. fat per cow.

During April 361 cows enrolled in the Big Four Testing Association produced an average of 651.5 lb. milk, 24.9 lb. fat. The leader was Mabel, a six-year-old grade Holstein owned by L. B. Folsom her production being, 1,521 lb. milk, 68 lb. fat. Mr. Folsom's fourteen grade Holsteins also carried off high herd average with 961.4 lb. milk, 37.3 lb. butterfat.

Twenty-seven of the cows produced 40 or more pounds butterfat and five produced over 50 lb. reports A. A. Haines, Tester.

Eleven grade Holsteins owned by H. B. Wheeler, led the Strawberry Point Testing Association during April reports Theodore N. Rude, tester. Pussyfoot a six-year-old member of the Wheeler herd was the high individual she being credited with 1,620 lb. milk, 61.1 lb. fat.

WEST ALLEGAN ASSOCIATION

A purebred Holstein owned by R. E. Hopkins, led the West Allegan Cow Testing Association by producing 71.1 lb. fat, 1,482 lb. milk during April. Members of this herd stood first, second and third for milk production, the two highest cows each giving 1,572 lb. milk and the third cow producing 1,554 lb. The two-year-old registered heifer owned by Frank Lane, of Bloomingdale, Mich., led in her class with 59.1 lb. fat, 1,554 lb. milk.

PUREBRED LEADS MINNESOTA

April reports of the Minnesota Cow Testing Association show that there are 86 active associations in the state, consisting of 2,174 cows. The highest producer was a purebred Holstein owned by Ernest Paul of the Easton Cooperative Association. She is credited with 99.6 lb. fat. S. A. Smith, of the South Dakota Association had the high herd, his eight grade Holsteins averaging 1,533 lb. milk, 53.5 lb. fat.



LOG CABIN HERD TYPE

Size, Quality and Producing Capacity are Combined.

Such cows are bred to

KING HENGVELD LEFA JOH

a son of King Joh from a 32-lb. daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka.

Herd Accredited. Never a Reactor.

Let us quote Prices to You.

RALPH C. JACKSON,

Conneaut Lake, Crawford Co., Pa.

Polled Holsteins



combine all the virtues and good points of the greatest breed of dairy cattle on earth with the desirable characteristic of "Hornlessness."

Why cut or burn off horns when they can be bred off by using a "hornless" sire?

Place a Polled Holstein Bull at the head of your herd. Prices and Quality are both right.

GEORGE E. STEVENSON
727 Connell Building, Scranton, Pa.



**AMSDALE HARTOG
COLANTHA**

A member of this herd, bred here as was her dam and dam's dam.

We offer Bull Calves, from cows of her type, and producing capacity sired by

**KING ECHO SYLVIA COLANTHA
SPOFFORD**

a son of Sir Champion Sylvia and Sadie Butter Girl Spofford, 700.7 lb. milk, 30.55 lb. butter in 7 days. Farmer's Prices. Herd Accredited.

AMSDEN BROTHERS

Cuba, Allegany Co., New York.

FRED LEHMAN STARTS AGAIN

Although Fred C. Lehman, owner of the Greider Stock Farm, Carlisle, Pa., sold out his herd last summer, he could not overcome his love for purebred Holsteins and so has started again. His present herd consists of five granddaughters of King of the Ormsbys, two



SERRADELLA KING DORESS

Now owned by Fred C. Lehman, Carlisle, Pa.

granddaughters of Pontiac Korndyke and several others of noted blood lines.

At the head of his new herd Mr. Lehman has placed the bull Serradella King Doress, a son of Houwtje Segis Butter Boy and Doress Canary Rag Apple. This cow as a five-year-old made records of 28.38 lb. butter, 527.5 lb. milk in seven days, 870.68 lb. butter, 21,207.1 lb. milk in ten months and then freshening again as a six-year-old she recently completed records of 31.36 lb. butter, 615.1 lb. in seven days, 126.81 lb. butter, 2,725.7 lb. milk in thirty days. She is a daughter of Sir Rag Apple Colantha and has 100% the same blood as Dora Riverside Colantha, 805.62 lb. butter, 18,192.9 lb. milk in ten months as



DORESS CANARY RAG APPLE

870.68 lb. butter, 21,207 lb. milk in 10 months as a five-year-old. 31.36 lb. butter, 615.1 lb. milk in 7 days.

a three-year-old and 36.64 lb. butter, 688.5 lb. milk in seven days and 148.82 lb. butter in thirty days as a five-year-old.

Doress Canary Rag Apple is reported as being a very fine individual, practically faultless. She is again on test for 365 days and is expected to make at least 1,000 lb. of butter during the year.

A CASE OF ADAPTATION

In a nation wide survey of agricultural conditions, the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics advises that:

Farm labor seems to be generally ample for the demand, due apparently both to some increase in the supply and to the ability of the farmers to so arrange the scheme of production as to get along without labor or with less than in past years.

BIG PRODUCING STRAIN

The card from Superintendent Gardner announcing another big record for Traverse Colantha Walker helps to call attention to the number of tests made by animals of this family. Walker's latest record is 1,267.61 lb. butter, 26,258.2 lb. milk in 365 days. Two different years she has made over 37 lb. butter in seven days. Five different years she has made over 30 lb. butter in seven days. She has a record as a five-year-old of 1,220.21 lb. butter in 365 days. As a senior two-year-old she produced 914.18 lb. butter in ten months, world's record in class.

Traverse Colantha Walker is from the same dam as Traverse Inka Johanna, a cow that for two different years made over 30 lb. butter in seven days, as a five-year-old making 736.4 lb. milk in a week. Traverse Inka Johanna has five tested daughters, two that have each made over 32 lb. butter in seven days and she is dam of Traverse Echo Sylvia King, the handsome bull that heads the herds of A. L. Burlington and W. B. Kennedy, of Wyalusing, Pa. This bull is not only handsome but is also siring splendid stock and as he stands at the head of two accredited herds, both of which are handled on a dairy basis, he will undoubtedly have considerable influence on the breed in Bradford County.

BREED FURNISHES TEN LEADERS

A purebred Holstein owned at Nicholas Farm, Ingleside, Illinois, leads all the cows enrolled in Illinois cow testing association work during the month of April by the production of 2,799 lb. milk, 114.7 lb. fat. Ray Angle of Dakota owns a purebred in second position with 94.1 lb. fat, 2,353 lb. milk, while a purebred owned by Rock River Farms at Byron is third for fat and first for milk with 93.7 lb. and 3,024 lb. respectively. These three cows were each milked four times daily. The Green Bonnet Farms have a purebred in the McLean County Association that produced 93.5 lb. fat, 2,337 lb. milk on three times a day milking while M. M. Baker owns one that produced 90.1 lb. fat, 2,253 lb. milk on twice a day milking while enrolled in the Peoria Association. The ten highest producers were all registered Holstein Friesian cows.

SOUTH DAKOTA PRODUCER

Molly a purebred Holstein owned by F. J. Krug and Sons of Madison, South Dakota was the highest producer for both milk and butterfat in the Chester testing association during last year. She milked just nine months and twelve days and during this time produced 11,542.2 lb. milk, 427.08 lb. fat, her average test being 3.7%.

For seven months Molly produced more than 40 lb. butterfat each month. Her best month was 61.8 lb. and she led the association two successive times. At no time was she especially fed or pampered but received a liberal ration of corn silage, alfalfa hay and whole oats.

The Champion of the South

O. K. L. KATIE PAUL

36.95 lb. butter in 7 days as a junior four-year-old, the Champion of the Southern States, is a sister to our herdsire.

**ORMSBY KORNDYKE HOCK-
STER LAD**

Let us sell you a young bull by him and from a big producing dam. Can also spare a few heifers.

**CHENEY BROTHERS &
JONES**

Randolph, Va.
Herd Federally Accredited for
Years.



OTHERS LIKE HER

in our Accredited Herd.

They have been raised right and have been bred to a son of a World's Champion.

Record is kept of daily production, good official and C. T. A. records made.

We have too many animals now and want to sell.

FRED B. KEENEY

Laceyville, Wyoming Co., Pa.

All the Cattle in Crawford County, Pa.

Have been tuberculin tested TWICE under the Accredited Area Plan. In the second test 99.2% passed CLEAN.

When buying Holsteins, purebred or grade, why not come to Crawford County. The producing capacity and individuality of our cattle equal their health record.

Any of the men listed below would be pleased to supply your needs or put you in touch with responsible breeders who can.

L. S. Brown,Saegertown
Ralph C. Jackson,

.....Conneaut Lake

Maple Grove Stock Farm, F.

Jones, Mgr.,Centerville

O. I. Martin,

.....Cambridge Springs

Merle W. Ongley, ..Centerville

FROM BOTTOM TO TOP

Three years ago last January, Wayne Lewis of Evansville, Wisconsin joined the local cow testing association. At the end of the year his herd was at the bottom of the list. He disposed of the whole bunch and then bought new animals. In the fall of 1923 he purchased the registered yearling heifer, Leda Fobes Canary Korndyke. She freshened October 27, 1924, made 241.8 lb. fat in the following eight months and is still making around 30 lb. a day. He purchased an eighteen month old heifer Lady Windridge Ragapple. She freshened March 29, 1924, as a junior two-year-old and in ten months produced 340.8 lb. fat. He had purchased her dam Lady Windridge Bletia and a young heifer calf with her, in due time she freshened with twin heifer calves and in ten months produced 12,449 lb. milk, 406.8 lb. fat. Mr. Lewis now has four heifers from this cow. The six year-old cow freshened again January 26, 1925, and made 77.9 lb. fat in March leading the testing association. Her daughter, Lady Windridge Ragapple made 65.1 lb. fat in April and also led the association for that month although she freshened twenty days before she was three years old. Two additional purebreds are Beryl Johanna Segis and Thomas Snip Korndyke. Beryl made 523.5 lb. fat in 10½ months and Snip 597 lb. in ten months. The grades in the Lewis herd also made nice records.

IN THE MIDDLE BUCKS ASSOCIATION

During April, 26 herds were tested in the Middle Bucks testing association. The high herd consisted of purebred and grade Holsteins and was owned by Linfred Benner of Langhorne, Pa., their average being 35.4 lb. fat. A purebred Holstein owned by C. J. Koller of Solebury, averaged 32.24 lb. The Benner herd led for milk production with an average of 1,017.1 lb., followed by the purebred Holstein herd of Eugene Stapler, of Yardley with an average of 772.8 lb., while the Koller herd averaged 962.8 lb.

DAIRYMEN BUY HOLSTEIN BULLS

Jans Jansma and C. E. Pinnick, dairymen living near Billings, Montana, have each recently purchased registered Holstein bulls from the Hofstetter Holstein herd at Lewistown, Montana. County agent Charles Ruzicka assisted them in making the purchases.

Crop conditions in the Judith Basin country seem quite favorable although the season is rather backward. Spring wheat is up and looks to be in good shape. This information is of April 25.

Diner (contemplating piece of chocolate cake the waiter has set before him) —"I say waiter, I ordered Washington pie. Shouldn't the icing be white?"

Waiter—"Only on George Washington pie, sir. This is Booker T. Washington pie."

HILLSIDE VOLUNTEER HEADS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL HERD

Hillside Volunteer, the handsome yearling bull recently advertised in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN by Hillside and Springbrook Farms at Trucksville, has been sold to the Luzerne County Industrial School for Boys, at Kis-Lyn, Pa. This bull is a son of King Pontiac Maple Knoll Ormsby and Hillside Rosemary. The "King" was by King of the Pontiacs from Maple Knoll Helen, a 33 lb. daughter of King Korndyke Hengerveld Ormsby and therefore a sister to Ormsby Korndyke Lad. Daughters of the "King" are making big records and are noted for their high test. Hillside Pontiac Rose as a junior four-year-old made 34.97 lb. butter in seven days with an average test of 7.36%, Hillside Pontiac Jean as a five-year-old is credited with 30.60 lb. with a test of 6.88%. Rose as a junior two-year-old made 25.24 lb. butter in a week, 102.62 lb. butter in thirty days, the highest record ever made for thirty days by a heifer of her age in the state of Pennsylvania. Hillside Pocono Constance at 22 months of age, is credited with 2,059.5 lb. milk, 95.57 lb. butter in thirty days, world's record for age.

Hillside Rosemary has an official record of 30.74 lb. butter, 460.8 lb. milk with a butterfat test of 5.34%. She is the dam of Hillside Pontiac Rose it can be seen that Hillside Volunteer and Hillside Pontiac Rose are full brother and sister.

Hillside Herd is one of the oldest in Pennsylvania and for many years has enjoyed an enviable reputation for the health and production of the cows composing it and for the lines of breeding represented therein.

The milk produced at this establishment is sold in the city of Wilkes-Barre and the periodic inspections by representatives of the City Board of Health show that not only is the health of the herd and of the help working around it maintained at the highest possible level but that the product is pure and clean, the bacterial count being remarkably low.

Dallas P. Honeywell is responsible for the feeding of the general dairy as well as the cows on test and he and his son Jack personally milk the test cows, the boy milking at 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. and the father attending to the work at 10 p. m. and 4 a. m.

PARDNERS IN HERDSIRE

Charles Braatz & Son and Leslie Frye, of Waupun, Wisconsin, have jointly purchased Unecda Polkadot Adventurer, formerly senior herdsire of the Golden Rule herd, which is accredited. This bull has been at the Golden Rule Farm for six years, and is an animal of excellent quality, and a County Fair prize winner. His seven nearest dams have official records that average 31 lb. butter in seven days. This bull was brought to Wisconsin by E. J. Bristol of Oakdale.

E. D. & F. H. Jones, proprietors of the Golden Rule Stock Farm, plan to make Harvester Matador Spofford, a bull they own, their senior sire.

WE BREED HOLSTEINS

for size, type, health and economical production. If you want fresh cows, springers, heifers or young bulls, the following breeders and dairymen, located within a half hour's drive from Wyalusing, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, have them.

You are invited to inspect our herds and do your own picking.

L. L. AllisRummerfield
A. L. Burlington ...Wyalusing
James EastmanOrwell
John H. Howard ...Wyalusing
F. B. KeeneyLaceyville
W. B. Kennedy & Son
.....Wyalusing



BECOME ACQUAINTED WITH ORMSBY SENSATION 3D

now heading Spring Brook Herd. His sire, Ormsby Sensation, you know, of course.

His dam, as a two-year-old, produced 14,331.8 lb. milk, 628.3 lb. butter in a year.

His daughters, in my herd, are bound to please you. You know one of his sisters produced 853.07 lb. butter, 20,564 lb. milk in 305 days, the world's record for a two-year-old.

S. T. WITMER
Union Deposit, Dauphin Co., Pa.
Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

GET THE SON OF Hillside Rhododendron

35.15 lb. butter, 543.8 lb. milk in 7 days, 2,759.7 lb. milk, 147.95 lb. butter in 30 days, a show cow of magnificent proportions.

He was sired by Charlevoix Rookwood Prince, son of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 40th and Rookwood Zwellie Riblet, 728.3 lb. milk, 33.93 lb. butter in a week; 3,019.6 lb. milk, 135.83 lb. butter in 30 days. She and her dam both have good yearly records.

This bull was born April 26, 1925, is right in every way, about 7/10 black, well marked. His dam and sire's dam average 34.54 lb. butter, 636 lb. milk in 7 days; 141.89 lb. butter, 2,889.6 lb. milk for 30 days.

HILLSIDE AND SPRINGBROOK FARMS
Trucksville, Pa.

Herd recently passed Another Clean Test.

THEY TRADED HERDSIRES

Sir Pietertje Ormsby Boy was owned by Nelson and Hanson, of Clarissa, Minnesota, and Sir Lyons Ormsby Bess was owned by John Friday, of Oregon, Wisconsin. Both breeders were in search of a new herdsire and after examining each other's bulls, a trade was made.

Sir Pietertje Ormsby Boy is a son of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 41st and his dam has a 26.45 lb. seven-day butter record. This bull has been shown at the local county fair and has never been defeated while his sons and daughters have been consistent winners. Seven of his daughters enrolled in cow testing association work have averaged 48 lb. of butter in a month and two of the seven were first-calf heifers.

The bull which Mr. Friday traded is a son of Sir Korndyke Bess Pontiac, his dam has a 28-lb. seven-day record and is credited with producing 885 lb. in a year.

Last year the Friday herd averaged better than 11,000 lb. of milk. He was paid for 142,631 lb. and Mrs. Friday figured that they used nearly 10,000 lb. more for feeding calves and for table and cooking purposes.

The Friday establishment is known as Lucky Day Stock Farm. On it are purebred Duroc Jersey hogs and Plymouth Rock fowls. Clarence, the nine-year-old son, owns a purebred heifer calf and is enrolled in the local calf club. The Friday herd consists of 30 purebreds and has been Federally accredited for four years.

SHOW COW MAKES GOOD

Queen Johanna of Enterprise purchased from Charles Van der Schaaf of Sparta, Wis., to be added to the herd owned by the Janesville School for the Blind recently completed a seven-day record of 23.09 lb. butter, made three months after calving. During the first 75 days of her lactation period this cow has made exactly 250 lb. butter. She will be remembered as the second prize four-year-old at last fall's National Dairy Show.

FROM MINNESOTA TO WISCONSIN

A half interest in Sir Inka Skylark Homestead was recently purchased from the Minnesota Holstein Company, by Nic Weinandy & Sons, of Cochrane, Wisconsin. The dam has a record of 1,000 lb. butter in a year made as a three-year-old, and is a daughter of Sir Ormsby Skylark, the sire of Duchess Skylark Ormsby, formerly world's champion cow. The senior sire at the Weinandy establishment is Count Segis Pontiac Lass, a son of King Segis Pontiac Count.

MORE VETERINARY STUDENTS

The total student enrollment this year in all the accredited veterinary colleges in the United States and the one in Canada is 590 compared with 571 a year ago and as against 738 for the year preceding that. The gain, though slight, appears to mark a turning point in a field of technical study which many factors have

influenced in recent years. Motor transportation, by supplanting animal power to a large extent, has been a depressing factor while, on the other hand, interest in suppressing animal diseases and improving livestock sanitation has been gradually increasing. The active nationwide campaign to eradicate tuberculosis among farm animals is a conspicuous example.

The Bureau of Animal Industry recognizes 15 accredited veterinary colleges in this country and 10 foreign colleges. From the American and the one Canadian institutions, 160 veterinarians were graduated during the school year 1923-24 as compared with 241 the previous year. There is an increase in the number of freshmen during the present school year despite the fact that the technical standards of the profession are higher than formerly as indicated by the present four year course of study and training which supplants the three year course in force a few years ago.

HEADS HERD WITH SHOW BULL

The state school for the deaf located at Delavan, Wisconsin, is building a purebred Holstein herd and headed it by a grandson of King of the Pontiacs that was first in his class as a two-year-old at the Wisconsin State Fair and was second at the National Dairy Show.

W. J. Rosenow is herdsman of this institution under Farm Superintendent Jones. C. M. Householder, agriculturist of the State Board of Control is largely responsible for the installation of purebred Holsteins at the Deaf School and other state institution farms.

STARTS NEW HERD

John Weigand of Lomira, Wisconsin, purchased three head of purebred Holstein cattle from the Clover Lawn Farm owned by John Puls of Hartford, Wisconsin. There were two heifers and a young bull. One of the heifers is backed by fifteen dams with year records averaging 954 lb. butter, while back of the other heifer is nineteen yearly records that average 1,012 lb. butter.

HAS GOOD RELATIONS

Charles E. Tuffley & Son of Boscobel, Wisconsin, has recently purchased a new herdsire. His sire is a son of "Creator" and his dam is a granddaughter of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes. As a two-year-old heifer she made over twenty lb. butter in seven days in her first lactation period.

GOOD FOR THEM

Twelve mature cows, twelve heifers, and a young bull were sold by George Eliot, of Oxford, Iowa, to the Commissioners of Iowa County, and will form the nucleus of a Holstein herd which will be placed on the County Farm.

"Stop, stop," said the old lady, "There's a man just fallen out of the door."

"It's all right," said the driver of the auto bus, "He's paid his fare."

A Fine Pair

At a Bargain Price

Bull, born Nov. 4, 1924. Sire: Maple Grove Ybma Glista, our 27 lb. Glista bred herdsire. Dam: Maple Grove Mercedes Glorinda, 672.6 lb. milk, 25.18 lb. butter A. R. O. in our herd.

Heifer: born October 24, 1924. Sire: Clever Model Glista—from the 34-lb. cow Glista Coreva. Dam: Maple Grove Pontiac Belle, an A. R. O. daughter of King Pontiac Jupiter, he by King of the Pontiacs from a daughter of Hengerveld De Kol.

Breeding and Type Combined for only \$175.

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM F. JONES, MGR.
Crawford Co., Centerville, Pa.
R. D. 4.



WE LIKE THIS COW

She is the dam of our junior herdsire KING ORMSBY ENDEECAMP

She produced 21,110.5 lb. milk, 904.32 lb. butter in a year.

King of the Ormsbys sired by our bull. Our herd is ACCREDITED.

Come, look us over, and take your pick.

A. L. BOWELL & SON
Thompson, Penna.

The Producing Kind!

As we operate a milk business, we have to have producers. They must earn a profit over the cost of their feed and labor.

So anything you get from here you can depend upon.

Our motto is "QUALITY HOLSTEINS."

Let us sell YOU a few.

J. H. SILVIS & SONS
Greensburg Pennsylvania

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JERSEY BLACK GIANTS—Eggs for hatching, 15 for \$2. W. R. BARRY, ROCHESTER, VT.

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S. C. WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS—Free range grown. From selected parent stock. Twelve weeks old. June delivery. JOSEPH THIELMAN, Ransomville, N. Y.

DAY OLD CHICKS—Purebred S. C. White Leghorns from free range stock. Write for price list.

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OWEN FARM STRAIN S. C. REDS—Bred to standard type and color. Hogan tested. Chicks, \$18, hundred, May, \$16, delivered. Exhibition matings higher. LAYWELL FARM, ROUTE 3, BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

CHICKS—Hatched from our own Standard Free Range flock of S. C. W. Leghorns, 10c each. Special rates on orders of 500 or more. 100% live arrival guaranteed.

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BUCHER BROS. BUCYRUS, OHIO.

TIFFANY'S SUPERIOR CHICKS THAT LIVE—Wyandottes, Reds, Rocks and Leghorns. Mammoth Pekin, Giant Rouen, Indian Runner Ducklings.

ALDHAM POULTRY FARM, R 45, Phoenixville, Pa.

BARGAINS ON BABY CHICKS

Heavy Mixed \$8 per 100
English White Leghorns 9 per 100
Barred Rocks 10 per 100
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Postpaid. 100% alive on delivery.

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SPANGLE HAMBURGs and cockerel for sale. FREDERICK REID, LEYDEN, MASS.

ROSE COMB WHITE MINORCAS. World's best. The large fowl that lays large eggs. WILLARD TEETZ, ESPEANCE, N. Y.

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SINGLE COMB BUFF MINORCAS Stock, chicks, eggs for hatching. H. J. HANSEN Berea, Ohio.

DAY OLD QUALITY CHICKS—Reds and Wyandottes our specialty, 15c. Also Rocks and Leghorns. Guaranteed delivery. Circulars free. "SUN PEER" HATCHERY, McALISTERVILLE, Pa.

GIANT, LARGE-TYPE, HEAVY-WEIGHT WHITE ROCKS, Halback strain. Setting \$1.50; 100, \$7.00.

ELLA WHITEWOOD, HUDSON, ILL.

PREVENT COCCIDIOSIS by adding coccidiosis powder to chicks' drinking water or milk. Two sizes 60c and \$1.00. Order direct.

FULLER BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, ITHACA, N. Y.

FREE, 10 PUREBRED CHICKS—on advance orders. 20 varieties. 9c and up. Sires in flocks from head laying pens of Michigan. Guaranteed trapnest. 220 eggs and up. Bloodtested. Write for free circular before buying elsewhere.

BECKMANN CHICKERIES, 26 LYON, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

GIVE POBANZ'S HEN ETTA TON a trial. Tonic and Prevention for Cholera, Roup, White Diarrhea, \$1.00. Sold on money back guarantee. Will give one box of my lice salve free. I was formerly breeder and fancier of Anconas.

ERNEST POBANZ, ATKINSON, ILL.
Good Agents Wanted.

QUALITY BLOOD TESTED CHICKS—Barred and Buff Rocks, Reds, White and Brown Leghorns, Mottled Anconas. Guaranteed live delivery by prepaid parcel post. Get our prices before you place your order.

PALMYRA HATCHERY, Box 3, PALMYRA, INDIANA. Member Harrison County Baby Chick Association.

POULTRY

WHITE WYANDOTTES, FISHEL STRAIN, bred for heavy egg production. Select pens. Eggs, 15—\$1.50; 30—\$2.70; 100—\$8.00. F. W. ROSS, FRIEDENS, PA.

CHESTER COUNTY BABY CHICKS
Black and White Leghorns \$10 per 100
Barred Rocks and Reds \$12 per 100
White and Silver Wyandottes \$13 per 100
Jersey Giants \$22 per 100
Larger Lots Cheaper. 1,000 chick orders a specialty.

GEORGE S. CULLEN, Box H, ELKVIEW, PA.

PLANTS, SEEDS AND BULBS

MAMMOTH YELLOW SOY BEANS for sale. \$3.00 per bushel, any quantity. J. M. CREDLE, Scranton, N. C.

CHERRY TREES—2 Montmorency, 2 E. Richmond, 4 to 5 feet high. The four for \$1.00. Guaranteed delivery. Catalog free. NICHOLS NURSERIES, Dansville, N. Y.

ALFALFA SEED—90% pure, \$7.00 per bushel. Hulled white sweet clover 90% pure, \$5.50 per bushel. Track here. Sacks free.

GEO. BOWMAN, CONCORDIA, KANSAS.

SEED CORN—Golden Glow. Cold Resistant, kiln dried, germination 97%. Graded \$6.00 bushel. Members Wisconsin Experiment Association. ROPENSCHMIT BROS., Cross Plains, Wis.

GENUINE PORTO RICO POTATO PLANTS—State inspected, \$2.00 per 1,000 F. O. B. Please order early.

BUTLER & ELLIOTT, SYCAMORE, GA.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER—Clean and certified, 10 cents per lb.; Bromus Grass guaranteed free from Quackgrass, 8 cents per lb. PURE SEED FARM, COGSWELL, N. D.

MILLIONS FROST-PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS—All leading varieties; 1,000, \$1.75; 500, \$1.10; 300, 75c. postpaid; special price in large lots. Tomato plants ready last of May and June at same price. SCOTT BROS., Franklin, Va.

STATE TESTED FANCY ALFALFA SEED—Best grade. Red, Alsike, white and yellow blossom sweet clover, grass seed; samples and prices on request. Order early, supply limited. THE PURITY SEED FARMS, Box 188, JEROME, IDAHO.

SEED CORN—REID'S YELLOW DENT—Same type as the \$1.000 ear. Hand picked, fire dried, yield 90 bushel per acre. High germination, nubbed, shelled, and graded. \$5.00 per bushel F. O. B. mill. 10 days approval. Sacks 50c. WAVERLY MILL & ELEVATOR CO. WAVERLY, ILLINOIS.

FOR SALE—Seed Potatoes, pure white sprout, Green Mountain type or Russetts \$1.85 per 150 lb. sack F. O. B. here. Car lots shipped, draft bill lading attached, inspection allowed. Less car lots, send money order or check. GROVER-SCHULTHEIS COMPANY, INC. Horneil, New York.

SEND—\$1.00 for 8 potted geraniums, all double, postage paid. V. T. SHERWOOD, Charles-town, N. H.

PLAN BEFORE YOU PLANT—Send for our descriptive and very distinctive catalog on Fruits and Ornamentals. Our STOCK makes good or WE do. Five hundred acres of fruit and ornamental trees under cultivation.

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OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS—April Far-rowed. Pedigree furnished. F. W. KLAMMER, Mera, Minn.

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HOMESPUN CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO—5 lb., \$1.25; 10 lb., \$2.50; 20 lb., \$4.50. HICKORY RIDGE FARMS, Mayfield, Ky.

KARAKUL FUR SHEEP—Breeding stock for sale of the best to be found in America. Address, ALEX ALBRIGHT, DUNDEE, TEXAS.

NATURAL RED LEAF TOBACCO, direct to consumer, prepaid; best grade. Five pounds, \$1.75; 10 lb. \$3.25. Smoking, 5 lb. \$1.25; 10 lb. \$2.25. W. B. ADAMS, SHARON, TENN. Reference, Bank of Sharon.

CEMETERY MEMORIALS from Vermont marble and granite. Reduced prices. Artistic designs. Send for our new catalogue. THE TEMPLE BROTHERS, RUTLAND, VERMONT.

UNLEACHED HARDWOOD ASHES improves meadows, pastures, orchards, wheat, oats, corn, lawns, flower gardens. Free Circular. Agents wanted. GEORGE STEVENS, PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO, CANADA.

GET OUT OF THAT RUT—"600 ways to make money," 300 pages, only \$1.00. This book contains the information you have been hunting.

D. W. MCBRYDE, NEW ALBANY, MISS.

ALFALFA LEAF MEAL—Something new. Made from alfalfa leaves without the stems. Low in fibre, high in protein, rich in vitamins. A grand food for poultry. Prices, \$2.50 per cwt., or \$49.00 per ton, f. o. b. Middletown, Conn. Made at Lamar, Colorado, by the Lamar Alfalfa Milling Company. MEECH & STODDARD, INC., Middletown, Conn., Distributors for Eastern United States.



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PEDIGREED GERMAN POLICE PUPPIES for sale. Edwin Von Saalech Rudelsburg bloodlines. J. H. LEICHTER, CAMERON, W. VA.

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SABLE AND WHITE COLLIE PUPPIES. Eligible to register.

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BOOKING ORDERS PEDIGREED WHITE COLLIE PUPS—Sable head marks. Some with body spot. Shipment when 8 weeks old. Also few older puppies. GLENAGE COLLIE KENNELS, Boonton, N. J.

DEMAND FOR BLUEBIRD BULLS

S. H. Bird & Son, owners of the Mound Prairie Farm, Byron, Wisconsin, are having a good demand for purebred bulls. Recent sales were to Andrew Hodorf, of Eden, Wisconsin, and Harvey H. Frautchy of Orangeville, Illinois. Mr. Hodorf took Bluebird Ormsby Count 12th, born April, 1924. The dam of this young bull has a seven-day-record of 27 lb. of butter.

Mr. Frautchy took Bluebird Ormsby Count 13th. The dam of this young bull as a two-year-old made 22 lb. of butter in a week, and 450 lb. fat in a year. Her dam is a record daughter of Pauline Aaggie Grace, 31.50 lb. butter with a year record of 768.1 lb. butter. Both young bulls will head purebred herds.

BUILDING A GOOD BUSINESS

H. E. Casey of Sweet Home, Arkansas, has purebred Holstein and Jersey cows and operates a milk route, furnishing his customers with milk, butter, cream and cottage cheese. He puts up a special milk called "Casey's Special" for babies and invalids which is recommended by city officials and leading physicians of Little Rock. Years ago he adopted the slogan "Satisfaction with good milk," and his business has grown ever since. Great care is exercised in the preparation of his dairy products and the Casey plant ranks first among the rural dairies of Pulaski County.

REVIVE THE POUND

The Pound in which stray animals were kept was an important institution in the days of the early settlers, particularly in the eastern states. In San Antonio, Texas, they now have a pound master whose duty it is to look after forgotten and abandoned automobiles found in the city streets.

In 1924 the pound made a profit of \$2,062 after all expenses were paid, largely through payments made by automobile owners who had parked too long in restricted streets.

NOW HAS PUREBRED HERD

Soren Olsen of Superior, Nebraska, last fall traded a scrub bull for a purebred Holstein bull calf, making the deal with the officers of the Nebraska Dairy Special. Evidently Mr. Olsen was sold on the purebred proposition for about the middle of April he returned from a trip to Colorado bringing with him twenty-one head of purebred Holstein cows and heifers. Some of his neighbors are talking of following his example.

CALIFORNIA PRODUCERS

Thirteen Holstein cows with an average butterfat record of more than 350 lb. are owned by B. L. Hayden, a rancher near Merced, California. During the past calendar year nine cows in this herd averaged 10,561 lb. milk, 410.2 lb. fat.



DE KOL PIETERTJE PAULINE

96 lb. milk in a day
2,700 lb. milk in 30 days
17,000 lb. milk in 11 months.
Has now been in milk over 8 months and is giving 60 lb. daily on twice a day milking.

Her son, by my herdsire Maple Grove Clever Koningen Glista will be sold in the **CRAWFORD COUNTY COOPERATIVE SALE**

to be held June 24 and 25, at Cambridge Springs, Pa.

He is a very good individual, is well grown and marked like his dam. Don't overlook that he comes from an AC-CREDITED herd.

MERLE W. ONGLEY, Centerville, Pa. R. D. 4.

Every Purebred in My Herd

has passed Three Clean Tuberculin Tests.

They graze on a Limestone pasture, the best cow feed in the world.

They are Producers and their Size, Type and Individuality will please YOU.

And my prices are Low.

H. A. STOTTLEMYER, Hagerstown, Md. R. 5.



KING RAG APPLE PLUM COPIA

is now in service in our herds. His dam made 30.47 lb. butter in 7 days, 120.63 lb. butter in 30 days with a daily milk average of 92.3 lb. as a five-year-old, and as a six-year-old made 33.26 lb. butter in 7 days.

He will be bred to daughters of GRAND CHAMPION SEGIS 2d.

YOU know their Quality.

Our herds contain 120 head and are under State and Federal Supervision. **L. N. MACK & SON** and **FLOYD E. MACK**, Montrose, Pennsylvania

25,000 CHICKS SPECIAL OFFER

FOR DELIVERY AFTER
MAY 12



S. C. White or Brown Leghorns 9c each, \$80 per 1,000.
S. C. Reds 12c each, \$110 per 1,000.
Barred Plymouth Rocks and S. C. Black Minorcas 10c each, \$90 per 1,000.
Heavy breeds mixed 8c each, \$80 per 1,000.
Light Breeds mixed 8c each, \$70 per 1,000.
100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Prepaid. Member I. B. C. A. Catalog free.
Box 58 THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY Richfield, Pa.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

MAPLEWAY HERD

WAS ESTABLISHED 1880

It has always been headed by high class bulls.

Animals bred and raised here win in the show rings.

In every day dairy work our cows produce at a profit.

Mapleway Herd is now headed by Count Lenox Posch. His dam produced 26.44 lb. butter, 619.6 lb. milk in a week as a junior four-year-old. His sire is by King Valdessa Korndyke from the great producer and show cow, Anna Lenox De Kol 2d.

Buy your Bulls, Cows, Heifers or Calves from this Accredited Herd.

MILLER BROTHERS
Clarks Summit, Penna.

**Young Stock For Sale**

At prices that the

Everyday Breeder and Dairyman

can well afford to pay.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS
SCRANTON, PA.

Herd under the Accredited Plan

100 ENVELOPES

and 200 5½x8½ Note
or Lettersheets,

printed with your name and address and postpaid to you, \$1.00. Send \$1.00 for one year's subscription to our farm and home journal and 25c extra to pay postage and get a trial box of stationery free. Send cash with order to

Fletcher's Farming

Hondo, Texas

WEST VIEW HERD NOTES

J. S. Oliver of Franklinville, Pa., is building a purebred herd and recently purchased six females from Merle W. Ongley of Centerville, Pa. Five of these animals were milkers and all were raised at the Ongley establishment, at the head of which is Maple Grove Clever Koningen Glista whose dam as a heifer produced 10,000 lb. milk in a year while enrolled in cow testing association work. As her milk for the year averaged 4.1% fat she made a very nice butterfat record. As a junior four-year-old she was officially tested and is credited with a seven-day record of 20.60 lb. butter, 461.5 lb. milk. Her dam was an A. R. O. granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs and her sire was a grandson of that same great bull.

The Ongley herdsire was by a son of Glista Coreva, 593.5 lb. milk, 34.08 lb. butter in seven days. She has a record made in the Cornell University herd of 13,310.5 lb. milk, 607.93 lb. butter in ten months and most of this time she was milked only twice a day. She is justly regarded as one of the greatest cows ever in the Cornell herd.

Mr. Ongley calls his establishment West View Herd. This herd is accredited, no tuberculosis has ever been found in it. Mr. Ongley has his cows enrolled in testing association work and they have made splendid records year after year. One of his cows De Kol Pietertje Pauline has just finished a C. T. A. record of 457 lb. fat, 13,780 lb. milk. At the time she started in this work she had been milking more than a year and did not freshen again until she had been on test five months. She was milked only twice a day. Now in her second year she is making at the rate of 16,000 lb. milk and 600 lb. fat. Although she has been milking over eight months she is still giving 60 lb. daily on twice a day milking. This great producer has made 96 lb. milk in a day, 2,700 lb. in 30 days and 17,000 lb. milk in eleven months. We are informed that Mr. Ongley is consigning her son to the Crawford County Coöperative Sale which will be held June 24 and 25 at Cambridge Springs, Pa. The man to whom this bull is struck off will get an animal which he may confidently expect to sire both producers and fine individuals.

IN WEST VIRGINIA

Metis, a registered Holstein owned by Kanawha Farms, near Charleston, led the Tri County West Virginia Testing Association during March, by the production of 2,010 lb. milk, 72.4 lb. fat. A stablemate, Latalee, was second with 2,040 lb. milk, 67.3 lb. fat.

Sammy Junior.—Fadder, was your people well to do?

Sammy Senior.—No, my son, but dey was hard to do, so dey allus got along.

A thoroughly honest and upright man is one who tells the whole truth about a second-hand car which he is trying to sell to a fellow he doesn't care for.

TAKES PRECAUTIONS

At Shillington, Pa., the Berks County Home has a herd of accredited Holsteins. Recently steward Harvey M. Grill and three directors visited the stockyards at Lancaster, Pa., and purchased twenty-two steers, which will be fattened at the farm and slaughtered for use in the commissary. In order to insure that no infection should be carried into the stables, the steers were tuberculin tested before being taken to their new home.

A large portion of the food used at the County Home is produced on the farm. The last week in January the Home butcher killed five hogs with an aggregate weight of 2,225 lb. or an average of 445 lb. About 350 tons of ice was stored this year in order to keep the food fresh and sweet.

PICKED A GOOD ONE

The Holstein herd at the State Sanatorium, Oakdale, Wisconsin, was recently enlarged by the purchase of a purebred Holstein that had been kept as a family cow at West Branch. In her new home she freshened recently, and in her first month milked 2,039 lb. which was 1.74 times her weight. Her milk tests from 4.3 to 4.6% fat. Her work gratifies Harry E. Colby, who is superintendent of dairying at the Oakdale Sanatorium, particularly so as she dropped a heifer calf, sired by a good bull. Mr. Colby is well known to the Holstein fraternity, and a few years ago was one of the leading Holstein journalists in the United States.

HE KNOWS THE GAME

A. W. Mattern, of Waterloo, Iowa, who has had a long experience as a dairyman, will go into partnership with a son-in-law at Deep River, Iowa, and operate a Holstein dairy. Mr. Mattern formerly worked on a Holstein dairy farm in Minnesota, and then later on the Orville Hamer Farm, at Waterloo, one of the best Holstein establishments in that neighborhood. Holstein enthusiasts everywhere will wish the new firm success.

BUYS AN ORMSBY

August Hoppe of Ringle, Wisconsin, recently purchased King Pontiac Lomita Ormsby, from Louis Harrington, of Plover, Wisconsin. This bull is by King Bess Johanna Ormsby, a son of Bess Johanna Ormsby. His dam, Lomita Topsy Segis has a seven-day-record of 27.71 lb. butter and 554.1 lb. milk, while for 260 days she is credited with 801.33 lb. butter.

AS A REWARD OF MERIT

The National Dairy Association is offering a certificate to every dairyman who has five or more cows that make 300 lb. butterfat during a year while enrolled in a cow testing association. To obtain such a certificate the tester or county agent has to send in a list and particulars to the association's headquarters at Washington, D. C.

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN

Published in the Interest of Breeders and Dairyman Everywhere

OFFICES: EVANGELICAL BUILDING
BOX 110, HARRISBURG, PA.

AMATEUR PICTURE CONTEST

To the Breeders and Dairyman:

Send us pictures of your good Holsteins. We are offering One Hundred One Dollars in prizes for the Twenty Best Amateur Pictures received.

We will pay Twenty-five Dollars for the first Prize Picture, Fifteen Dollars for the second Prize Picture, Ten Dollars for the third Prize Picture. Other prizes as follows:

\$101.00 IN CASH PRIZES

Twenty-five Dollars for the first Prize Picture	\$25.00
Fifteen Dollars for the second Prize Picture	15.00
Ten Dollars for the third Prize Picture	10.00
Five Dollars each for the next four Prize Pictures	20.00
Three Dollars each for the next five Prize Pictures	15.00
Two Dollars each for the next eight Prize Pictures	16.00

One Hundred One Dollars in all \$101.00

Join in the contest by sending a picture of your best Holsteins. Let us show our readers the kind of cattle you own and breed. You are just as likely to receive the Twenty-five Dollars First Prize as anyone. Surely you ought to be able to win at least one of the prizes.

Only pictures of mature cows will be accepted. The name and address of the sender should be marked plainly on the back of each picture.

Pictures of single animals should be marked with the name and number of the animal. Group pictures should be accompanied with a letter, telling something about the animals or the herd of which they are a part.

Not more than two pictures will be accepted from the same contestant, one of which must be of a single animal and the other a group of animals. All Prize Pictures will be published with a story of the herd.

All subscribers to *The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman* are eligible to participate in this contest. If you are not a subscriber send in your subscription with the pictures. Join the Contest and win a prize.

Very truly yours,

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.



A FEW CHOICE HEIFERS

sired by a well bred son of

King Tobe Alcartra De Kol

he by King Segis Pontiac Alcartra from the former World's Champion three-year-old, Lady Tobe De Kol, 36.59 lb. butter, 631 lb. milk in 7 days—her dam 31.66 lb.

Will also sell all this year's calves.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision. Prices right.

O. I. MARTIN

Cambridge Springs, Crawford County, Pa.



MEMBERS OF THE BOILING SPRINGS HERD

occupied the first three places in the Cumberland County Testing Association for May. Their average production was 81.43 lb. FAT, 2,140 lb. milk. The entire herd, 21 in all, averaged 1,348 lb. milk, 48 lb. FAT. You can find cattle that will please you in this Accredited Herd.

IVO V. OTTO

Carlisle, R. D. 6

Cumberland Co., Pa.

Holstein Breeder and Dairyman Ads Bring Results

EARLY RISE HERD

IS HEADED BY A SON OF



MINNIE MONK OF GRAYFIELDS

She is sister to

Red Cross Heroine of Grayfields

22,067.3 lb. milk, 1,118.87 lb. butter in 305 days.

Second highest butter record in U. S.!

Third in the world!

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

Just the place to get Young Stock.

MENZO A. BROOKER

R. D. 2, South New Berlin, N. Y.



Just a Snapshot

showing the type, size and producing capacity of the animals in this herd.

OUR SENIOR HERDSIRE IS

King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje

the best known bull in the entire state.

OUR JUNIOR HERD BULL IS

Idyllwilde Korndyke Dionagen

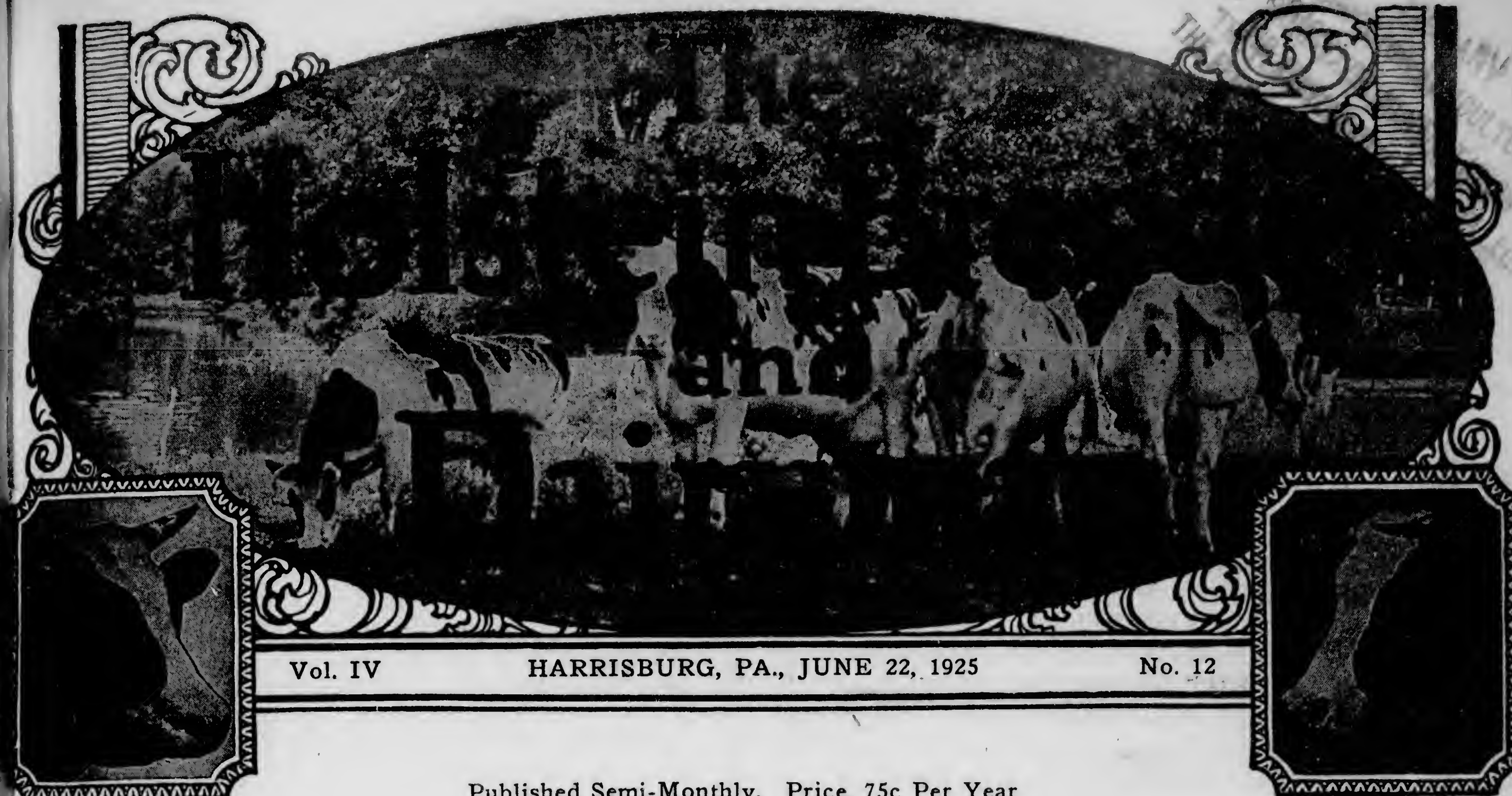
whose three direct descendant dams are all above the 30-lb. mark.

WE HAVE THE GOODS LOOK US OVER

A. E. ROBINSON

Susquehanna Co.

Montrose, Penna.



Vol. IV

HARRISBURG, PA., JUNE 22, 1925

No. 12

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



THEY HEAR THEIR MASTER'S VOICE

Photographed on the A. W. Downton Farm, Starrucca, Pennsylvania



Entered as second-class matter April 8, 1922 at the post office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

PENNA STATE COLLEGE
STATE COLLEGE PA
7-22-25

PINE RIDGE HERD



PEARL LOCKHART RELIANCE

882.10 lb. butter in 365 days in the Dairyman's Division as a senior four year-old, is the dam of our herdsire **KING RELIANCE LOCKHART VEEMAN**. Besides being a wonderful producer she is a show cow and was a first prize winner at the New York State Fair.

The five nearest dams of **KING RELIANCE LOCKHART VEEMAN** average 29.23 lb. butter in seven-day work. Let us sell you one of his sons or a few good cows and heifers bred to him.

This large herd, which has been established 16 years, is under State and Federal Supervision. The last test gave us a Clean Bill of Health.

DAN E. ANDERSON

R. D. No. 3

Norwich, N. Y.

Our Junior Herdsire



ONGLEY SIR GLISTA WETZEL

Maple Grove Clever Koningen was his sire. His dam is Pauline Wetzel. She has just closed a C. T. A. record of 516 lb. butter made as a three-year-old. She is a granddaughter of Finnerne Pride Johanna Korndyke and I think so much of her breeding, individuality and producing ability that I am retaining her son.

Westview Herd is Accredited.

Our cows are producers and pay a good profit for their feed.

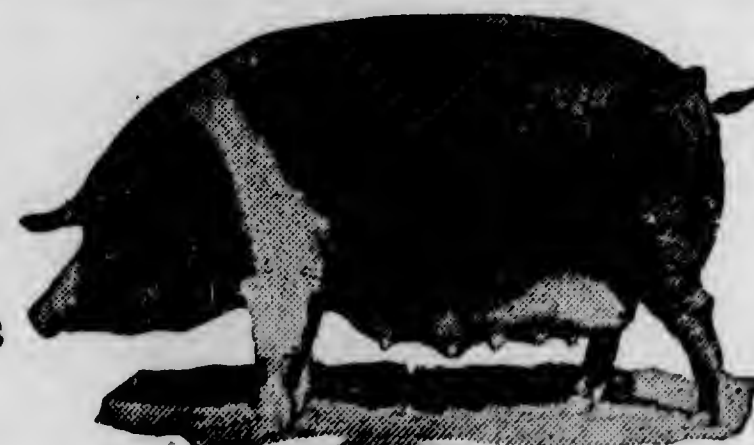
You will like our stock and our prices are right.

MERLE W. ONGLEY

Centerville, R. D. 4 Crawford Co., Pa.

HAMPSHIRE

FOR SIX YEARS FOR SIX YEARS



in succession, 1918-1919-1920-1921-1922-1923, Hampshires have won the carload lot grand championship over all breeds at the International Livestock Show.

HAMPSHIREs are the practical farmer's practical hog, because of their meat type—grazing qualities—activity—health and vigor—highly developed mother instinct—milking qualities—early maturity and economical gains, and because they are *Recognized Market Toppers*. The heaviest ton litter for 1923 from the biggest hog state in the Union, Iowa, was sired by a purebred Hampshire boar. This litter weighed 3,199 pounds at 180 days.

The official breed paper is—**THE HAMPSHIRE ADVOCATE**—a monthly publication, devoted to the interest of Hampshire breeders and the Hampshire breed.

SUBSCRIBE NOW! \$1.00 per yr. or \$2.00 for 3 yrs.

FREE SERVICE DEPARTMENT—Through our field department we are able to buy hogs of correct Hampshire type of leading bloodlines at reasonable prices. Years of experience in buying and judging hogs insures you this valuable service, at no cost.

WRITE TODAY TO

THE HAMPSHIRE ADVOCATE CO.,

409 Wisconsin Ave., Dept. 35 Peoria, Illinois

Milk Report Sheets

Those who have tried them claim that "Breeder and Dairyman" Milk Report Sheets are just a little the handiest and best they ever used.

Designed for use in either grade or purebred herds, each sheet has room for recording the production of 25 cows for the full month, breeding and calving data, etc., etc.

They are printed on light, strong manila board and are 17 inches long by 22 inches wide. Sample 5 cents. Year's supply, 12 sheets, 50 cents.

Give them a trial. You will like them.

The Holstein Breeder & Dairyman

BOX 110, HARRISBURG, PA.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. IV

HARRISBURG, PA., JUNE 22, 1925

No. 12

Milk is the Real Staff of Life

From Dr. John Harvey Kellogg's Address at the Holstein Friesian Banquet, Grand Rapids, Michigan, June 3, 1925

MILK has been a great factor in lifting the human race from a state of savagery to its present high pinnacle of civilization.

Only in those countries in which the dairy industry has been well developed and milk and its products freely used has the race attained its greatest heights of physical, mental and moral development.

Anthropologists formerly attributed this racial superiority to the use of flesh foods; but McCollum and others have pointed out that not meat, but milk, is the magic food which gave civilization of Western Europe the thighs and sinews with which to climb to greater heights than any other has achieved in the history of the world.

Modern nutrition researches have shown that plants provide everything that an animal needs for its sustenance. All life and energy come from the sun. It is the function of the plant to capture the sunshine.

The green leaf is the trap in which the mighty electro-magnetic forces of sunlight are caught and solidified. The plant is the original source of all food and in eating beef one is only taking second hand the grass and corn on which the ox was fed.

Grains are defective foods. There is something in the green leaf that the body must have for its upkeep. A man can live on grains plus greens.

The pioneers of civilization soon discovered the inadequacy of cereals and turned to the milk producers, the cow, sheep, goat, ass, reindeer, and other herbivorous animals for help. These industrious grass eaters they employed to gather greens from the meadows and hillsides and deliver to them the quintessence of their wide gleanings, in milk, the most wonderful of all the products of nature's food laboratories.

The most glaring defect of the modern dietary is lack of lime. The bones are the framework of the body. Height depends upon bone development. The bones consist largely of lime and hence it is reasonable to regard the deficiency of lime in our daily food as at least one cause of the great loss of stature which has occurred since the Civil War.

Milk is rich in lime, while meat contains almost no lime at all. An ounce of milk contains as much lime as a pound of meat. The body loses from one-third to half a dram of lime daily. A quart of milk will make good the loss which would not be made good by twenty pounds of beef or mutton.

This fact alone will justify a serious campaign for the education of the public to use milk more freely.

Milk supplies the same food elements supplied by meat and in better form. Milk is more easily digestible than meat and is more perfectly assimilated than meat.

For the infant milk supplies exactly what the developing being requires, with the exception of iron. Milk is rich in casein, an easily assimilable tissue building element. The fat present furnishes substantial fuel material for maintaining bodily heat and is supplemented by a large portion of milk sugar constituting about four per cent of the milk.

That milk is a protective food is another important fact. It not only supplies elements for tissue building and energy protection, but serves as a protection against harmful bacteria. Milk sugar feeds acid-forming bacteria which are always present in great numbers. These bacteria produce lactic acid. Putrefactive bacteria are very sensitive to acids and cannot grow in their presence. Consequently, although putrefactive bacteria are always present in milk, putrefaction does not take place but souring occurs instead, and sour milk is entirely wholesome.

If meat were at once excluded from the nation's bill of fare and one pint of milk per capita substituted in its place the mortality rate would in a short time be reduced 20 to 30 per cent and after a few years of such dietary our present mortality rate would without doubt be cut in two in the middle.

Dr. Cotton, superintendent of the state insane asylum at Trenton, N. J., has decided after long study and investigation that much insanity of the present age is caused by diseased colons. The removal of 600 infected colons restored the patients to sanity and they were able to return to their homes.

I tried to convince Dr. Cotton to reform the colon. I suggested substituting milk for meat in the diet.

Dr. McClellan at the state hospital at Dayton, Ohio, gained satisfactory results by substituting milk for meats in the diets of his patients. Twice as many patients were discharged from the institution last year as the year before as a result of cutting down on the meat and substituting milk.

Poisons produced by the wild bacteria which flourish in the colon of "mixed feeders" are recognized as one cause of premature old age. Their circulation in the blood causes hardening of the arteries. They are the chief cause of biliousness, headache, neurasthenic symptoms and a great variety of morbid conditions. Hence the suppression of putrefactive changes in the colon is a matter of the highest importance.

We are rapidly becoming a toothless race largely because of the deficiency of lime in our national bill of fare. If we would stop throwing skim milk down the sewer and feeding it to the pigs and would use it instead in bread making we would be taking a long step toward the tendency toward toothlessness. Such a change in the diet doubtless would put some thousands of dentists out of business just as the lacto-vegetarian diet would decrease the business for the doctors and druggists.

The chief trouble with the dairy industry is that farmers do not ask enough for milk. Compared with meat at present prices, milk is worth thirty-five cents (35c) a quart.

A Good Susquehanna County Herd

WITHIN a short distance of Factoryville, Pa., is the farm of Robert I. Springer, owner of a good producing Holstein herd. Mr. Springer is a typical Susquehanna County Holstein breeder and dairyman who does the most of the work on his own farm and cares for his own dairy. There are a number of attractive cows in the Springer herd: One of these, Maid of Beech Ridge, was one of the first animals in the herd and she has an official record of 560.3 lb. milk, 26.29 lb. butter made as a five-year-old. So much did Mr. Springer think of her that he used one of her sons as a herdsire and his near neighbor, Raymond Strickland used another son of this cow. Although these two breeders get their mail from different post offices their farms are very near together and they have occasionally exchanged herdsires.



ROBERT I. SPRINGER AND MABEL BEETS MODEL

The influence of the George Stevenson herd is shown in many herds in the Keystone State. In this aggregation of producers you find several including Beauty Napol Segis, a granddaughter of the famous Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna, a cow that produced 1,294.71 lb. butter in a year as a senior four-year-old, world's record in class at time of making. This cow was run in strictly official test the whole of the year and her record has never been equalled in strictly official work by any other animal under full age.

One of Mr. Springer's favorite cows is Mabel Beets Model, a very handsome individual. Her sire, King Model Pontiac Korndyke was from Pauline Pontiac Pet, a 20 lb. three-year-old by Korndyke Pontiac Pet from Aaggie Pauline Sarcastic, a famous old show cow with a 36 lb. official seven-day butter record. Korndyke Pontiac Pet was a son of the former world's

champion Pontiac Pet, 37.68 lb. butter in seven days. King Model, sire of King Model Pontiac Korndyke, for a number of years headed the Bloomingdale herd. His dam, Mabel Segis Korndyke, was the first animal under full age to be credited with a 40 lb. official seven-day butter record and is at once associated by breeders with the Bell herd in which she spent several years.

King Pietje Aaggie Pontiac is the very handsome bull that heads this herd. It is needless to say anything about his individuality, his picture speaks for itself. He is one of the finest bulls we have ever had the pleasure of examining and is backed by big producing strains. His sire, King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje needs no introduction to the readers of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN for he is without doubt the greatest sire ever in northern Pennsylvania. His sons and daughters and his grandsons and granddaughters have won high honors in many show rings and although many of his daughters are in herds where they never have had an opportunity to make official records yet numbers of them have been tested to substantiate the claim of his ability to sire producers as well as fine individuals.

King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje was by King Segis Pontiac Alcartra long at the head of the Arfmann herd. This bull was from K. P. Alcartra, 30.87 lb. butter in seven days, 121.29 lb. butter in thirty days, world's records in class at time of making while as a Junior two-year-old, she made a world's record in year test. She was from a 31 lb. daughter of the 29 lb. foundation cow, Alcartra Polkadot, and her sire, as the name indicates, was by King of the Pontiacs.

King Segis Pontiac Alcartra was sired by King Segis Pontiac who in turn was by King Segis from Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2d from the first 37 lb. cow and the first cow to make over 1,000 lb. butter in a year.

The dam of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje was Fairmont Zerna Segis Pietje, 608.4 lb. milk, 35.61 lb. butter in seven days, world's record in the junior four-year-old class at time of making.

Four successive generations of high record animals are the four direct descendant dams of King Pietje Aaggie Pontiac. His own dam, Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline Girl 2d is credited with 564.2 lb. milk, 31.79 lb. butter in a week. Her dam, Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline Girl, has an official record of 542.4 lb. milk, 25.31 lb. butter. She was from Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline 2d, 679.4 lb. milk, 31.05 lb. butter in a week and 2,842.8 lb. milk, 128.98 lb. butter in thirty days, daughter of the famous world's champion Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline, 659.2 lb. milk, 34.32 lb. butter in seven days and 137.62 lb. butter in thirty days as a senior four-year-old. Her butter records were world's records at time of making and stood at the head of the senior four-year-old class for nearly eight years. She was foundation cow of a wonderful strain of record animals, several of which also won honors in the show ring.

The dam and sire's dam of King Pietje Aaggie Pontiac have seven-day records that average 33.73 lb. butter, 586.3 lb. milk and his three nearest dams average 30.9 lb. butter, 571.6 lb. milk or 81 2/3 lb. milk daily during the week of their official test.

FAIRS AND EXPOSITIONS

- July 13-18—Grand Forks, N. D., North Dakota State Fair.
- July 20-25— Fargo, N. D., Interstate Fair.
- August 15-22—Davenport, Ia., Mississippi Valley Fair and Exposition.
- August 15-22—Sedalia, Mo., Missouri State Fair.
- August 21-29—Aurora, Ill., Central States Exposition.
- August 26-Sept. 4—Des Moines, Ia., Iowa State Fair and Exposition.
- August 30-Sept. 5—Danville, Ill., The I and I Fair.
- August 30-Sept. 5—Milwaukee, Wis., Wisconsin State Fair.
- August 31-Sept. 5—Columbus, Ohio, Ohio State Fair.
- Sept. 4-13—Detroit, Mich., Michigan State Fair.
- Sept. 5-12—Hamline, Minn., Minnesota State Fair.
- Sept. 6-11—Helena, Mont., Montana State Fair.
- Sept. 7-11—Superior, Wis., Tri-State Fair.
- Sept. 7-12—Indianapolis, Ind., Indiana State Fair.
- Sept. 7-12—Wheeling, W. Va., West Virginia State Fair.
- Sept. 7-12—Hartford, Conn., Connecticut State Fair.
- Sept. 12-19—Syracuse, N. Y., New York State Fair.
- Sept. 13-19—Louisville, Ky., Kentucky State Fair.
- Sept. 14-18—Huron, S. D., South Dakota State Fair.
- Sept. 14-18—Chippewa Falls, Wis., Northern Wisconsin State Fair.
- Sept. 14-19—Topeka, Kans., Kansas Free Fair.
- Sept. 14-19—Jackson, Tenn., West Tennessee District Fair.
- Sept. 15-19—Reading, Pa., Reading Fair.
- Sept. 15-19—Douglas, Wyo., Wyoming State Fair.
- Sept. 19-25—Hutchinson, Kans., Kansas State Fair.
- Sept. 19-26—Springfield, Ill., Illinois State Fair.
- Sept. 20-25—Sioux City, Ia., Interstate Fair.
- Sept. 20-26—Springfield, Mass., Eastern States Exposition.
- Sept. 21-26—Pueblo, Colo., Colorado State Fair.
- Sept. 21-26—Nashville, Tenn., Tennessee State Fair.
- Sept. 22-26—Allentown, Pa., Allentown Fair.
- Sept. 22-26—Helena, Mont., Montana State Fair.
- Sept. 26-Oct. 3—Knoxville, Tenn., East Tennessee Division Fair.
- Sept. 26-Oct. 3—Memphis, Tenn., Memphis Tri-State Fair.
- Sept. 26-Oct. 3—Oklahoma City, Okla., Oklahoma State Fair and Exposition.
- Sept. 28—Oct. 4—Waterloo, Ia., Dairy Cattle Congress.
- Sept. 28-Oct. 3—Trenton, N. J., Trenton Fair.
- Sept. 28-Oct. 3—Salem, Oreg., Oregon State Fair.
- Sept. 29-Oct. 3—Lancaster, Pa., Lancaster Fair.

A Colorado Holstein Community

IN 1880 a family named Sinton left Ithaca, New York and settled at Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colo. In August of that year they started a dairy near East Willamette with a dozen red cows. At first they delivered 44 quarts of milk daily at 10c a quart, using a little pony to draw the cart. They delivered a good product and their trade increased. They bought ranch after ranch and herd after herd until they dominated the industry in county and state as producers, purchasers and deliverers of milk to customers. The Sinton Dairy Company annually sells over one million gallons of milk and cream. Two years ago they purchased the William Bates ranch of 1,150 acres and here they keep 125 Holsteins, purebreds and grades. Near Kelker they have leased the 5,000 acre Fairmount Park ranch and here they have 200 head of grade Holsteins with registered sires.

In 1924 Herbert Sinton and Henry Lewing bought from Asa T. Jones a herd of 200 high grade Holsteins headed by registered sires. This is known as the Holland dairy and is kept on land which is still owned by Mr. Jones. Here special milk is produced which retails at 17c and is sold under a 4% fat guarantee. The standard milk averages 3.6% fat. A waiting list

of special customers takes all the butter manufactured by this concern.

Early this year M. M. Sinton retired from active management of production but is still president of the concern. Ira Ullom is general farm manager, Herbert Sinton, nephew of the president is secretary and general manager of the company and Ernest Sinton is assistant secretary.

George T. Sinton manages the Turkey Creek dairy and farm owned by Senator Spencer Penrose. Here there is a herd of 100 purebred Holsteins. The Sinton Dairy Company markets the milk.

The Sintons sell goat milk as well as cow's milk. There are several herds of purebred goats in this neighborhood, Toggenbergs, Nubians and Saanens. The Arnold dairy owned by Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Arnold contains 60 head of high grade and purebred Holsteins and some Jerseys. The milk produced here is sold as "special" milk and is in great demand for children and invalids.

The many prizes won at great fairs by cattle owned by the Modern Woodmen Sanatorium has made the name of this establishment and Colorado Springs nationally known. The Woodmen herd contains 135 head and is the largest registered Holstein herd in the state. In the past four years their great cow, Zwingara Segis Clothilde has been exhibited 22 times and won grand championship 19 of the 22 times. We are sorry to say however that they had the misfortune recently to lose this cow.

Another large herd of registered Holsteins is owned by the Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind. Here the cows are milked by machines driven by electricity. One cow in this herd, Sally Clothilde Netherland 2d recently made a record of 37.05 lb. of butter, 631 lb. of milk in seven days.

There are other large purebred Holstein herds in this vicinity, one owned by the Myron Stratton home, one by the Union Printers home and yet another by the El Paso County Poor Farm. The product of these herds is consumed in the institutions to which they belong. In addition, many dairymen use purebred sires and have some purebreds among their grades.

Forty years ago El Paso County produced but one-sixth of the dairy products locally consumed and milk, butter and cheese consumed in Colorado was brought in from other states, but because of the splendid climate, pure water and nutritious food and the growth of the dairy herds not only does the county produce sufficient supplies for home consumption but at certain seasons exports butter as far as Atlantic and Gulf ports. Efficient health and agricultural departments and the enforcement of pure food laws have helped bring about this satisfactory condition of affairs.

"In every field of marketing, progress is being made through the practice of *standardization*. Those who are taking the lead in the move to standardize dairy products are to be commended for their good work. The markets for manufactured dairy products, especially butter, have always placed a higher value on the product of high quality. Similar rewards will come from improvement in the quality of milk and cream."

We are rapidly becoming a toothless race largely because of the deficiency of lime in our national bill of fare. If we would stop throwing skim milk down the sewer and feeding it to the pigs and would use it instead in bread making we would be taking a long step toward the tendency toward toothlessness. Such a change in the diet doubtless would put some thousands of dentists out of business just as the lacto-vegetarian diet would decrease the business for the doctors and druggists.

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King Segis Pontiac Alcartra was sired by King Segis Pontiac who in turn was by King Segis from Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2d from the first 37 lb. cow and the first cow to make over 1,000 lb. butter in a year.

The dam of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje was Fairmont Zerma Segis Pietje, 608.4 lb. milk, 35.61 lb. butter in seven days, world's record in the junior four-year-old class at time of making.

Four successive generations of high record animals are the four direct descendant dams of King Pietje Aaggie Pontiac. His own dam, Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline Girl 2d is credited with 564.2 lb. milk, 31.79 lb. butter in a week. Her dam, Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline Girl, has an official record of 542.4 lb. milk, 25.31 lb. butter. She was from Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline 2d, 679.4 lb. milk, 31.05 lb. butter in a week and 2,842.8 lb. milk, 128.98 lb. butter in thirty days, daughter of the famous world's champion Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline, 659.2 lb. milk, 34.32 lb. butter in seven days and 137.62 lb. butter in thirty days as a senior four-year-old. Her butter records were world's records at time of making and stood at the head of the senior four-year-old class for nearly eight years. She was foundation cow of a wonderful strain of record animals, several of which also won honors in the show ring.

The dam and sire's dam of King Pietje Aaggie Pontiac have seven-day records that average 33.73 lb. butter, 586.3 lb. milk and his three nearest dams average 30.9 lb. butter, 571.6 lb. milk or 81 2/3 lb. milk daily during the week of their official test.

FAIRS AND EXPOSITIONS

July 13-18—Grand Forks, N. D., North Dakota State Fair.
 July 20-25—Fargo, N. D., Interstate Fair.
 August 15-22—Davenport, Ia., Mississippi Valley Fair and Exposition.
 August 15-22—Sedalia, Mo., Missouri State Fair.
 August 21-29—Aurora, Ill., Central States Exposition.
 August 26-Sept. 4—Des Moines, Ia., Iowa State Fair and Exposition.
 August 30-Sept. 5—Danville, Ill., The I and I Fair.
 August 30-Sept. 5—Milwaukee, Wis., Wisconsin State Fair.
 August 31-Sept. 5—Columbus, Ohio, Ohio State Fair.
 Sept. 4-13—Detroit, Mich., Michigan State Fair.
 Sept. 5-12—Hamline, Minn., Minnesota State Fair.
 Sept. 6-11—Helena, Mont., Montana State Fair.
 Sept. 7-11—Superior, Wis., Tri-State Fair.
 Sept. 7-12—Indianapolis, Ind., Indiana State Fair.
 Sept. 7-12—Wheeling, W. Va., West Virginia State Fair.
 Sept. 7-12—Hartford, Conn., Connecticut State Fair.
 Sept. 12-19—Syracuse, N. Y., New York State Fair.
 Sept. 13-19—Louisville, Ky., Kentucky State Fair.
 Sept. 14-18—Huron, S. D., South Dakota State Fair.
 Sept. 14-18—Chippewa Falls, Wis., Northern Wisconsin State Fair.
 Sept. 14-19—Topeka, Kans., Kansas Free Fair.
 Sept. 14-19—Jackson, Tenn., West Tennessee District Fair.
 Sept. 15-19—Reading, Pa., Reading Fair.
 Sept. 15-19—Douglas, Wyo., Wyoming State Fair.
 Sept. 19-25—Hutchinson, Kans., Kansas State Fair.
 Sept. 19-26—Springfield, Ill., Illinois State Fair.
 Sept. 20-25—Sioux City, Ia., Interstate Fair.
 Sept. 20-26—Springfield, Mass., Eastern States Exposition.
 Sept. 21-26—Pueblo, Colo., Colorado State Fair.
 Sept. 21-26—Nashville, Tenn., Tennessee State Fair.
 Sept. 22-26—Allentown, Pa., Allentown Fair.
 Sept. 22-26—Helena, Mont., Montana State Fair.
 Sept. 26-Oct. 3—Knoxville, Tenn., East Tennessee Division Fair.
 Sept. 26-Oct. 3—Memphis, Tenn., Memphis Tri-State Fair.
 Sept. 26-Oct. 3—Oklahoma City, Okla., Oklahoma State Fair and Exposition.
 Sept. 28-Oct. 4—Waterloo, Ia., Dairy Cattle Congress.
 Sept. 28-Oct. 3—Trenton, N. J., Trenton Fair.
 Sept. 28-Oct. 3—Salem, Oreg., Oregon State Fair.
 Sept. 29-Oct. 3—Lancaster, Pa., Lancaster Fair.

A Colorado Holstein Community

IN 1880 a family named Sinton left Ithaca, New York and settled at Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colo. In August of that year they started a dairy near East Willamette with a dozen red cows. At first they delivered 44 quarts of milk daily at 10c a quart, using a little pony to draw the cart. They delivered a good product and their trade increased. They bought ranch after ranch and herd after herd until they dominated the industry in county and state as producers, purchasers and deliverers of milk to customers. The Sinton Dairy Company annually sells over one million gallons of milk and cream. Two years ago they purchased the William Bates ranch of 1,150 acres and here they keep 125 Holsteins, purebreds and grades. Near Kelker they have leased the 5,000 acre Fairmount Park ranch and here they have 200 head of grade Holsteins with registered sires.

In 1924 Herbert Sinton and Henry Lewing bought from Asa T. Jones a herd of 200 high grade Holsteins headed by registered sires. This is known as the Holland dairy and is kept on land which is still owned by Mr. Jones. Here special milk is produced which retails at 17c and is sold under a 4% fat guarantee. The standard milk averages 3.6% fat. A waiting list

of special customers takes all the butter manufactured by this concern.

Early this year M. M. Sinton retired from active management of production but is still president of the concern. Ira Ullom is general farm manager, Herbert Sinton, nephew of the president is secretary and general manager of the company and Ernest Sinton is assistant secretary.

George T. Sinton manages the Turkey Creek dairy and farm owned by Senator Spencer Penrose. Here there is a herd of 100 purebred Holsteins. The Sinton Dairy Company markets the milk.

The Sintons sell goat milk as well as cow's milk. There are several herds of purebred goats in this neighborhood, Toggenbergs, Nubians and Saanens. The Arnold dairy owned by Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Arnold contains 60 head of high grade and purebred Holsteins and some Jerseys. The milk produced here is sold as "special" milk and is in great demand for children and invalids.

The many prizes won at great fairs by cattle owned by the Modern Woodmen Sanatorium has made the name of this establishment and Colorado Springs nationally known. The Woodmen herd contains 135 head and is the largest registered Holstein herd in the state. In the past four years their great cow, Zwingara Segis Clothilde has been exhibited 22 times and won grand championship 19 of the 22 times. We are sorry to say however that they had the misfortune recently to lose this cow.

Another large herd of registered Holsteins is owned by the Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind. Here the cows are milked by machines driven by electricity. One cow in this herd, Sally Clothilde Netherland 2d recently made a record of 37.05 lb. of butter, 631 lb. of milk in seven days.

There are other large purebred Holstein herds in this vicinity, one owned by the Myron Stratton home, one by the Union Printers home and yet another by the El Paso County Poor Farm. The product of these herds is consumed in the institutions to which they belong. In addition, many dairymen use purebred sires and have some purebreds among their grades.

Forty years ago El Paso County produced but one-sixth of the dairy products locally consumed and milk, butter and cheese consumed in Colorado was brought in from other states, but because of the splendid climate, pure water and nutritious food and the growth of the dairy herds not only does the county produce sufficient supplies for home consumption but at certain seasons exports butter as far as Atlantic and Gulf ports. Efficient health and agricultural departments and the enforcement of pure food laws have helped bring about this satisfactory condition of affairs.

"In every field of marketing, progress is being made through the practice of *standardization*. Those who are taking the lead in the move to standardize dairy products are to be commended for their good work. The markets for manufactured dairy products, especially butter, have always placed a higher value on the product of high quality. Similar rewards will come from improvement in the quality of milk and cream."

The Fern Ledge Holstein Herd

IN the northeastern corner of Susquehanna County, Pa., off the beaten track usually travelled by men in search of Holsteins is the little village of Thompson around which is a Holstein community which includes a number of accredited herds. In size, type and producing ability the herds in this community are second to none for they have been built up during a number of years by a bunch of men whose sole business is dairy farming, men who have chosen the purebred Holstein cow as the best producing and most profitable milk machine known. One of these Holstein breeding establishments is Fern Ledge Farm owned by E. R. Gelatt and Son.

The present Gelatt herd was started in 1916 by the purchase of the A. R. O. cow Maple Lane Maid DeKol 4th from the veteran Holstein breeder George E. Stevenson. This cow had been bred to Prince Segis Johanna Korndyke a son of Prince Segis Korndyke and



THE GELATT HERD IS NOTED FOR GOOD TOP LINES.

Keystone Plum Johanna, 29.35 lb. butter in seven days, 22,190.7 lb. milk, 1,052.96 lb. butter in a year, full sister to the famous Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna. In due time Maple Lane Maid DeKol 4th dropped a bull calf which was kept as a herdsire. There are daughters and granddaughters of this bull at present in the herd and you would be apt to pick most of them out if you look over the dairy. They are naturally hornless, are of medium size with well shaped udders, and their type and straight top lines would appeal to you as being characteristic of the type generally associated with the noted Keystone Beauty Plum family.

In the Gelatt herd are granddaughters of King of the Pontiacs, Colantha Johanna Lad and King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje. There are three daughters of Cream-elle Korndyke Konigen a well-known show bull

formerly owned by A. L. Bowell, who owns a near-by herd.

One of the cows that would be sure to please you is Fern Ledge Mercedes Walker. She is just about five-year-old at the present time. Freshening as a three-year-old she averaged 40 lb. milk a day for the entire lactation period, and is a steady, persistent producer. She is a very handsome animal and is a daughter of King Pietje Walker and Mercedes Greenwood Pauline, one of the foundation animals in the herd which contains three of her daughters all by different sires.

Jessie Aaggie Pauline Lass is another cow of which the Gelatts are very proud. She has produced 71 lb. milk in a day under ordinary farm conditions and has given 12,000 lb. milk in a year. She has no official record, having never freshened except when farm work was pressing and there was no opportunity to give her a record. She has both daughters and granddaughters in this herd.

The herdsire is King Ormsby Endercamp owned jointly with O. P. Walker and Sons and A. L. Bowell and Son whose farms are nearby. This bull is a very handsome fellow, well marked and well bred. His sire is King of the Ormsbys, the well-known son of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes and Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d, with four seven-day records ranging from 30.22 lb. butter to 38.22 lb. and four year records ranging from 1,034.33 lb. butter to 1,290.9 lb.

The dam of King Ormsby Endercamp is Vander-camp Segis Aaggie Jewel 533.6 lb. milk, 29.37 lb. butter in seven days and 21,110.5 lb. milk, 904.32 lb. butter in a year. Her dam is a good record daughter of Woodcrest Aaggie Jewel Son and she is from Queen Segis 3d, whose dam Queen Segis was by the famous sire King Segis. Vander-camp Segis Aaggie Jewel was a daughter of Judge Segis whose daughters are noted for both individuality and production and who was by King Segis from a 29 lb. three-year-old daughter of Judge Hengerveld De Kol. The records of the dam and sire's dam of King Ormsby Endercamp, average 33.80 lb. butter, 662.9 lb. milk for seven days and their year records average 1,097.61 lb. butter, 23,014.3 lb. milk. The record of his three nearest dams average 30.32 lb. for seven days and his seven nearest dams average exactly 30 lb.

There are around thirty head of purebreds in the Fern Ledge Herd which is on the accredited list. Fern



JESSIE AAGGIE PAULINE LASS
71 lb. milk in a day, 12,000 lb. milk in a year in everyday work.



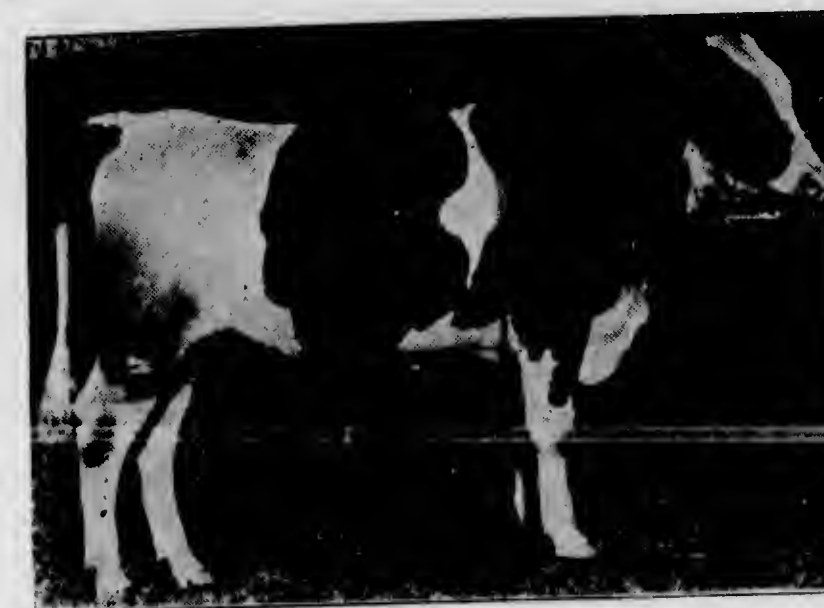
VANDERCAMP SEGIS AAGGIE JEWEL
29.37 lb. butter in 7 days; 21,110.5 lb. milk, 904.32 lb. butter in a year. Dam of King Ormsby Endercamp.



TYPE AND PRODUCING CAPACITY
COMBINED
are found in the Gelatt herd.

Ledge Farm contains one hundred and sixty acres, the farm being purchased about forty years ago by the father of the present senior member of the firm. Mr. E. R. Gelatt is now sixty-four years old and as his health is not good, the duties of management devolve on his son Hugh, who so far is unmarried and lives with his parents. Hugh is a capable farmer and manager and added to his home training by taking a two years course at Pennsylvania State College so that scientific knowledge supplements farm experience.

A comfortable, capacious, wooden barn houses the animals. Although no water buckets are as yet installed, it is lighted by acetylene and the floors and gutters are of concrete. A silo furnishes succulent food for the animals in winter and is available for supplementing pasture in dry summer. The barn windows



KING ORMSBY ENDERCAMP
by King of the Ormsbys from a 904 lb. year record daughter of Judge Segis. Herdsire owned jointly by Gelatt & Son, Bowell & Son and Walker & Sons.

are so arranged as to admit of ventilation without throwing any draught on the animals. There are a large number of buildings and as the farm is rolling, the buildings are situated so that extensive picturesque views can be enjoyed.

Thompson is about twenty-five miles from Montrose, the county seat, and as Mr. Gelatt says, "few buyers think there are any good cattle far away from the main road." As a matter of fact animals that have won high honors in great show rings and made remarkable records both in official and long time tests were picked up from small farms and were developed in noted breeding establishments to which the unthinking public gives all the glory instead of placing it where most of it rightfully belongs.

Virginia as a Dairy State

FEW States in the Union have as many natural advantages for the development of the dairy industry as Virginia. Its first great advantage is that of location. One-third of the people of the United States live within a radius of less than 400 miles from the capital of this State. This gives Virginia dairymen a tremendous advantage in getting their products to the most profitable market. In addition to being well located, Virginia has a climate and soils especially adopted to dairying. The winters are not so cold or so long as those in the States to the north and west of us, which means a saving in housing and expensive feeds. Our summers are not so long or so hot as the States to the south of us, which means less trouble from flies and other insects. Innumerable running streams furnish an abundance of pure fresh water and our soils are well adapted to practically all the crops

needed for dairy feeds. With all of these great advantages Virginia should be and is rapidly becoming the leading dairy state in the east.

Not until recent years have Virginia farmers paid very much attention to dairying but there has been a tremendous increase in interest in this line of work since 1910 and at the present time Virginia has more purebred cattle, more cow testing associations, and more real dairymen, than any other state in the South Atlantic Division. The census report for 1920 states that the increase in dairy cows since 1910 was 17.2% but the increase in the value of milk and dairy products sold was from \$7,704,326 to \$19,167,935 which is 148.8%. In 1910, 4,300 farms in Virginia were selling milk, cream and butterfat. In 1920, 13,700 farms were selling these products. At present 8% of all the farmers of the State are selling dairy products, not including farm butter. When farm butter is included, 44% are selling dairy products.

While we have no accurate census statistics on the increase in the number of purebred dairy cattle in Virginia we know that there has been a tremendous increase in the last few years. The last census credited Virginia with 9,586 purebred dairy cattle which was a greater number than was credited to any other South Atlantic State.

The State Dairy and Food Division furnishes the following interesting statistics in regard to the growth of the dairy industry in the last few years. In 1911 there was a total of only 22 manufacturing plants in operation in the State. In 1922 there were 38 creameries and milk plants, 82 ice cream plants and 6 cheese factories. The total pounds of butterfat handled in 1911 was 1,347,000, by 1922 this had increased to 8,691,000. The butter manufactured in 1915 was 350,000 pounds while the butter manufactured in 1922 totaled 3,306,000 pounds. The number of gallons of milk handled by creameries and milk plants in 1915 was approximately 4,400,000 and in 1922 was 19,500,000 or an increase of about 400%.

The natural development of the dairy industry in Virginia has been around the cities where the demand for milk has been strong and it is generally believed that the whole milk market of Virginia is just about supplied, but when we consider the small average per capita consumption of fluid milk in our Virginia cities we can see that there is still considerable room for expansion of our whole milk market. For instance, the people of our six leading cities consume only .38 of a pint of milk per capita daily, while the people in the city of Washington consume an average of .9 of a pint per capita daily and the average per capita consumption for the United States is 1 pint. Therefore to bring the consumption of fluid milk up to the average of the United States, or even of Washington, our cities could increase the use of milk by 32,500 gallons daily, which is more than double the present consumption. The remainder of our population could increase the use of milk by 121,000 gallons daily, which is twice as much as is now sold in the six largest cities in the state together with Washington. In terms of profitable cows producing an average of 6,000 pounds of milk yearly, this extra fluid milk consumption would require 76,000 cows.

Down in Tennessee

RIVERSIDE DAIRY FARM is located near Knoxville, Tenn., along the banks of the Tennessee River. There are 300 acres in this farm of which 275 acres are tillable. The farm is owned by J. A. Kreis a prominent business man of Knoxville, who has been breeding Holstein cattle for nearly seven years. At the present time there are at least one hundred animals in the herd of which fifty are milking cows and the same number of heifers, two years old and younger.

At the head of the herd are the bulls Risinghurst King Maxie Hope and Zeldenrust Pontiac Segis. The dam of the first bull, as a senior four-year-old, is credited with 599.1 lb. milk, 36.28 lb. butter in seven days and his two nearest dams average 33.44 lb. butter. He is a very handsome bull, light in color and, ex-



CLEMENTINE PONTIAC CHESTERFIELD

One of the great cows in the Riverside Dairy. She was grand champion at the Eastern Tennessee Division Fair and has produced 95 lb. milk in a day.

hibited at the 1920 Eastern Tennessee Division Fair held at Knoxville, won first prize in his class and grand championship.

Zeldenrust Pontiac Segis is leased from the University of Tennessee. He was exhibited as a senior calf in 1919 and was first in his class at the Indiana State Fair. Then he was exhibited at the Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama State Fairs, the Memphis Tri-State Fair, Chattanooga Interstate Fair, and the Southeastern Fair held at Atlanta, and was first prize calf and junior champion at these seven events, the leading cattle shows of the South Atlantic States.

There are a number of splendid animals in this herd but the one that would most probably attract your attention is Clementine Pontiac Chesterfield. Exhibited at the Eastern Tennessee Division Fair, which is held annually at Knoxville, she was grand champion in 1920 and senior champion in 1921. The latter year the Riverside herd carried off two championships, six first and six second prizes, evidence enough of the quality of the animals.

The product of this herd is consumed in the city of Knoxville. Mr. Kreis has found purebred Holstein cows to be profitable dairy animals. In developing his herd, he breeds for both type and production and claims that these two points together with profit mak-

ing ability are important in order to succeed. The herd has been accredited for the past three years. No surplus stock is sold. The surplus bull calves are slaughtered and the females kept as it is intended to increase the herd until it contains one hundred purebred Holstein-Friesian cows.

Mr. Kreis and one of his brothers who, by the way, is also owner of a registered Holstein herd, are interested in the great marble quarries around Knoxville. From these quarries marble of high quality is obtained which is shipped to many different states for use in great buildings.

Like many other leading business men, Mr. Kreis was raised on a farm and so was his wife but in neither instance were they dairy farms. The love of a good animal and the business opportunity presented by the nearness of the great Knoxville market for milk are the principal reasons for the existence of this large Tennessee Holstein breeding establishment.

Northwestern Pioneer Alfalfa Grower

CAPTAIN BULLOCK is credited with being the pioneer of alfalfa growing in the Northwest. He owned a ranch not far from the city of Deadwood, S. D., and on this ranch he grew alfalfa. His acreage and crop increased so fast that in 1882 he had more than he could use on the ranch. He tried to sell but could find no buyer. No one wanted that kind of hay. Finally he made a proposition to a man named Lee who had a small dairy and was peddling milk in Deadwood and his proposition was that if Lee would feed two loads of alfalfa instead of the usual hay and his cows did not double their milk production, not a cent was to be paid; if the milk produced was doubled, the Captain was to be paid at the usual price of hay. Afterward questioned, Capt. Bullock said he had received the money but he was not prepared to say whether or not there was a hundred per cent increase in the milk production.

It seems to be the fashion to question the value of some of the so-called agricultural extension work. Governor Hartley returned unsigned the printing requisition of the Washington state department of agriculture for the monthly "News Letter" issued by that department for free distribution.



PRODUCERS AND CHOICE INDIVIDUALS

Remember that this is an Accredited Herd; that the cattle of this entire county, when recently tuberculin tested, passed 99.2% Clean, and that this herd has always been headed by high class bulls.

Can spare a few good ones raised here.

L. S. BROWN

Saegerstown, R. D. 1, Crawford Co., Pa.

Records and the Guernsey Breeders

MAY 13, the American Guernsey Cattle Club held its forty-eighth annual meeting in New York City. The Secretary's report showed an increase in membership of eighty-nine, a 2.7% increase in registrations and an increase of 7.7% in transfers. The membership increase, however, was far surpassed by the number of new breeders, 1830, added to the records. There was a decrease of 9.7% in the number of advanced register certificates issued and 6.8% in the number of breeders doing advanced register work.

Thoughtful men interested in Guernseys question the wisdom of some of the advanced register work as at present conducted. An attempt was made to abolish the 365 day test and have all records made for a period of 305 days with the animal required to freshen again within thirteen months from the date of freshening for the lactation period in which the record is made. After a long and somewhat heated discussion the motion was tabled for one year.

President Scoville spoke from the floor reviewing advanced registry work from the earlier days until the present. He said that under the leadership of Mr. Caldwell the American Guernsey Cattle Club championed tests based on a full year, feeling that the short time tests furnished only an inadequate guide to the producing value of an animal. He was inclined to believe that, at the time these tests were inaugurated, no one anticipated that the cow would be kept in milk over the entire year but that there should be included within the year both the milking and dry periods.

Mr. Scoville said "Human nature, however, soon made this testing into a competitive game very much like horse racing. Horse racing in this country started with a few farmers who brought their horses to the track without any special training with the idea of determining who had the fastest horse, but it soon became a highly specialized business and to-day no horse in the racing game is ever used for anything else.

"To a certain extent the same tendency has been exhibited in the dairy world and to-day we have barns specially constructed, in charge of men whose salaries would often make a college professor jealous and under conditions which entirely disregard all items of expense."

The argument was brought up that the year tests as at present conducted have little if anything in common with the requirements of the farmer dairyman who wants a cow that will produce and reproduce, one that will drop him a calf once a year and make a profit over the cost of her feed and care. A number of the arguments brought forward might have been taken from the pages of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN although we know that they were not but we are proud of the fact that we were the first breed journal to seriously question the advisability of racing cows and to point out that the monied fanciers with their high priced herds-men who, as one of the Guernsey breeders said, "drew salaries that were the envy of a college professor" are not working for, but rather, against the man on the farm who does most of the work of caring for his herd.

Some years ago one Guernsey breeder suggested that in order to maintain development along economical

and natural lines, the breed associations will eventually prescribe that no cow should be admitted to the advanced register whose record has not been made at a profit and this year he confirmed what he said several years ago, and added:

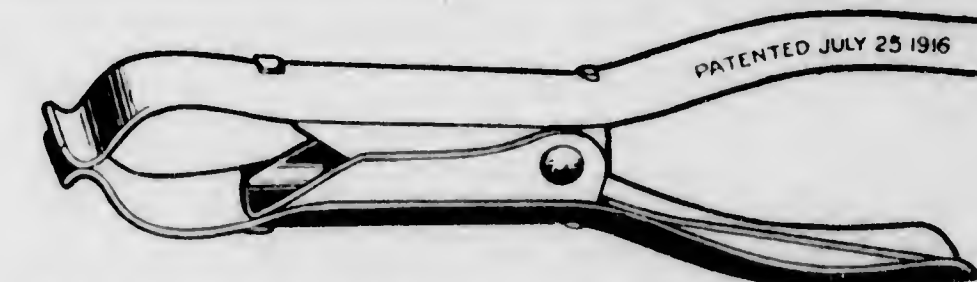
"There are many men who have sporting blood and they are willing to pay enormous prices for cows and to develop them under abnormal conditions to do things that they can never do under normal conditions. The farmer who buys the bull produced under those abnormal conditions hoping to make a living out of the progeny is going to meet with disaster.

"You may change your methods from 365 to 305 and you may run the gamut, but you can't solve an economic problem in an uneconomic way. I don't believe that this Advanced Register test is going to commend itself to the farmer until you can demonstrate to his satisfaction that the sires he is buying of you are going to improve the daily conditions under which he is making his living.

We Wonder Why

A STATEMENT comparing the costs of state governments for the years 1919 and 1923 was recently issued by the Bureau of the Census. The cost of government has greatly increased in the United States since the world war and this increase is largely in the cost of state and local governments and not of the Federal government. Government cost has increased in every state in the United States in this period, the largest increase being in New York, from 63½ million to 108 million dollars. The three largest percentage increases are in Delaware which has increased from \$1,100,000 to \$4,800,000, West Virginia which has increased from \$4,600,000 to \$16,800,000 and Iowa which has increased from \$10,900,000 to \$40,500,000 per year. The smallest percentage increase is in Idaho which has increased from \$2,900,000 to \$3,500,000.

Massachusetts is the only state that has decreased its state debt from 1919 to 1923. The largest increases in state debt recorded were in Oregon and South Dakota. South Dakota holds all records as to per capita debt. In 1923 it had a debt of \$90 per capita. In Iowa in this period the state debt increased from 25c to \$6 per capita. The grand total of all the state debts in the United States increased in this period from \$744,000,000 to \$1,419,000,000 while the annual cost of state government increased from \$542,000,000 to \$933,000,000.



THE CORBIN SWITCH HOLDER

Why let the old Cow hug you around the neck when you can keep her tail out of mischief by using this handy device.

You can obtain one and the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN two whole years for a Dollar Bill. Better send today and be ready for fly time.

NOT ABOUT COWS

Oh, Say, Can You Sing?

MUCH has been said and written about our National Anthems, for we seem to have two. At intervals, efforts are made to have one written that will be easier to sing than "The Star Spangled Banner" and more typically American than "America," the air of which is the English national anthem "God Save the King." Yet, so far, these two have never quite been displaced for the powers that be have not yet agreed upon a successor. This being the case, wouldn't it be a wise and patriotic thing for every one hundred per cent American, of whom we hear so much these days, to learn the words of the national anthem, so as to be able to sing it out lustily. It never was the air that bothered people in singing "The Star Spangled Banner." It's the words—people don't know the words. In any audience in this country to-day, very few of them can sing the first verse through correctly, to say nothing of the others. It would be a grand thing, if, on the coming July Fourth, every red blooded American took time to sit down and learn his national hymn.

A couple of years ago, Dr. C. A. Barbour quoted the following to a Baptist convention and it was afterwards published in the *Standard*.

"Oh, say, can you sing from the start to the end,
What so proudly you stand for when orchestras play it,
When the whole congregation, in voices that blend
Strike up that grand tune, and then torture and slay it?
How valiant they shout when they're first starting out,
But the dawn's early light finds them floundering about
'Tis the Star Spangled Banner' they're trying to sing
But they don't know the words of the precious brave thing.
Hark! The twilight's last gleaming has some of them stopped
But the valiant survivors press forward serenely
To the ramparts we watched, when some others are dropped
And the loss of the leaders is manifest keenly
Then 'the rocket's red glare' gives the bravest a scare
And there's few left to face the 'bombs bursting in air';
'Tis a thin line of heroes that manage to save
The last of the verse, and the home of the brave."

Recreation

THINGS in this world are seldom divided quite equally. Some people have too much money—some not enough. Some have too much avoirdupois—some not enough. And some people work too much—and some not enough. But, for so many years the doctrine of work has been preached that there is danger that the doctrine of play will be overlooked. All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy. It also makes his parents stupid men and women. In days gone by, life was so strenuous for everyone, that grown-ups did not believe in play. In the grim battle to maintain an existence, there was not a moment's respite, lest the enemy gain ground. Such time as was not spent in work was spent in the deep sleep of exhaustion. To-day, people are better paid and work less

hours. In home and work shop there are labor saving devices of which our forefathers never dreamed, devices which mean for men and women a larger leisure.

Those who understand the training of the human mind have seen the educational value of organized, supervised play. They realize that it gives children the opportunity to exercise some of the qualities that should be used in later life—honesty, courage, courtesy, good sportsmanship. If this is true for children why not for grown-ups?

But in the minds of many people there seems to be a lingering idea that recreation is only for the frivolous minded among older people, a waste of time for those who should be engaged in more sober minded occupations. Nevertheless, the fact is that the life of to-day calls for recreation and lawful amusements, and those who do not know how to play should be instructed. Just what form such diversion should take depends entirely upon how the working hours are spent. The man in the office needs active play—golf, tennis, baseball. The manual laborer needs restful play—fishing, motoring, watching others perform.

The tendency of to-day has been to let recreational mediums fall into the hands of the professional element, who commercialize them, using them as a means of making a living. The result is that the vast majority of people are on-lookers, instead of participants. They enjoy sports with their minds but not with their bodies. A game of croquet in which one takes part is more beneficial than a big league baseball game at which one is only an onlooker. The best results from any activity come from putting one's self into it, and good clean outdoor sports are the best outlet for energies, the best banisher of troubles, and the best builders of sound minds in sound bodies.

A Dust Killer

VERY often it is impossible to enjoy delightful porches and lawns because no sprinkling wagon is used on the roadway. Every passing motor car raises a cloud of dust that spreads for rods. However, it is no longer necessary for farmers to endure the dust nuisance. There is a substance that can be purchased and sprinkled over the road, and the dust is laid for the summer. That substance is calcium chloride, a by-product of chlorine which is found largely in common salt. It is a commercial product and may be purchased from several dealers in different parts of the country. It comes in drums containing around 400 pounds, and one drum will cover 150 feet of roadway, 15 feet wide, if the dust is not too heavy. In the latter case use one drum to every 100 feet. The best way to apply it is to use a scoop shovel, shaking the calcium off evenly. It will not injure rubber, but is bad for leather. The cost may vary, depending upon the shipping rate, and the amount

needed will depend on the condition of the roadway. From three to five dollars should cover the cost per hundred feet, spreading it fifteen feet wide. The difference in the amount of dusting needed, indoors and out, should justify the expense. Having an affinity for moisture, the road where it is used looks as though there had been a slight shower. Any who are interested may learn where this dust killer may be purchased by writing to this magazine.

Swedish Farmer Boy Travels

RECENTLY a young farmer, Ulf Olsson, of Skane, Southern Sweden, visited Iowa College and was entertained at luncheon by the Ames Rotarians.

Speaking of agriculture in his own country, he says that the labor problem is not serious there. On his home farm, which contains 2,500 acres, forty laborers are kept throughout the year while others are hired at harvest and spring time.

The dairy herd consists of five hundred cows, all Holsteins which he explains is the predominant breed in Southern Sweden, although there are some Ayrshires. The farm is equipped with milking machines but these are not used except when necessary for the Olssons prefer hand milking.

The principal crops, besides hay and pasture, are winter wheat and sugar beets, about 250 acres of each being grown each year on Mr. Olsson's farm. Both winter wheat and oats yield higher in Sweden than in this country. Wheat makes 55 to 60 bushels per acre and oats 60 to 70. Barley and clover are important crops, while alfalfa is coming into considerable importance in Swedish agriculture. The common rotation system requires about seven or nine years for a complete cycle and includes one rest year in which the land is worked, but no crop is grown. Plowing on the Olsson farm is done with an English make of steam plow which turns six furrows and has a capacity of 25 acres per day.

Mr. Olsson has been in the United States for the

past four months studying general agriculture and is particularly interested in dairying and American farm machinery. He is twenty-eight years of age and since coming to this country has traveled down the entire length of eastern coast to Florida, across the southern states to California, north to Oregon and then east and south through the northwestern states. At New Orleans he purchased a motorcycle because he wished to see more of the country and has traveled 8,500 miles since purchasing his wheel. After a course of University training in Sweden, he is spending four years in observation and travel. His voiced impressions of the United States are: "It is very big, the people are progressive and rich."

Honors for Holstein Boy

AN unusual record is being made by Floyd A. Harper of Middleville, Mich., who has been elected to three national honorary fraternities in two college terms.

Floyd was admitted Alpha Zeta, the honorary agricultural fraternity, last term and into Phi Delta Epsilon, journalistic honorary fraternity, early this spring. This last named honor was in connection with his election as editor-in-chief of the *Michigan Agriculturist*, the magazine compiled and run by the students of the Michigan Agricultural College. Mr. Harper has just been chosen a member of Phi Kappa Delta.

These honors have come to him because of his work and ability. He is captain-elect of the cross country team, vice president of the Dairy Club and has also been prominent in religious and college social activities.

Floyd was valedictorian of the 1922 graduating class of the Middleville high school. He is the youngest son of W. R. Harper, who is secretary of the West Michigan Holstein Breeders' Association and owns a large Holstein dairy farm located near Middleville.

The dexterous management of terms, and being able to fend with them, passes for a great part of learning, but it is learning distinct from knowledge.

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The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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JUNE 22, 1925

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

More about the Delegate Convention

IN reporting the Holstein-Friesian Delegate Convention held at Grand Rapids, Mich., the first week in June, some of the agricultural papers made a number of mistakes. One of the mistakes common in several reports was that the association had adopted a new rule which "gave the president of an organized state association the power to name delegates for vacancies not filled by the regular election. In unorganized states, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Association is given this power." The quotation is from that usually reliable authority, *"The Breeders Gazette."*

The Bigler resolution was to this effect but was not brought before the Convention. In its place was a substitute resolution which provided that in the case of inability of any properly elected delegates to attend the convention, the secretary of the National Association should be enabled to fill the same by declaring elected the next from that state in order of votes received until all vacancies were filled. This was the resolution as passed.

Considering the fact that in every state there are a large number of members of the National Association that are not members of the state association and that in every state association there are some members who are not members of the National Association, it can be readily seen that the legality of Mr. Bigler's original proposal is very doubtful. In fact, we believe it utterly illegal. It is interesting to speculate how and why so many different papers obtained a wrong interpretation of the Convention's action.

Milk Marketing an Individual Proposition

THE discussion on advertising Holstein milk brought out that a number of enterprising breeders were already successfully marketing milk from their cattle at a material advance over the prices for common milk. F. M. Peasley of Connecticut,

Frank Walker of Virginia, Charles Wertheimer of Maryland, J. E. McWilliams of Michigan and Frank W. Durbin of Oregon, told how they had successfully marketed Holstein milk without any assistance from the National Association either for newspaper advertising, plans or fieldmen.

Marketing a herd product is an individual proposition. Not every man is so located that he is able to reach a retail market; not every man has the ability to operate a retail milk business in addition to his other businesses of farming and cattle breeding.

Manifestly, it is unjust to tax the breeder who has to sell his milk at ordinary milk prices in order to promote the business of the man who is better located. This is "robbing Peter to pay Paul."

Judge Peasley said that it cost him \$1,300 for his first year's advertising to place the product of his Holstein dairy on the New Haven market. In answer to questions, he said he believed the investment paid him but he pointed out that the Association did not have \$1,300 on hand for every man who might wish to sell milk at a premium.

Cow Testing vs. Advanced Registry Work

COW testing associations are doing more for the dairy industry than the advanced registry is doing for the purebred breeders, was one of the declarations made by Prof. O. E. Reed, head of the Dairy Department of the Michigan Agricultural College. This statement startled the banqueters the evening after the delegates' meeting. Prof. Reed urged the Holstein breeders to "stop kidding themselves" and said that in the race to make large records, Holstein owners as well as owners of other purebred dairy cattle had lost sight of the ability to make milk and butterfat at a profit over the cost of feed and labor.

In Michigan four years ago there were eleven cow testing associations; now there are 110. Over 70% of the association members have Holstein cattle. Genesee County has fifteen per cent of her cows on test and 9.9% of the cows enrolled in C. T. A. work in the United States are purebreds. Focusing attention on the milk pail and feed bills has led to a general disposal of scrub sires and now over 95% of the Michigan C. T. A. members are using purebred sires in their herds.

Prof. Reed emphatically condemned the resolution passed that day by the delegates which, while commending C. T. A. work for grade cattle, inferred that it was of little value to the purebred industry. The substitute resolution which was passed was brought before the convention by the by-law committee and had no sponsor. Prof. Reed intimated that the man or men responsible for drawing up the resolution were not at all proud of the "child of their brain."

Referring to the criticism that the cow testing association rules were not uniform in different states, the Professor said the Dairy Science Association, of which he was president, was to meet in July. One of the matters which would come before that Association was the question of uniform, nation wide C. T. A. rules

and he believed that any discrepancies would be straightened out.

We venture to prophesy this will not be the last time that Professor Reed will be asked to speak to an audience composed of Holstein men and women. He has a message that is worthy of careful consideration by everyone interested in the black and white breed.

Southern Association Forming

THE resolution on milk advertising which Tom Pemberton of North Carolina introduced at the Grand Rapids Convention caused the most discussion. It was not very vigorously supported by the other Southern delegates and the two men who appeared most in favor of it were the state secretaries of Wisconsin and New York. The delegates from the Southern states held a meeting during the noon recess on Wednesday. Although Mr. Pemberton was invited, he was not present. At the meeting referred to it was decided to form a Southern States Holstein-Friesian Association. The sponsors of the movement think that they know more of their problems than can any man located in a Chicago office or any other office far distant from the scene of operations. They will ask for the 50 cent refund per transfer applied for by Southern breeders. The money derived from this source will be used towards supporting a field man to work in the Southern states and the Holstein men of this territory believe they can make up the balance required.

Standard Livestock Grades

USE of standard market classes and grades for livestock is urged by the United States Department of Agriculture as one means of reducing distribution costs in the industry and of assisting the producer in learning the kinds of animals the market demands and why some bring more money than others.

More than \$10,000,000 worth of meat animals are sold daily in the United States. Nearly one-third of a million cattle, hogs, and sheep bring this total. The production and marketing process is a complicated one, and the animals produced and marketed are of every description, weight, age and condition of fatness. Some are grown and fattened on the farm or ranch which produces them; others change hands several times from birth to slaughter.

Secretary of Agriculture Jardine has indicated on several occasions since assuming office that standardization is the crux of the agricultural marketing situation. Standardization in any industry is a mark of progress, and it is especially important in an industry so involved as the livestock industry.

T. B. Eradication Increases Demand for Purebreds

TUBERCULOSIS eradication work not only paves the way for a healthier herd but also for the introduction of more purebred animals.

Figures recently secured from three Pennsylvania counties show clearly that farmers increase the number of purebred animals in their herds as the reactors are eliminated. In Bucks County where 101 herds were

tested, there is an increase of 31.4% purebreds and a decrease of 6.9% grades.

In Washington county there was an increase of 15.6% purebreds after the test was made and a decrease of 19% grades while in Somerset County the increase in purebreds after the test was made was 17.4% while the number of grades in the herds showed a decrease of 2.5%.

If this increase in the number of purebreds contained in tested herds is nation wide, its beneficial influence on the purebred business is difficult to estimate. Dairymen who do not have the assurance that their herd is free from tuberculosis are not inclined to invest money in purebreds with a view of improvement, feeling that when the herd is tested, the purebreds may have become infected. When the grade herd has passed a clean test it is natural for the owner to aim for even further improvements and to bring in purebreds from herds already accredited.

Ten Months' or Twelve Months' Records

MR. HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., publisher of the *American Agriculturist*, states that in New York, the leading Holstein state, there are 106 owners of purebred dairy cattle making yearly records. Of this number only five are breeders of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle and Mr. Morgenthau is one of the five.

The secretary's report shows that there are 4,705 breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle living in the state of New York who are members of the Holstein-Friesian Association, or about one breeder in every 1,000 in the state of New York who are members of the Holstein-Friesian Association, are making long-time, official records. These are interesting facts.

At the annual meeting of the Guernsey breeders and also at the recent convention of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, considerable time was devoted to discussing the merits and demerits of the 305-day test period versus the 365-day test period. Surely there are very few Holstein breeders in the state of New York vitally interested in this particular discussion.

Forced official records have lost their popularity, regardless whether they are long time or short time records. The question of the value of forced official records has gotten beyond the experimental or theoretical stage. They have not withstood the test of practical application. If we review the path of the wave of the craze to make forced official records, we find it strewn with financial failures and bovine cripples. On the other hand, the breed is and always has been maintained and improved by the plain breeders and dairymen. Their path is marked by prosperity, the animals which they breed and own represent the best in type, conformation and producing capacity which the breed affords. This class of breeders have measured the value of their animals by normal, hereditary, economical production and have found the cow testing association plan superior to other plans of determining economical milk and butter producing qualities of the animals which they own and breed.

It is not official records nor is it forced records that the dairy public demands. It is economical and normal production which leads to constructive breeding and profitable dairying. Cow testing association records come nearer filling the requirements than do official records.

If official records are to have any bearing on the normal hereditary milk and butter producing qualities of the animal then they must not be produced under forced, abnormal conditions and their duration must conform to the natural lactation period of the animal. It would seem that the adoption of the 305-day period would be a step in the right direction even for the five Holstein breeders in the state of New York to follow.

Your Pictures May Win a Prize

IN the Amateur Prize Picture Contest which THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN is conducting, several breeders have withheld sending their photographs because in our announcement, advertising the Contest, we used the words "Mature Cows." This is an error on our part; we meant producing animals.

We trust that any of our readers who have not sent their pictures for the Contest because they do not have pictures of mature animals, will send their entries in promptly before the Contest closes. This Contest is not confined to mature animals but to females that have freshened or are in milk.

Now don't be afraid to enter. Take your camera or borrow one if you don't own one, snap a few pictures of the milking dairy and some of your pet cows, pick out the best group and the best single pictures and send them along. You stand just as good a chance of winning the first prize of \$25.00 as any one else.

Records

COW Testing Association records are continually growing in popularity among the breeders and dairymen. Their value in assisting to eliminate "Boarders" and to select breeding stock in purebred herds, as well as grade herds, is being more fully appreciated.

Breeders are not looking for official certification as to the milk and butter producing qualities and butterfat percentage as set forth in the so-called official record. They are not interested so much in what a cow has produced but what she will produce. They are applying the same "Horse Sense" to the dairy business as they apply to any other business.

For example, if they want to purchase an automobile they would not go to the "Junk Dealer" and buy a car that had been driven 70,000 miles with a certification to that effect from its former owner, but they would go to some reliable dealer who sold new automobiles, and when they purchased the car they would require the seller to give them a guarantee that the car would give service.

Dairymen generally are learning from experience that the breeders of purebred dairy cattle who maintain their breeding herds under working dairy conditions, can supply the best foundation animals and that

barn records or Cow Testing Association records are a more reliable index into the future value of the animal than the so-called official records.

So often has a cow with a large official record failed to live up to the reputation which the record gave her and because of the fact that her udder may be partly or wholly impaired and that she may breed irregularly or not at all, records are considered of little value in selecting dairy cattle or breeding stock.

On the other hand, cows with barn records or Cow Testing Association records are able, in the hands of their new owner, to go on and duplicate or exceed their former record when fed and cared for under economical working dairy conditions.

The certification attached to official records is worthless and unnecessary providing the cow is capable of going on and equaling her previous performance. If she is not capable of going on and equaling her previous performance, what is the value of the official certification?

The purebred dairy cattle industry has passed the stage when pedigrees and official certifications could be sold at public auction at high prices by merely offering a bovine crowbar as a premium. We are living in a new age. From now on a certificate of the performance of a dairy cow must be a guarantee of future performance rather than a certification that once-upon-a-time she was a good cow, and that is why Cow Testing Association records are becoming popular and eventually will occupy the center of the stage.

Cutting Out Trade Evils

IN the Federal Court of Pueblo, Colorado, a creamery company of Trinidad was fined \$2,800 under the Federal food and drugs act because of shipments from Colorado to points in New Mexico and Texas of short weight butter.

The enforcement of this act is entrusted to the officials of the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture. Lately they have been giving special attention to the interstate shipment of short weight butter as well as to butter which contains less butterfat than required by the legal standard. Several seizures have been effected and a number of prosecutions instituted in the Federal courts against concerns responsible for such violations of the act.

A rather amusing story is told concerning a doctor high in the association councils, who hardly ever sees his Holstein herd excepting on Sundays. One day coming through the barn, a new herdsman called his attention to a cow on long-time test, and said that she had not eaten her morning feed. The doctor told him to cut out the grain and give her a pound and a half of salts, went on and forgot all about it. The next Sunday he came to the cow and her appearance would justify one in assuming that she was in the last stages of TB. He immediately called the herdsman and demanded to know what he had done to the animal. The herdsman replied "Only just what you told me, Sir." "I cut out her grain and gave her a pound and a half of salts every day."

THE PRACTICAL DAIRYMAN

FEED MINERALS TO COWS ON PASTURE

Cows should be fed calcium and phosphorus while they are on pasture for two reasons. First, cows digest these minerals much better while they are on pasture and they are able to store these minerals in their bodies for the periods of the year when they do not digest them so well, says Don G. Magruder extension specialist in dairying at the State College of Washington.

Second, cows are usually producing heavily while on pasture and so are drawing heavily on their feeds and bodies for the minerals which they give off in their milk.

Compared to other plants, legumes contain a large amount of calcium. For instance in 1,000 pounds of feed wheat contains 0.6 lb. calcium; oats, 1.4 lbs.; wheat straw, 2.9 lbs.; timothy hay, 2.5 lbs.; red clover hay, 16 lbs. and alfalfa hay, 19.5 lbs.

This shows that cows pastured on clover should receive a large amount of calcium in their feed. Still it would pay to feed some mineral calcium in the form of air slaked lime and steamed bone meal.

Bran and middlings contain a large amount of phosphorus. In 1,000 pounds of feed, wheat contains 8.6 lbs.; wheat bran, 29.5 lbs.; wheat middlings, 21.1 lbs.; oats, 8.1 lbs.; timothy hay, 3.1 lbs.; and alfalfa hay, 5.4 lbs. Mineral phosphorus can be fed to good advantage in the form of steamed bone meal and sodium phosphate.

Cows should receive all of the sodium chloride (common salt) that they wish. A good plan is to allow cows to run to a mixture of one part salt with four parts steamed bone meal. Air slaked lime and sodium phosphate mixed in equal parts may be substituted for the bone meal.

WHY THE SILO IS NEEDED?

By A. L. HAECKER

Silage is a succulent, grass-like food, high in carbohydrates. For this reason it goes well with a dry forage that is high in protein. Of such we have a liberal supply in alfalfa, sweet clover, cowpeas, soy beans and field peas, all or any of which make a splendid balance for corn silage.

Silage should form the bulk of the ration because it is cheap and easily digested. An average cow will consume from 25 to 75 pounds of silage per day. For an example let us compile a ration for a 1000-pound cow producing 30 pounds of milk. To supply such an animal with what she requires for both maintenance and production the following ration should be used: Corn silage 40 pounds; alfalfa or clover hay 15 pounds; corn 4 pounds, bran 4 pounds. A larger animal weighing from 1,200 to 1,400 pounds or one producing more milk should be fed a larger ration of both grain and forage. As a guide to figuring the amount of silage an animal can economically use, give 4 pounds of silage per day for every 100 pounds of live weight per animal. Thus a cow weighing 800 pounds could be fed 32 pounds of silage per day, while a cow weighing 1,400 pounds should be fed 56 pounds per day.

It is difficult to definitely fix the value of silage in the ration, but sufficient experiments have been conducted to prove that it invariably cheapens the ration and increases production. Especially is this true under average farm conditions. Summing up the various tests it is safe to conclude that silage in the ration for dairy cows will save 10 cents on the cost of producing a pound of butter-fat and 40 cents on the cost of producing 100 pounds of milk.

Silage with alfalfa or clover hay makes a balanced ration, and wonderful results can be obtained by these two feeds alone. Silage should form the bulk of the ration for it is cheap, succulent and contains the food elements needed by our animals. If feed must be purchased, let it be in the concentrates such as bran, oil meal, and cotton seed meal. Many of our farmers make a mistake by trying to substitute alfalfa for corn silage. These two feeds should be fed to-

gether, for their combination makes up a balanced ration.

With the summer silo we can prevent the fearful loss which we experienced each year during the late summer when pastures are burned up and flies menacing. By preventing this shrink, we can easily increase the yearly production of our cows from 20 to 50 per cent, and we must give closer attention to this item. Silage for summer feeding is rapidly gaining in favor, as high priced land devoted to pasture is doubtful economy unless it be in the form of rotated crops such as sedan grass and sweet clover.

A silo will save much forage that is now being wasted. It insures a crop and serves as a forage bank which can be drawn upon at critical periods. The silo makes it possible to keep more stock upon the farm and to feed with greater economy and at a saving of labor. No better proof of this can be had than to note that the most successful dairymen and stock and dairy communities use the silo largely. The greatest dairy states have the most silos. The greatest counties and townships lead in silos. Its use is not compassed by geographic location. It can be used successfully in nearly every county in the United States or in the corn belt, and it is of great importance and must be put to larger use.

We cannot change the market which is influenced by production and consumption in both this country and foreign lands, but we can control the cost of producing the article and a larger use of the silo will undoubtedly lower the cost of the feeding of our animals.

The sum of the evidence from scores of feeding experiments and tests may be given as follows: Silage in the ration for the production of stock or stock products results in lowering the cost and increasing the profits of the feeder.

FEEDING THE DAIRY

In spite of a seasonal falling off in demand, dairy feed prices have turned sharply upward during the past month, says C. E. Ladd, Director of Extension Service of the New York State College of Agriculture. During this time twelve feeds have advanced on the average of \$3.40 a ton. This unexpected behavior of prices complicates somewhat the matter of deciding what to do concerning the laying in of supplies for next fall and winter. A little later the outlook may be better.

Nevertheless, it is possible at current prices to get a good mixture at a very slight increase in cost over last month. For those who buy most of their ingredients the following will be suggestive:

400 lb. white hominy	600 lb. gluten feed
200 lb. middlings	400 lb. linseed oil meal.
400 lb. bran or oats	

A ton will contain 350.4 lb. digestible crude protein, 1,517.6 lb. digestible nutrients and cost \$41.60 at current wholesale prices.

In many dairy sections, the herds are primarily stable fed, but have access to pasture, some more and some less. In keeping down the cost of grain, which is extremely essential at the flush period, the digestible protein in the above mixture has fallen below 18%. The use of pasture should adjust this. The composition of the mixture is such as to keep the milkers in good condition as well as to encourage production.

Oats are rather high to purchase, but if one has homegrown oats or barley, the following will make a good simple mixture for milking cows on pasture:

600 lb. ground oats and barley	200 lb. linseed oil meal.
	200 lb. gluten feed

It is very important to keep young stock growing. Depending entirely on pasture may not be enough. Supplement with a grain mixture as follows: 100 lb. hominy or corn, 100 lb. bran, 100 lb. oats or barley, 50 lb. oil meal. If pasture is poor, by all means give grain enough to keep the animals growing and allow them to help themselves to a mineral mixture of equal parts by weight of steam bone meal, fine limestone and salt.

CLUB ACTIVITIES

COLUMBIA COUNTY BREEDERS' FIELD DAY

The annual field day and picnic of the Columbia County Holstein Breeders' Association was held at Berwick, Pa., June 10. There were about three hundred in attendance and twenty-eight head of high class purebred Holstein cattle were on exhibition.

E. B. Dorsett, former lecturer of the State Grange, placed the cattle after they had been divided into classes. In the evening Mr. Dorsett spoke on the "Past, Present and Future of the Farmer." To succeed today it is necessary that he use his head as well as his hands. A bright future is predicted. Cooperation and organization were urged to make the most of the opportunities which the future will afford as exemplified in the work of the breeders' association which staged the Field Day.

Berwick is one of the Holstein centers of the Keystone State and this made it possible to get together a number of high class animals. They came from the herds of E. S. Walton & Son, R. R. Brader, Chas. Remensnyder, Delmar Fairman, Chas. Aten, and William Fairchild.

The officials of the county organization and County Agent Paul G. Niesley were largely responsible for the success of the event.

HOLD FIELD DAY AT MURRAY MILLER'S HOME

On June 11, the Northumberland County Accredited Holstein Association held their annual field day at the farm of their newly elected president, Murray Miller of Milton, Pa. After looking over the animals in Mr. Miller's producing herd four cows were selected and used as a judging ring, the visitors being invited to score them and place them using the dairy cattle placing card arranged for farmers' judging contests by the American Dairy Science Association. This is the card used in the farmers' judging contests at the National Dairy Expositions. There were 22 competitors, the winner being Angus Fairchild of Milton with a score of 97.3, J. Lawrie Moore of Watertown was second with a score of 86.4 and A. C. Slifer of Lewisburg third with 83.6. All three of these gentlemen were awarded a subscription to the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. Mr. Fairchild also won a bronze medal donated by that publication.

The visitors then gathered on the spacious porch. County

Agent J. W. Myers introduced the speakers. G. H. Truckell reported the delegates' convention of the Holstein Friesian Association of America held the previous week at Grand Rapids. R. H. Olmstead of State College, who was the official judge of the occasion talked on cow testing associations and the work they were doing for the dairymen. He commended the Northumberland County breeders for their enterprise and urged them to avail themselves of the help of State College and the county agents in solving their many problems. Club Leader B. Wright, told how to organize calf clubs and how they operated and urged the Holstein owners of Northumberland County to form one or more such clubs for their boys and girls.

Mr. Miller was called upon to say a few words. Three years ago the Northumberland County Holstein owners formed the club, the two principal requirements being that a man should own at least one purebred black and white animal and that his herd should be accredited. Members of the association had done a great deal to get the various townships signed up for area testing. The first township to sign was West Chillisquaque and this was by far the hardest, the others came much easier.

A representative of the Milton Chamber of Commerce invited those present to attend a farmers meeting in that town and said a few words on general agricultural conditions. A very handsome bull calf from the herd of A. F. Reimensnyder was then sold at public auction bringing nearly \$40. The visitors dispersed after thanking Mr. and Mrs. Miller for their hospitality.

THE NEW YORK STATE FAIR

The premium list of the New York State Fair shows that the Fair Association will offer \$2,000 for Holstein-Friesians to which 40% will be added by the Holstein-Friesian Association if the winners are registered Holstein-Friesians.

The first prize for males and for females is \$40. Fifty dollars is set aside for the first exhibitor's herd and the same amount for first prize in the Get-of-Sire class. For the four best cows over three years old, the first prize is \$40 and for the four best females from two years old or more, bred by the exhibitor, a similar amount is apportioned.

The herdsman's prizes this year are five in number ranging from \$35 down to \$5. In addition \$2,100 of which \$100 is given by the Dairymen's League, is offered for the best exhibits of dairy cattle from New York State counties. Such exhibits

must be made in the name of a County Farm Bureau, Pomona Grange, local breeders' club or other county organization. Holsteins receive the largest amounts, first place being worth \$175; second, \$155; third, \$145; and fourth, \$125. To this the Holstein-Friesian Association of America adds \$250 and the New York State Association \$150. This amount is split into eight prizes of \$50 each.

A silver cup will be given by the New York Farm Bureau Federation for the best five dairy cows in milk. These may be purebreds or grades of any one breed but the exhibitor must reside in New York State. The cup must be won three times before it becomes the property of the exhibitor.

Good prizes are given in the junior department which is divided into three classes for each breed: Junior calves, senior calves and heifers over one year or which have not yet freshened. The winners in these three classes show against one another for a \$20 prize and the breed championship and the champions show together for a grand championship prize of \$20.

The Fair Commissioners, in order to encourage exhibits of calf club dairy animals will give \$5 to each animal of merit exhibited in the junior department which does not place, will furnish free of charge hay, grain and bedding for animals exhibited in this department and will pay maintenance charges not to exceed \$2 per day of all owners exhibiting and caring for their animals. Only three animals can be exhibited in each class from any one county and these animals must be selected by some form of elimination contest.

LEAGUE MEMBERS PROMISED PROSPERITY

The immediate future for the dairy industry as well as for business generally, promises sustained, moderate prosperity, said Francis H. Sisson, well known New York City banker, speaking to the 1,500 delegates and members at the annual meeting of the Dairymen's League Coöperative Association, Inc., held in New York City, June 18.

Mr. Sisson said in part:—"At present dairying is one of the most profitable of farming operations and during the last year or two it has furnished an important outlet for agricultural activity diverted from the production of commodities less favorably situated with respect to prices. The dairy industry is dependent chiefly upon the domestic market. Only in canned and powdered milk is there any considerable export trade, but this accounts for a small fraction of the production. The market demand for dairy products will probably be well sustained so long as the industrial population is prosperous. The shift to dairying in the North and West in recent years, as a feature of the diversification movement, is reflected in the increase in the number of milk cows on farms since 1921. Storage stocks of butter, following last summer's prolonged flush production, reached record levels. But these have been greatly

reduced. Cheese stocks are not excessive. There was even talk of shortage recently in the canned milk markets. The situation is one which tends to support present price levels."

Other speakers were: G. W. Slocum, Milton, Pa., who has been president of the League since its organization on a coöperative marketing basis; Mrs. Ruby Green Smith, Ithaca, N. Y., Secretary of the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus; Chester Young, Napanoch, N. Y., Treasurer of the Association; and J. D. Miller, Susquehanna, Pa., vice president of the League and president of the National Coöperative Milk Producers Federation.

RUSSELL STARTED RIGHT

About ten years ago F. W. Russell of Tryonville, Pa., purchased a pair of young cows that had been bred to Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka. The cost of these heifers, delivered at his place, was \$528. He was fortunate in getting a pair of heifer calves and from these animals his present herd of twenty purebreds has descended. Mr. Russell has an interest in the Crawford County Holstein Bull Association and his females are mated with Sensation Lucille Hartog. The sire of this bull, Sensation, is a grandson of Ona Clothilde De Kol, over 1,100 lb. butter and 25,000 lb. milk in a year and is from Lindale Bonnie Pauline, 29.58 lb. butter in seven days, 1,250 lb.



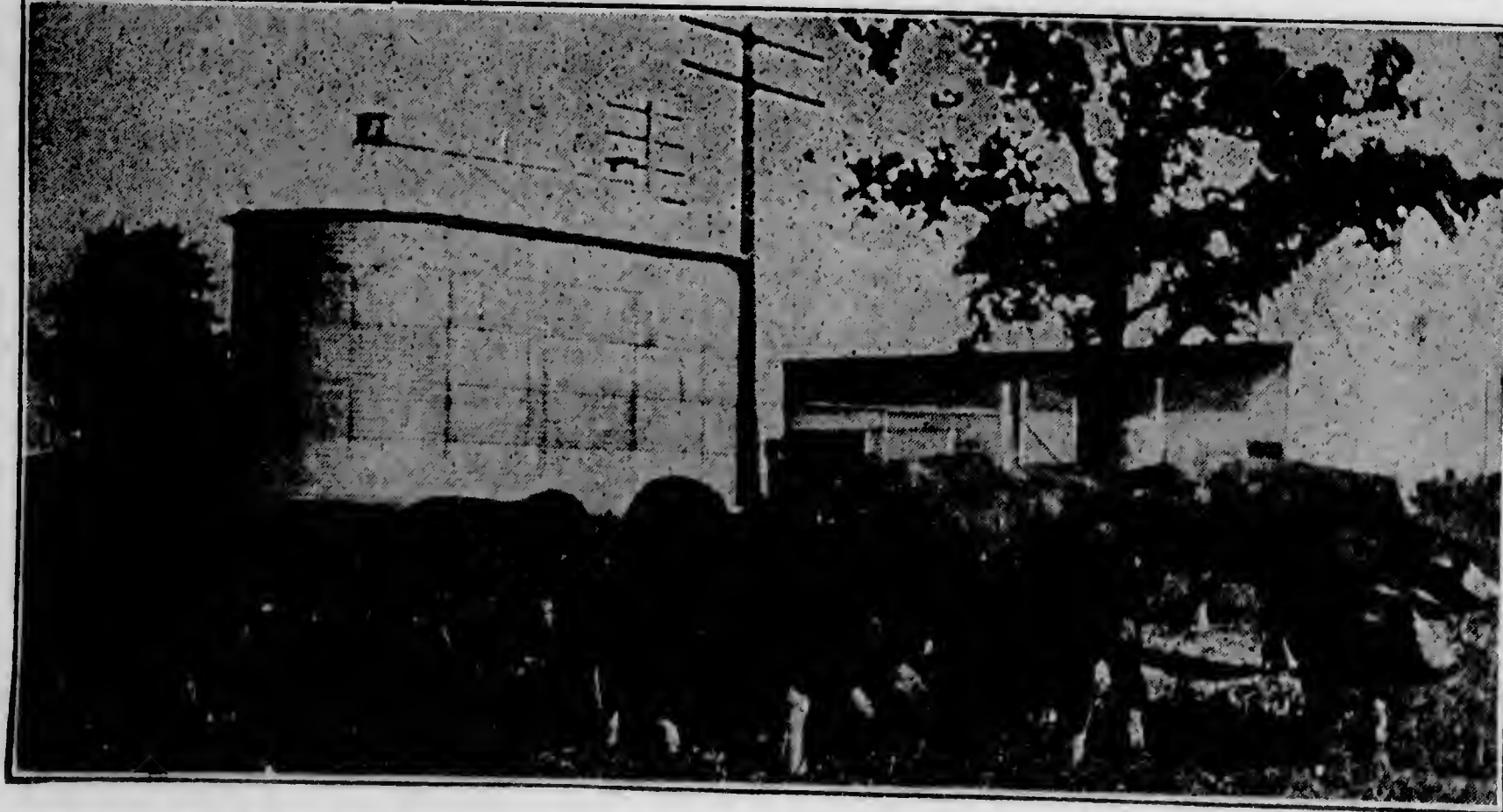
PUREBRED HOLSTEINS IN PASTURE ON THE RUSSELL FARM

butter and over 30,000 lb. milk in a year as a four-year-old and over 1,000 lb. butter in a year as a three-year-old.

The dam of Sensation Lucille Hartog has a year record made as a senior three-year-old of 779.23 lb. butter, 17,645.9 lb. milk. She is from the same dam as Lucille Jolie Pontiac, 1,173.15 lb. butter in a year as a senior four-year-old, world's record at time of making.

Mr. Russell purchased his present farm of ninety-two acres about eleven years ago. He is a high class business farmer and you will find his farm machinery housed and everything neat and clean around the buildings. The Russell herd is run on the accredited plan and as our readers know, the cattle of Crawford County have been tested under the area plan and the last test showed that 99.2% passed clean.

A Co-operative Poland China Swine Journal, Owned by the Breeders; Upward of 400 Poland China Breeders now own this Swine and Farm Journal devoted to the interest of pure bred stock. Every Breeder of Poland China Hogs Should become a member of this Co-operative Journal.



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This Journal keeps you posted on the care and feeding of the hog. Much valuable information, worth many times your investment.

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OTHERS LIKE HER

in our Accredited Herd.

They have been raised right and have been bred to a son of a World's Champion.

Record is kept of daily production, good official and C. T. A. records made.

We have too many animals now and want to sell.

FRED B. KEENEY
Laceyville, Wyoming Co., Pa.

Every Purebred in My Herd

has passed Three Clean Tuberculin Tests.

They graze on a Limestone pasture, the best cow feed in the world.

They are Producers and their Size, Type and Individuality will please YOU.

And my prices are Low.

H. A. STOTTLEMYER
Hagerstown, Md. R. 5.



BETSY DE KOL PONTIAC AMBROSIA

A granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs, bred and raised in this herd, which also contains several of her sisters. Cows like this are bred to

King Madaline Butter Boy

a show bull backed by big producers. This herd is Accredited and we can spare a few good producers.

GLENN C. GERMAN
Allegany Co., Cuba, N. Y.

WISCONSIN WOMAN MAKES SUCCESS OF DAIRYING

By J. H. LEWIS

Mrs. Adeline Tessene, owner of Lawndale Farm and a herd of Registered and grade Holstein cows took first place in the Whitewater Cow Testing Association out of a field of 26 members. Of the 411 cows on test 296 were Holsteins, 106 Guernseys, 8 Jerseys and 1 Ayrshire.

Mrs. Tessene's seven-year-old grade Holstein, Betsy, was the top cow with a production of 11,776 lb. milk testing 4.29 and a butterfat return of 505.9 lb. The Lawndale herd placed third on herd average with a production of 8,887 lb. milk and 326.3 lb. butterfat.

Betsy's records in yearly production since belonging to the association is given here.

Age	Lb. Milk	Test Lb. Fat	Value of Product	Feed Cost	Profit
5	13,548	3.63	492.1	\$229.95	\$76.57
6	10,013	4.15	416.4	235.53	81.17
7	11,776	4.29	505.9	287.27	78.77
Total	35,337	...	1,414.4	\$752.75	\$236.51

Betsy was milked twice daily and fed no grain on pasture until freshening. She consumed last year 4,590 lb. corn silage, 2,260 lb. alfalfa hay, 1,181 lb. corn fodder, and 2,235 lb. of a



BETSY OF LAWDALE

Leading cow last year in the Whitewater Cow Testing Association.

mixture of two parts each of corn and cob meal, ground oats, bran and 1 part oil meal and was on pasture 135 days. She made her record of 505.9 lb. butterfat in 335 milking days.

The Lawndale Farm herd is under federal supervision. The farm is one mile west of the city of Whitewater, in Walworth County, Wisconsin and makes a speciality of high grade Holsteins, and Rose Comb Rhode Island chickens. There are two herd sires Veeman Korndyke Nig 356153 and Lilavern General Ormsby 438256. Mrs. Tessene manages and looks after her farm and herd personally, being assisted by two young sons.

Betsy of Lawndale was sired by Katydid De Kol Colantha 2d, No. 166210. His sire was Katydid De Kol Colantha, No. 112206, his dam Bessie Astrea De Kol No. 91879.

Pet, another prize cow of Mrs. Tessene's Holstein herd took second place in the grade showing at the Milwaukee Dairy Show last fall. Pet has a record of 10,434 lb. milk and 356.5 lb. fat.

Relating her experience in Holstein dairying, Mrs. Tessene told the writer in substance the following: "I was having some hard knocks and it seemed something was always happening to my best cows. When I joined the Whitewater Cow Testing Association three years ago I made the best move that I ever made. I did not prior to then realize I had such good producing cows. They were grades. My husband died about that time. We had concluded to buy a good herd sire, but kept putting it off and finally it devolved upon me single handed to go out and make a selection. I obtained a purebred and am happy to say we have owned one since.

"When our milk went to the condensery at Whitewater, our test was not as good as it might be, and we had got into the habit of selling our best cows and raised calves from cows not as good as the ones sold, and the cows were strung along to freshen most anytime, so I concluded to raise all fall calves, as they would do better, could be bred sooner, and would freshen at two years of age. We purchased from our neigh-

bors or as we could get them. They looked well, grew rapidly and were nicely marked, but as we began to test for butterfat my boys and I began to open our eyes, and we saw that our own cows were the choice ones and that the calves we bought from other herds were only "skimmers,"—plenty of milk, but not much on test for butterfat. It was about this time that Mr. Charles H. Hocking, our official tester, came along and he gave us instruction in type of breeding, pedigrees and production so that we learned much that was new. Now we raise calves from our best cows and by having a good herd sire we have cows of good pedigree and type. The markings are no longer the main consideration. One of my boys is taking deep interest in the work and I know will make an excellent manager of the herd which will take considerable responsibility off my shoulders. It has been most gratifying to me to know that a woman can make a success of dairy farming. I busied myself with the home and the boys but after the death of my husband I knew if we must keep up the farm successfully that it was my place to shoulder the job and we are doing as well as can be expected."

There is much good natured rivalry in the Whitewater Cow Testing Association, and when Mrs. Tessene's cow Betsy took first place in the association on butterfat production there was much jolly among the men members of the association. But they are all good neighbors and good friends and Mrs. Tessene is always shown the respect and kindness due a hard working woman. The Lawndale herd was high herd of the association the first two years, and as stated before, third this year.

Lawndale Farm is well equipped. The home is a substantial two story frame building, electrically lighted with running water in the house and very comfortably furnished. The barn



PET OF LAWDALE

Second prize Holstein grade at the 1924 National Dairy show.

is an elaborate affair and up-to-date in all details with a big cement silo conveniently located, as well as a granary, machine sheds and a garage. The chicken house contains a wonderful flock of Reds. The evidence of industry and thrift is everywhere for the Tessenes are all hard workers. They like the good things of life and enjoy them. They are progressive for when others were speculating on the advantage of alfalfa crops they went ahead and now claim butterfat can be produced for less per pound where alfalfa is fed than where it is not fed.

Mrs. Tessene is now on the road to permanent success, because they have overcome the things that worked against them. They have two very good sires and about 35 excellent females. The foundation is well laid and the coming years will show the logical results of having planned sensibly and prudently, proving that after all women can succeed as well as men in this splendid industry.

DEAR SWEET POTOTIE:

Where have you bean? Don't you carrot all for me? My heart beats faster when the sun shines on your radish hair and glints off your turnip nose. If you cantaloupe, lettuce marry. We will make a happy pear. Let's orange it that way.
Your sweet,

CORN ONNA COB.

Sign on the back of a Ford: "Baby Can't Play with This Rattle."

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER,

Penna.

Twenty Head of Registered Holsteins

soon due to freshen. Heavy Milkers. Heifer and bull calves from 2 to 12 months old. Priced for Quick Sale.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

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Munnsville,

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Open Heifers and Heifer Calves from A. R. O. Dams. Give Pedigree and lowest cash delivered price with first letter.

FAIR VIEW FARMS, Inc.
SCOTTSVILLE, VA.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS.—Two months to two years. Sire over 1,000 lb. Prices and terms best ever. W. A. BEACH, Mankato, Minn.

Bobby was taking an examination and was asked to tell what a synonym was. It puzzled him for a while, but finally he wrote: "A synonym is a word you use when you can't spell the word you wanted to use."

Mrs. George Washington Jones: "Am yo' daughter happily married, Mrs. Cooper?"

Mrs. Cooper: "She sho' is. Bless de good Lawd, she's done got a man what's skeered to death of her."

Waiter—"Want Sup?"

Diner—"Is it good soup?"

Waiter—"Sure, fourteen carrot."

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

June 22—Mentor, Ohio, Pinery Farms Annual Sale.
Sept. 23—Montrose, Pa., Fourth Annual Susquehanna County Breeders' Sale.
Oct. 10—St. Cloud, Minn., R. L. Olson Dispersal.
Oct. 15—New Douglas, Ill., Southern Illinois Holstein Breeders' Sale.
Oct. 22—Howell, Mich., Howell Sale Company's Twelfth Annual Sale.
Oct. 27-28—Earlville, N. Y., Earlville Fall Sale, R. Austin Backus, Mgr.
Nov. 10-11—Waukesha, Wis., Waukesha Holstein Breeders' Sale.
Nov. 11-12—Hornell, N. Y., Allegany-Steven Holstein Breeders' Club Sale.
Nov. 12—Watertown, Wis., Watertown Holstein Sale.
Nov. 13—Lake Mills, Wis., Lake Mills Breeders' Sale.
Nov. 24—Madison, Wis., Wisconsin Holstein Breeders' Sale.

MURPHY HERD REDUCTION

An average of \$215 was realized for the forty-nine purebred Holsteins offered at the Murphy Farms Reduction Sale at Fond du Lac, Wis., May 27, the total being \$10,515. The top price was \$510 for Lieu Pride Pontiac, a nine months old bull purchased jointly by Harry Allen of Allenville, and Frank Scovel, Butte des Mortes, Wis. Ormsby Black Lady was struck off to Thomas C. Conlin & Sons, of Columbus, Wis., for \$500 and W. A. Swart of Plymouth, Wis., paid the same amount for the young bull, Jerry Homestead De Kol Segis.

A. W. Laabs of Elmwood paid \$1,460 for seven head; W. A. Rogers of Glen Ellyn, Ill., paid \$1,090 for four head while the Detroit Creamery Company of Mt. Clemens, Mich., purchased five head for \$985.

Other purchasers were E. G. Heideman, Clintonville; John Zoberlin, Plymouth; Theodore A. Kuehn, Horicon; B. F. Allen, Oshkosh; M. Cahill, Fond du Lac; John Bradley, Randolph; L. F. Gross, Knapp; G. A. Erickson, Waupaca; and C. A. Meyer, Richfield, Wis.; Forsgate Farm, Jamesburg, N. J.; A. J. King, Kansas City, Mo.; William Rohling, Palatine, Ill.

GOLDTHORPE DISPERSAL

An average of \$198.50 was realized for the John Goldthorpe herd when it was sold at Janesville, Wis., June 1. Twenty-three head brought \$4,576.50.

The Goldthorpe herd was noted for its milk production and this undoubtedly accounts for the big crowd that attended. The top price was \$515 realized for Pearl Beauty Cornucopia, a six-year-old with a 32.56 lb. seven-day butter record. She was purchased by Chas. Welder, South Bend, Ind.

Other buyers were Arthur Rasche, South Bend, Ind.; Earl Morton, Jefferson; Fred J. Waldman, John Wehinger & Son, Janesville; Alfred Lassen, Clinton; Bahler Bros., Monroe; George A. Schumacher, Footville; E. P. Coon, Milton Junction, Wis.; and Leonard Hanson, Capron, Ill.

BULLS SELL WELL AT BARRON

No very high prices were realized at the consignment sale held at Barron, Wis., May 29, but there was considerable interest in bulls and most of them sold well. The top price \$300 was paid for the fifteen months old, Count Walker Segis Pontiac 22nd, consigned by A. M. Chrislow of Rice Lake. He was from Augusta Rijneta of Clover View, 1,034.96 lb. butter in 365 days. The bull was well grown and good looking. Clarence A. Cornelius and J. E. Watner of Barron were the highest bidders.

Barron Grace Pontiac, a daughter of King Pontiac Champion consigned by F. Krahenbuhl of Barron brought the highest price for a female. Her purchaser was C. M. Moore of the same address.

The only out of state buyer was H. Stuwve of Cologne, Minn., who secured five head.

HAMMOND'S "CATTLE COMFORT"



"CATTLE COMFORT"

The application of CATTLE COMFORT will relieve Cows, Mules, Horses, Dogs and Fowls from the noxious effects of Horn Flies, Gnats and Mosquitoes, and is healing to any sore. Applied to the perches in the henery it prevents the spread of lice; put on the heads of fowls it destroys head lice; applied to mangy dogs it affords relief and effects a cure.

Directions—CATTLE COMFORT may be diluted half and half with kerosene as a matter of economy. Rub lightly over exposed parts, as mentioned hereon, with a cloth, sponge or atomizer.

Sold by Merchants and Seed Dealers
HAMMOND'S PAINT AND SLUG SHOT WORKS, Beacon, New York

Cow Testing Association Reports

HOW TO MAKE A DAIRY PROFIT

When we have good cows, good feed and good dairymen most of the rough spots in dairying can be eliminated says A. A. Raudabaugh of New Kingstown, Pa., in reporting the activities of the Cumberland County Cow Testing Association for the month ending June 15. Mr. Raudabaugh points out that the herds of nine different dairymen enrolled in his association averaged above 30 lb. fat and goes on to say "Strange as it may seem these herds are making a very nice column of figures at the right hand side of the ledger marked profit above feed cost but these men with two exceptions have silos and all feed part alfalfa hay."

Mr. Raudabaugh says: "The herds turned in a field of abundant pasture, plenty of shade and water with a liberal ration, strong with corn are also making a nice ledger account. One more member made the first and biggest step in starting in the dairy business. He is George L. Snyder who signed up to have his herd tested for T.B."

The herds making above 40 lb. fat are: George L. Snyder, five cows averaging 1,241 lb. milk, 43.8 lb. fat; Ivo V. Otto, twenty cows, averaging 1,297 lb. milk, 42.8 lb. fat; and Paul C. Gible, eight cows, averaging 1,240 lb. milk, 40.7 lb. fat.

Other averages above 30 lb. fat are: J. H. Lear, E. C. Ludt, W. W. Peffer, S. W. Zeigler; Paul N. and Abram Lehman.

During the month twenty-six herds containing two hundred and forty cows were tested. Of this number twenty made over 50 lb. fat, sixty-four over 40 lb. while fifty-two exceeded 1,200 lb. milk.

The individual leader, Patty, was owned by Ivo V. Otto of the Boiling Springs herd and is credited with 2,344 lb. milk,

82.7 lb. fat. A grade Holstein, owned by A. N. Lehman is second with 69.6 lb. fat, 1,854 lb. milk and another grade owned by G. R. Shaul is third with 64.3 lb. fat. J. H. Lear has a purebred in fourth position with 62.7 lb. fat from 1,457 lb. milk, her average test being 4.3%. Another grade Holstein owned by G. R. Shaul stands fifth followed by a purebred Holstein of the Otto herd with 58.1 lb. fat while in ninth place is another Otto purebred with 56.8 lb. fat.

WERTHEIMER HERD MAKES FINE SHOWING

Purebred Holsteins owned by Charles Wertheimer of Frederick, Maryland, stood first and second in the May report of the Frederick County Testing Association, Beauty being credited with 88.2 lb. fat from 2,151 lb. milk and Colantha with 87.7 lb. fat from 2,080 lb. milk. Beauty's average test is 4.1% and Colantha's 4.2%. The Wertheimer herd has six cows that each made over 40 lb. fat in the month and the fifteen members of this herd stand second for herd average with 39.2 lb. fat from 1,036 lb. milk.

The average production in this association was 869 lb. milk and exactly 30 lb. fat produced by 302 cows in milk in nineteen herds.

IN A DAIRY DISTRICT

Twenty-six herds containing 515 cows were tested in the Byron-Rochester, Minn. Testing Association during May. Twenty of these herds averaged 25 lb. or more butterfat. There were 244 animals that produced more than a pound of butterfat per day. The average production of all the cows tested was 858 lb. milk, 29.6 lb. fat.

The high producing herd was owned by Glenn Oak Farm, their twenty-five cows in milk producing an average of 1,266 lb. milk, 39.6 lb. fat. The purebred herd at Maywood Holstein Farm No. 2 containing 21 cows in milk averaged 1,370 lb. milk, 38.9 lb. butterfat, while the thirty milkers, grade and purebred Holsteins, in the St. Mary's Hospital herd averaged 1,149 lb. milk, 37.3 lb. fat.

The leader on twice a day milking was in the St. Mary's Hospital herd, she being credited with 1,736 lb. milk, 62.5 lb. fat. The high producer on more than twice a day milking is owned by Maywood Farms, with 2,077 lb. milk, 93.4 lb. fat.

IN THE DENMARK ASSOCIATION

Seven grade Holsteins, owned by Hans C. Johnson of Denmark, Wis., led the Denmark Testing Association during May, with an average production of 1,260 lb. milk, 43.3 lb. fat.

L. J. Larson, also of Denmark, owned the animal in first position for both milk and butterfat production. She was a registered Holstein, seven years old, and is credited with 2,329 lb. milk, 93.2 lb. fat. Mr. Larson's herd of seventeen black and whites averaged 1,211 lb. milk, 40 lb. fat in the month.

There were 452 cows tested during May and 105 of these exceeded the 40 lb. mark.

MAGNIFICENT HOLSTEIN BULL, six months old. \$75. Two yearling heifers for \$150. Accredited herd. MRS. I. T. SHADE, Harris Station, Ohio.

SOUTH DAKOTA TESTING

Rexall Cornucopia De Kol, a purebred Holstein owned by Guy McKibben of Webster, South Dakota led the state for the month of May by producing 2,728.1 milk and 87.30 lb. butterfat. This is the third consecutive month that this cow has headed the Day County association and the second month she has been the high cow of the entire state. During the last three months she has produced 265.75 lb. butterfat.

A grade Holstein owned by Thad Oviatt and enrolled in the Beadle County association was second with 79.16 lb. fat, 2,083 lb. milk. A purebred owned by the Deaf Mute School at Sioux Falls was third with 78.80 lb. fat.

A grade Holstein herd consisting of six animals owned by G. Hintermeister had high average with 48.74 lb. fat, 670.8 lb. milk. The Sioux Falls Penitentiary herd consists of 25 purebred Holsteins that averaged 46.48 lb. fat, 1,449.9 lb. milk.

IN LINN COUNTY, IOWA

A purebred Holstein owned by C. R. Mills led the Linn County, Iowa, Testing association No. 1 for May by producing 80.1 lb. of butterfat. She freshened April 21, was fat at the time and is being fed a liberal amount of bran and oilmeal. A grade Holstein from the herd of B. W. Heald was second with 71.6 lb. fat. The Heald herd which consists of eight purebred and grade Holsteins averaged 43.5 lb. fat, nine Holsteins owned by Smith Brothers were second with an average of 43 lb. and nine owned by Drexler and Jordan ran third with an average of 40.5 lb. fat.

AN ILLINOIS QUEEN

Queen Una Jewel, a registered Holstein owned by R. M. Skillen of Greene, Ill., led the Butler County Testing Association during May with 1,662 lb. milk, 78.1 lb. fat. Mr. Skillen's herd of sixteen

purebred Holsteins averaged 1,008 lb. milk, 35.1 lb. fat. The leading herd consisted of nine grade Holsteins owned by Clarence Skilen of Greene, their average production being 1,077 lb. milk, 39.7 lb. fat.

There were 293 cows tested and their average production was 733 lb. milk, 28.1 lb. butterfat, reports Homer Tague, tester.

In the six months period from December 1 to May 31, thirty cows produced more than 200 lb. butterfat. A nine-year-old grade Holstein owned by Will Cheney, Greene, was high with 330.40 lb. butterfat while Rattlebones, was second with 321.2 lb. fat and Kicker was third with 297.3 lb. fat. The latter two animals were grade Holsteins owned by Serenus Hansen of Bristow.

BLACK AND WHITES LEAD

Four hundred and sixteen cows in twenty-seven herds were tested in the Eyota, Minn., Testing Association during May. There were sixty-one animals that exceeded 40 lb. butterfat. The average for all the cows in the association was 821 lb. milk, 30 lb. fat.

Queen, a black and white owned by Thomas Wilson, produced 1,950 lb. milk, 68.3 lb. fat, leading for both milk and butterfat production. Mr. Wilson's sixteen cows averaged 1,066 lb. milk, 36.7 lb. fat. The leading herd was composed of eighteen black and whites and their average production was 1,120 lb. milk, 37.8 lb. fat. They were owned by McDugal & Krouse.

MARYLAND TESTING

Pauline, a purebred Holstein owned by J. D. King, of Germantown, Md., led all the cows in her state enrolled in cow testing association work during May by producing 100.1 lb. butterfat, 2,634 lb. milk. Ragapple, a registered Holstein owned by H. H. Fraley, of Berwoode is second with 82 lb. fat, 2,157 lb. milk, a grade Holstein is third with 78.3 lb. fat,

and a purebred Holstein owned by Millard Rice, is fourth with 77.7 lb. fat, 2,220 lb. milk. Charles Wertheimer, of Frederick, owns the purebreds in fifth and ninth positions with 74.5 lb. fat and 71.4 lb. fat respectively while John M. Dennis owns the cows that stands sixth and eighth, Sadie Vale having 73.4 lb. fat to her credit, Westview De Kol Walker 71.1 lb. W. R. Wittingham, of Corbett, owns the purebred standing between the Dennis cows and having 72.3 lb. fat to her credit. The Wittingham herd with 18 purebreds leads Baltimore County by averaging 918 lb. milk, 32.1 lb. fat.

MARGIE BEATS BEAUTY

The Rockwell and Katterhenry herd again furnished the leader in the Beloit-Rock County Testing Association, Margie being credited with 547.4 lb. fat, 15,704 lb. milk in the year. Margie is a half-sister to Beauty, the cow that made such a phenomenal record in a previous year and was second to Margie during the year recently ended. Margie produced 95.6 lb. butterfat the first month while on three times a day milking and was milked twice a day the rest of the year. She was exhibited at the National Dairy Show last fall but the judge sent her to the barn early in the showing.

ROYCRAFT HERD LED

There were 340 cows in the Fall Creek, Wis., Association test for nine months or more in the testing year ending May 31. Their average production was 6,926 lb. milk, 274.2 lb. butterfat reports O. B. Israel, tester.

J. J. Roycraft of Cadott, owned the high herd, his registered Holsteins averaging 11,410 lb. milk, 386.6 lb. butterfat. The cows in this herd averaged \$107.03 profit above the cost of feed. A member of this herd was high individual, she being credited with 12,326 lb. milk, 454.5 lb. fat, her average test was 3.68% fat.



BERKS ORMSBY POSCH

heads Clear Spring Herd. He is a son of the great King Tweede Spring Farm and of Hazelwood Ormsby Posch 2d, 106 lb. milk in a day, a noted show cow and championship winner.

His daughters are exceptionally promising and his offspring inherit the superb individuality of their sire.

Will sell Cows, Heifers or Young Bulls.

M. H. BENNETT

Sheridan, Lebanon County, Pa.
Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

Every Animal

in my herd of 60 head with the exception of my young herdsire has been raised on

Early Rise Stock Farm

This herd is under State and Federal Supervision and is just the place where you can buy good young animals at reasonable prices.

Menzo A. Brooker

R. D. 2 South New Berlin, N. Y.

PRICED FOR QUICK SALE



TWO CHOICE YOUNG COWS

Due to freshen in June by a grand champion show bull.

They will please you and are from a herd that has been ACCREDITED for years.

Write today or visit

M. DEWITT GRIFFING
Heart Lake, Susquehanna Co., Pa.

For Sale!

Purebred
Holstein-Friesian
Heifer Calves

by a son of

King of the
Johanna Lads

from a 30-lb. dam.

Come or write

E. B. BENNETT or DREW BROS.,

THE OLD HOME FARM

Allamuchy, New Jersey

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

MANY BELIEVE



KEYSTONE BEAUTY PLUM JOHANNA was the greatest dairy cow ever raised in the Keystone State.

Her splendid type, her marvelous records and the producing capacity of her descendants are reasons for this widely held belief. In this Accredited Herd there are a number of her descendants. They are bred to

KING ORMSBY ENDERCAMP

he by King of the Ormsbys from a 904 lb. record daughter of King Segis. Let us sell you choice young stock.

E. R. GELATT & SON
Thompson, Pa. R. D. 1.

IDEAL HERD IS HEADED BY IDEAL KING CREAMELLE

His dam is Pietje Alcartra Fayne the highest record daughter of

KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE

for both milk and butter, 30.03 lb. butter, 707.7 lb. milk in a week, 41 days after freshening, 104 lb. milk a day.

His sire, Dutchland Konigen Creamelle Boy, is by King Segis Pontiac Konigen and his four direct dams were: Dutchland Creamelle Colantha Vale, Dutchland Colantha Vale, Creamelle Vale and De Kol Creamelle.

CECIL L. A. RESSEGUIE
Ideal Farm, Kingsley, Pa.

Four clean tests without a reactor.

Come to Chenango County for Good Holsteins!

Chenango is one of the four leading counties of New York State for number of Registered Holstein-Friesians. Every owner is a practical Breeder and Dairyman, and each herd here listed is under State and Federal Supervision and is periodically Tuberculin Tested. These herds are within a short distance of Sherburne and Norwich. Good Roads and splendid railroad facilities.

Dan E. Anderson . . . Norwich
Menzo A. Brooker
South New Berlin
Mrs. Maud Dwight
South Otselic

Back of our Herdsire

King Pietje Aaggie Pontiac

are four direct descendant dams

	lb. milk	lb. butter
First	564.2	31.79
Second	542.4	25.31
Third	679.4	31.05
Fourth	659.2	34.32
Average	611.3	30.61

He is a real show bull. His offspring look good and ARE good. Let us supply YOUR NEEDS.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

ROBERT I. SPRINGER,
R. D. 1, Susquehanna Co., Factoryville,
Pa.

Spring Brook Herd

is headed by

KING SADIE VALE HEN- GERVELD ORMSBY

well known sire of show animals and producers.

His dam, a daughter of Sir Vee-man Hengerveld, produced 1,085.60 lb. butter, 24,050 lb. milk in a year.

His sire is the noted King Sadie Vale Hengerveld.

Knowing of the high quality of his offspring we secured him at a long price and now offer choice cows and heifers bred to him.

C. F. GILES
Apalachin, Tioga Co., N. Y.

MIFFLIN COUNTY, PA.

During May, 272 cows in twenty-eight herds were tested in the Mifflin County Testing Association. Of this number twenty-three produced over 40 lb. fat and the same number over 1,200 lb. milk.

Five cows exceeded 50 lb. fat. The leader, a six-year-old registered Holstein, was owned by J. B. Byler, and was credited with 2,040 lb. milk, 61.2 lb. fat. A Jersey was second with 55.7 lb., a grade Shorthorn was third with 54.1 lb. and grade Holsteins were fourth and fifth, the latter cow being a member of the Byler herd.

Eight grade Holsteins, owned by P. E. Baker, led for high herd with an average of exactly 40 lb. fat and furnished the cow in fourth position with 53.8 lb. The largest herd in this association consisted of twenty grade and purebred Holsteins, owned by R. N. McCullough, their average being 995 lb. milk, 31.8 lb. fat. Twelve of these are heifers in their first or second lactation period and nine are due to freshen this fall from August until September reports tester S. Kupert Harshbarger.

The best milking cow in this association owned by A. C. Yoder reacted last month to the tuberculin test along with others of this herd. Mr. Yoder expects to replace these animals with others as good or better and other members of the association are anxious for the test so that they can own clean herds.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY HOME HAS GOOD COWS

Individual honors in the Allegheny County Testing Association for the month of May went to the purebred Holstein four year old Floretta, owned by the Allegheny County Home. She is credited with 72.04 lb. and 1,801 lb. milk testing exactly 4%. The County Home has two others, both three year olds, in the leading ten. The high herd for milk consists of seven purebred and two grade Holsteins owned by Dr. G. W. Ely, their average being 1,202 lb. Their fat average was 38.14 lb. but they were beaten for first position by the H. E. Cleland herd which consists of two registered and fourteen grade Holsteins and averaged 39.33 lb.

Tester L. M. Stark reports that during the month 384 cows in 25 herds were tested of which 80 exceeded 40 lb. fat and 24 exceeded 50 lb., while no less than 63 produced more than 1,200 lb. milk. This association has been known as the Montour Valley association but at a meeting held at Imperial, Pa., May 20 it was decided to change the name of the organization to Allegheny County Cow Testing Association, so that when the reports were published the location of the organization will be known by the name.

"Tom, go fetch the old horse."
"Why the old one, father?"
"Wear out the old ones first, that's my motto."
"Well, then, father, you fetch the horse"

You Need

at Your Sales

The "Live Wire" Auctioneer



WHAT THE OTHER FELLOW SAYS

Dear Mr. Mead:—

We want to thank you for the good work that you did at our public sale of Holstein-Friesian Cattle.

We do not hesitate to say you more than earned your money, and that we received the highest price possible to get. We will be glad to say a good word for you whenever possible.

With kind personal regards,
Yours very truly,
I. S. MABEE,
Williamsport, Pa.

I am ready and willing to work for you at any time and to help you obtain the "high dollar" for your stock. If you are contemplating selling your cattle at auction, why not send for my booklet on sales. It's free.

GLENN R. MEAD
East Aurora, New York

A FINE YEAR'S WORK

The Montgomery County Testing Association ended its year May 1 and the summary shows that there was an average of 332 cows in the Association during the year. May Belle, a grade Holstein, owned by O. S. Gerhard of Palm, Pa., was the high milk and butterfat producer in the association. She produced in twelve months, 15,072 lb. milk, 503.02 lb. butterfat.

The second high cow was a purebred Holstein owned by Wm. H. Landis of East Greenville. She produced 12,951 lb. milk, 483 lb. butterfat. Next to her was a purebred Holstein owned by A. K. Rothenberger of Center Point, she producing 12,530 lb. milk, 482 lb. fat.

High average for butterfat production was carried off by the Ursinus College herd at Collegeville, thirteen purebred Holsteins averaging 9,137 lb. milk, 346 lb. fat. The College herd is under the management of Superintendent C. E. McCormick. The highest average milk producing herd was composed of purebred Holsteins owned by A. K. Rothenberger, their average being 9,614 lb. milk, 340 lb. fat.

Eight members of the association are eligible for the 300 lb. Honor Roll at the National Dairy Exposition. The following members had a herd average of more than 300 lb. butterfat: Ursinus College, Collegeville; A. K. Rothenberger, Center Point; O. S. Gerard and Est. of L. G. Schultz, Palm; Wm. H. Landis, East Greenville; Harvey Murphy, Norristown; C. Wm. Haywood, Ambler; and J. L. Wood & Sons, Red Hill.

The association had thirty-six cows that produced over 10,000 lb. and one hundred and five cows that produced 300 lb. fat or more in the year.

The feed cost of producing 100 lb. milk in the twenty-six herds ranked from \$1.13 to \$2.50; the fat cost of producing one pound butterfat varied from 29 cents to 62 cents. The average feed cost of all the members in the association was \$1.55 per 100 lb. and 42 cents for producing a pound of fat. The average milk production for all the cows was 7,563 lb. and the average fat production was 281 lb.

Sixty-four unprofitable cows were disposed of during the year.

HOLSTEIN HERDS PROMINENT

The Holstein herd of A. K. Rothenberger of Center Point, Pa., led the Montgomery County Testing Association during the month of May by averaging 1,280 lb. milk, 44.3 lb. fat from eighteen cows. The Ursinus College herd at Collegeville, stands second in both respects with an average of 1,125 lb. milk, 34.9 lb. fat.

The individual leader is a purebred Holstein owned by Wm. H. Landis of East Greenville, with 98.1 lb. fat, 2,310 lb. milk to her credit.

During the month twenty-five herds containing 349 cows in milk were tested. The 50 lb. fat mark was exceeded by twenty-two cows while fifty-three produced over 40 lb. fat and thirty-four over 1,200 lb. milk.



ROSE MAUD COLANTHA

99 lb. milk in a day, 654 lb. milk, 27.46 lb. butter in seven days as a four-year-old. Raised and tested at Sylvdale. Sylvdale herd is Accredited and is headed by Sir Champion Sylvia whose 7 nearest dams average 35.43 lb. butter. We offer calves, either sex, carrying the blood of May Echo Sylvia.

GLENN L. WARNER
Cuba, R. D. 5, Allegany Co., N. Y.

Waldron Herd

is now headed by

King Ona Aaggie Sunny Side

a son of King Ona and Aaggie Queen of Sunny Side, 33.94 lb. butter, 702.5 lb. milk in 7 days, 1,119.4 lb. butter, 27,498.3 lb. milk in 365 days.

He is a handsome fellow, largely white and will be bred to the daughters of King Sylvia Pontiac Pietje.

MRS. MAUD DWIGHT
South Otselic, Chenango Co.,
New York.
Herd Accredited



OUR KIND

This herd is
ACCREDITED

and contains daughters and granddaughters of many of the greatest sires known.

It is headed by
KING PIEBE OF YORK 20th
a show bull of excellent quality and breeding.

Let us sell you a nice bull calf.

W. A. WITHERS
Elizabethtown, Lancaster Co., Pa.



Young Stock For Sale

At prices that the

Everyday Breeder and Dairyman

can well afford to pay.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS
SCRANTON, PA.

Herd under the Accredited Plan

100 ENVELOPES

and 200 5½x8½ Note
or Lettersheets,

printed with your name and address and postpaid to you, \$1.00. Send \$1.00 for one year's subscription to our farm and home journal and 25c extra to pay postage and get a trial box of stationery free. Send cash with order to

Fletcher's Farming

Hondo, Texas



SPRING FARM PONTIAC MAID 2D

Butter 7 days 35.66; Milk 800.0
Butter 30 days 140.89; Milk 3,339.2
Butter 207 days 918.16; Milk 20,332.6
is the dam and CREATOR is the sire of my splendidly bred junior herd bull KING ORMSBY PONTIAC CREATOR.

His dam and sire's dam have 7 day records that average 796 lb. milk, 36.94 lb. butter. Let me send you pedigrees of some nice young bulls from big producing dams.

DAVID FALCONER
Scottsville, Mich.

This herd has always been T. B. free.



THE TYPE WE BREED

Straight top-lines, level udder, even markings and HORNLESS. She averaged 4.28% fat in her yearly work.

Place a Polled Holstein Bull at the head of your herd. Prices and Quality are both right.

GEORGE E. STEVENSON
727 Connell Building
Scranton, Pa.

Choice Bull Calves

from big producing dams of choice individuality and breeding. They are grandsons of the noted sire and show bull, Prince Aaggie of Berylwood recently reported sold for the world's record price of \$110,000.00. That makes no difference with OUR prices—they are always low.

JAMES E. EASTMAN
Rome, Pa. R. D. 2
Orwell Ridge Herd is Accredited.

LIME ROCK HERD



Lime Rock Herd is accredited, and consists of producers that pay their way. It is headed by

KING PIEBE OF YORK 7th

a grand champion show bull.

We offer cows in milk, also heifers, yearlings and calves.

HUBERT S. MILLER
Meyerstown, Lebanon Co., Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA TESTING

Cow testing association work in Pennsylvania dates from 1910 when the first association was organized in Chester County, says I. O. Sidelmann. The work has been continuous in the state since that year and on January 1, 1925, there were 42 associations in operation covering 33 counties with 14,051 cows on test.

During the calendar year 1924, twenty-nine associations completed a full year's work. There were 10,717 cows in associations during all or a part of the year, the average number of cows for the full period being 8,223.84.

The average production of milk per cow for the year was 7,309 lb. with 286.5 lb. butterfat. This is a gain of 131 lb. milk and 1.8 lb. butterfat over the average of the previous year.

A comparison with the 1920 census figures reveals the fact that the average milk production of association cows included in this summary is 85 per cent greater than that of the average cow of the state.

The Volant association which operates in part of Lawrence County, has an average of 355 lb. fat, 7,919 lb. milk. The Cumberland County association's average was 348.4 lb. fat, and 9,719 lb. milk, the highest milk record of any.

The biggest producing herd consisted of six purebred Holsteins owned by W. J. Fairchild of Berwick, their average being 13,224 lb. milk, 4/2.4 lb. fat. The H. E. Robertson herd of 14 purebred Holsteins averaged 13,309 lb. milk, 449.7 lb. fat while the T. L. McCarrel herd with an average of 24.5 cows on test monthly averaged 14,105 lb. milk, 448.3 lb. fat.

Tirania, a purebred Holstein owned by the Warren State Hospital was the highest individual producer being credited with 23,717 lb. milk, 876 lb. fat. Finnerne, a Robertson four-year-old was second with 706.3 lb. fat, 22,323 lb. milk. A State Hospital cow was third with 650 lb. fat, 20,617 lb. milk as a three-year-old. Tuts, the noted purebred Holstein owned by Mast Stoltzfus of Morgantown, was fourth with 646.6 lb. fat, 10,809 lb. milk and two McCarrell cows stand next with 642 lb. fat made as four-year-olds.

A BIG PRODUCING NEW YORK HERD

One of the big producing Holstein herds in Western New York is that owned by Burdick & Son of Otto. The herd averages between forty and fifty milkers and the average milk production is 9,000 lb., a splendid showing when it is considered that this includes young heifers as well as mature cows. Some idea of the producing ability of this herd can be formed from the records it has made in former years. In thirty days from May 15 to June 15, from forty-three cows, of which nine were two-year-olds and two were three-year-olds and of which twenty-one cows had freshened from August 2 to December 12 of the preceding year, 55,000 lb. milk was delivered at the fac-

tory after eight calves had each received fifteen pounds a day. This was done on three times a day milking.

The Burdicks call their establishment Weed-Hurst. The herd is headed by King Silver Etta Dutchland and Eagle Bay King Korndyke. King Silver Etta Dutchland is a son of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, that noted son of Colantha Johanna Lad and the 30 lb. four-year-old, Lady Princess Beets. The individuality of the offspring and the records made by the daughters of "Old Dutch" as he is generally termed are well known to everyone interested in Holstein official work. The dam of the "King" is Fancher Farm Silver Etta Segis Rose, a 21.84 lb. junior four-year-old daughter of King Aaggie Segis and therefore a sister to the United States Champion, Fancher Farm Maxie.

Eagle Bay King Korndyke is a son of King Sadie Vale Supreme and Queen Annie Korndyke Colantha, a 25.17 lb. daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka. King Sadie Vale Supreme is by King Korndyke Sadie Vale from K. K. S. V. Topsy, credited with producing 40.38 lb. butter in seven days as a senior three-year-old.

The pedigrees of these two herd sires show a combination of many good producing strains. The Burdicks are expecting some good milkers from daughters of the junior herdsire whose dams are daughters of the senior herdsire. They will carry a double cross of the blood of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka being both granddaughters and great-granddaughters of that famous old sire.

WHY HE WOULDN'T JOIN

A cow testing association was organized in a district where there were a few good herds. One dairyman living at a little distance from the place of organization was not present at the meeting but was sent a very cordial letter inviting him to become a member. In reply the tester received the following:

"Dear Sir: I bin goin to rite yous fer some time to tell yous why i haint in favor of this here cow testing association what you runs or is trying to run and wants me to join. In the first place i know you will want me to feed grain and my cows aint use to it and i am afraid it would make them sick. Then to if they give more milk it makes me a lot more work to milk them and i aint got no time fer more work, you say to that you can show me which are my poor cows by keeping a account for each cow. I haint got no poor cows i want you to understand and if i have i don't want to know it or anyone else to know it.

"Right now my 8 cows fil my one can and i cant afford to buy more cans or pay the man for hauling more than one can ful so you just steer clear of my place. We know what was doin better than some guy like yous.

"Much obliged for asking me to join yer association.—Yours truly, S. O. A."

Bees have a sense of smell, but their sense of touch is more to the point.

BIG RECORDS AT BERKS FARM

Two two-year-old heifers in the herd of Abner S. Deysher of Reading, Pa., are making great records in yearly work. Berks Spring Farm Pontiac in 140 days is credited with 12,903 lb. milk, 583.75 lb. fat or 729.68 lb. butter on the 80% basis. Berks Spring Farm Alcartra, in 200 days, has made 12,972.2 lb. milk, 702.86 lb. fat, or 878.57 lb. butter.

In the list of the official year as distributed at the Grand Rapids Convention these two heifers stand first and second in their class for seven and thirty-day work. Berks Spring Farm Pontiac, in seven days, is credited with 613.6 lb. milk, 32.10 lb. butter and her thirty-day record is 2,595.7 lb. milk, 129.19 lb. butter. Berks Spring Farm Alcartra has to her credit 588 lb. milk, 31.19 lb. butter in seven days, 1,928.2 lb. milk, 132.82 lb. butter, the world's record for a senior two-year-old although, as she tested 5.15%, no rank was given her in the report. These two heifers are daughters of King Tweede Spring Farm and were bred on the Berks Farm.

The highest record made last year in the yearly division was by Sparrow Hawk Johanna, credited with 28,028.9 lb. milk, 1,388.09 lb. butter. She holds the championship of the Keystone State, beating out the famous Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna, 1,294.71 lb. butter, made as a senior four-year-old although Beauty's record is still the highest record in her class and the highest record ever made in strictly official test by any animal under full age.

AN OREGON HOLSTEIN TRANS-ACTION

Recently C. B. Swango of Wildrose Stock Farm, Eugene, Oregon, sold to T. J. Sweaney, Jr., of Creswell, Ore., a pair of well bred mature animals. The bull, Wildrose Fayne Valdessa was by Finnerne Fayne Holingen Valdessa from Wisconsin Star Nettie, a daughter of Wisconsin Star 5th and King Korndyke Veeman, one of the many good sons of King Korndyke Sadie Vale.

Finnerne Fayne Holingen Valdessa was by King Valdessa, a son of the first 40 lb. cow, Valdessa Scott 2d, and was from Finnerne Holingen Fayne, 608.1 lb. milk, 37.34 lb. butter in seven days and 1,395.06 lb. butter in a year, world's record in the junior three-year-old class.

The cow, Lady Granite Dieuwertje 3d, was from a granddaughter of Christmas De Kol Prince and was sired by Westside Ladoga Hartog Prince, he from a 21.65 lb. Ladoga cow and by Prince Beauty Pietertje Hartog.

In the pedigrees of these two animals are combined a number of strains of breeding noted for large production. Mr. Sweaney has every right to expect stock that combines both individuality and production.

Wildrose Stock Farm sells its milk at retail in the town of Eugene. The milk is delivered twice a day although the places of production and distribution are ten miles apart. The herd contains about seventy head of which half are purebred.

The first three registered cows were purchased in 1917 and the next year seven were added. In the second consignment was Wisconsin Star Nettie, the dam of Wildrose Fayne Valdessa, sire of the young stock in the Wildrose herd. One of his heifers took first in the calf club and open classes at the Lane County Fair and was fifth in her class at the Oregon State Fair, evidence enough of her individuality.

There are 270 acres in Wildrose Farm of which about 230 are cultivated. Good crops of oats, barley and corn are grown. Last year all the feed was raised on the farm excepting a little grain. There are three silos of one hundred forty ton capacity. Oats and vetch are used for silage as well as corn and prove very satisfactory.

The retail milk business has been built up without advertising. In fact there is a bigger demand than the herd can fill. Mr. Swango says that new customers are obtained by old customers telling their friends and acquaintances of the milk or else by leaving a bottle on the doorstep of a new house with a card telling where it came from. Satisfied customers always prove good advertising.

NEARLY 50 PER CENT

Fifteen of the 32 honor cows in the Spooner, Wisconsin Cow Testing Association during the month ending May 15, were Holsteins. The high cow was a purebred Holstein owned at Baker Farm and is credited with 1,975 lb. milk, 59.3 lb. butterfat. The Baker Farm herd averaged 1,175 lb. milk and 37 lb. butterfat but was beaten for first place by the purebred Holstein herd owned by Ole Soho't & Son with an average of 1,176 lb. milk, 39.2 lb. butterfat.

FINE AVERAGES

The purebred Holstein herd of E. J. Wheatley led the Eastern Allegan, Mich., County Testing Association for the past year by averaging 12,890.5 lb. milk, 444.5 lb. fat. The average test was 3.45%. A grade Holstein owned by Thomas Kelsey was high cow with 18,008 lb. milk, 584.8 lb. fat. The Kelsey herd averaged 11,206 lb. milk, 431.7 lb. fat and stood second on the list. The average for the entire association, 251 cows, was 8,127.5 lb. milk, 328 lb. fat.

IN KANSAS TOO

P. Bremer who officiates in the cow testing association of Franklin County, Kansas, reports that a purebred Holstein owned by C. E. Reed led during May by producing 2,204 lb. milk, 70.5 lb. fat while the Holstein herd of 12 cows owned by Clyde Shade of Ottawa averaged 1,172 lb. milk, 36.9 lb. fat.

JUST A PET

Pet, a registered Holstein owned by Fred C. Miller of West Salem, Wisconsin led the West Salem Cow Testing Association with a production of 1,807 lb. milk, 65.1 lb. fat during May. The Miller herd led for high average with 1,252 lb. milk, 43.7 lb. fat.

SUPPOSING

you had a bull with 21 sisters that had each made over 1,000 lb. butter in yearly test?

And that his dam produced 636.3 lb. milk, 35.14 lb. butter in seven days, and was dam of a 30 lb. cow with over 1,000 lb. butter in a year that in turn was dam of a 30 lb.—1,000 lb. four-year-old?

And your bull was by ORMSBY KORNDYKE LAD, was a fine individual and sired dandy stock?

You'd think you had a REAL herd-sire.

Let us tell you about ours.

We offer his sons and some good heifers.

CHENEY BROTHERS & JONES

Randolph Virginia

This herd is ACCREDITED.

Do You Need Holsteins?

This Herd Was Established 22 Years Ago

We are dairymen and depend upon the dairy and farm for our living—consequently we own good cows.

Come and take your pick of our Accredited Herd.

MRS. MARY F. WITTER & SON

Allegany Co., Cuba, N. Y.

All the Cattle in Crawford County, Pa.

Have been tuberculin tested TWICE under the Accredited Area Plan. In the second test 99.2% passed CLEAN.

When buying Holsteins, purebred or grade, why not come to Crawford County. The producing capacity and individuality of our cattle equal their health record.

Any of the men listed below would be pleased to supply your needs or put you in touch with responsible breeders who can.

L. S. Brown, Saegertown

Ralph C. Jackson,

..... Conneaut Lake

Maple Grove Stock Farm, F.

Jones, Mgr., Centerville

O. I. Martin,

..... Cambridge Springs

Merle W. Ongley, .. Centerville

ON THE HILLS

of Tioga County have been raised some of the best Holsteins that ever came from New York State—big healthy cows that yield large quantities of rich testing milk.

The following breeders of healthy Holsteins whose establishments are located near Owego and within easy driving distance of Elmira, Ithaca, Binghamton or Waverly can supply you with good cattle and invite inspection of their herds.

Roy J. Sabin.....Spencer
C. F. Gridley.....Candor
C. F. Giles.....Apalachin



OUR KIND

We specialize on type, and size as well as production. The milking herd consists of daughters of the 36-lb. bull

KING TOBE ALCARTRA DE KOL and they are bred to a grandson of Carnation King Sylvia.

We can spare a few good ones

O. I. MARTIN

Crawford Co. Cambridge Springs, Pa.

Just a Suggestion

Our cows and heifers are making good. In their everyday work they return a nice profit over feed cost. In A.R.O. test they have nice records, two-year-old heifers making 20 lb. of butter in a week, older cows in proportion.

Herd under Federal Supervision and T. B. Free.

Isn't this worth something to you?

Raymond D. Strickland,
Nicholson, R. D.
Susquehanna Co. :: Penna.

IN THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY

F. M. Kost of Carlisle, Pa., recently sold three good animals to Albert F. Kost of the same address. There were two six-year-old cows and a two-year-old bull.

Buttercup Fannie De Kol was giving 85 lb. milk in a day. Her sire was by Seventeenth Spring Farm King Pontiac 6th and was from a 23 lb. junior four-year-old daughter of Albina Butter Boy. Her dam is of noted strains of breeding and is a granddaughter of Dutchland Colantha Changeling Boy.

Meadow Center Pauline De Kol, the other cow, was from a daughter of Cold Brook Pet and was by Albina Pontiac De Kol, the sire of Buttercup Fannie De Kol. She is also a large producer.

King Ormsby Fayne Dutch, the two-year-old bull was from Dutch Corner Fayne Lyons, 510.6 lb. milk, 20.50 lb. butter in seven days as a junior four-year-old and over 20,000 lb. milk in a year in cow testing association work. She is from a 21 lb. two-year-old daughter of Segis Lyons and was sired by Governor Walker Lyons, he by King Lyons from Betta Walker.

The sire of this bull, King Ormsby Nell Viola, was by King Ormsby Abbekerk Helena from an A. R. O. granddaughter of Paul Calamo Korndyke and is full brother to Ormsby Nell Viola, 26.06 lb. butter, 520 lb. milk in seven days as a four-year-old. As a junior two-year-old this heifer in 301 days is credited with 635.30 lb. butter, 14,630 lb. milk. In the 1922 Brentwood Sale this heifer won first in her class and was sold for \$900.

HERD MAKES GOOD SHOWING

Eleven registered Holsteins owned by Alfred Agrimson, of Whalan, Minn., led the Rushford Testing Association during May by producing an average of 1,367 lb. milk, 51.7 lb. butterfat. Thirteen grade and registered Holsteins, owned by Oliver Haslerud were in second place with an average of 1,218 lb. milk, 47.1 lb. butterfat.

A grade Guernsey led for individual production with 79.1 lb. fat, a purebred Holstein of the Haslerud herd being second with 1,925 lb. milk, 77.0 lb. fat.

One hundred and fifty-four cows exceeded 40 lb. butterfat. Of these sixty-three went over the 50 lb. mark while seventeen exceeded 60 lb. The average of all the cows tested in the association during the month was 848 lb. milk, 38 lb. butterfat.

HOW A HERD IS BUILT

An example of a herd built up by culling, the use of good sires, and proper feeding and care is that of the Trumbull County, Ohio, Experiment Farm herd. In 1912, this herd averaged 6,308 lb. milk the three best cows averaging 7,811 lb. In 1923, the average production was 7,581 lb., the three best cows averaging 9,840 lb. Continued culling and good feed increased the herd average to 8,256 lb. in 1924 and thus far 1925 promises a 10,000 lb. average.

WE BREED HOLSTEINS

for size, type, health and economical production. If you want fresh cows, springers, heifers or young bulls, the following breeders and dairymen, located within a half hour's drive from Wyalusing, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, have them.

You are invited to inspect our herds and do your own picking.

L. L. AllisRummerfeld
A. L. Burlington...Wyalusing
James EastmanOrwell
John H. HowardWyalusing
F. B. KeeneyLaceyville
W. B. Kennedy & SonWyalusing



WISCONSIN FOBES 5th
25,617.2 lb. milk, 1,079.01 lb. butter in ten months.

She is granddam of
ORMSBY SENSATION 3d
the handsome bull now heading my herd. This is the type we keep in mind, a combination of Beauty, and producing Capacity. We can always spare a few.

S. T. WITMER
Union Deposit, Dauphin Co., Pa.
Herd Under State and Federal Supervision.

GET THE SON OF Hillside Rhododendron

35.15 lb. butter, 543.8 lb. milk in 7 days, 2,759.7 lb. milk, 147.95 lb. butter in 30 days, a show cow of magnificent proportions.

He was sired by Charlevoix Rookwood Prince, son of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 40th and Rookwood Zwelle Riblet, 728.3 lb. milk, 33.93 lb. butter in a week; 3,019.6 lb. milk, 135.83 lb. butter in 30 days. She and her dam both have good yearly records.

This bull was born April 26, 1925, is right in every way, about 7/10 black, well marked. His dam and sire's dam average 34.54 lb. butter, 636 lb. milk in 7 days; 141.89 lb. butter, 2,889.6 lb. milk for 30 days.

HILLSIDE AND SPRINGBROOK FARMS
Trucksville, Pa.

Herd recently passed Another Clean Test.

If You Want Fresh Cows, Springers, Heifers or Young Bulls

BRED IN THE PURPLE, you can secure them in Susquehanna and Wyoming Counties, Pennsylvania, from the following breeders and dairymen whose establishments are within easy driving distance of Tunkhannock, Thompson, or Montrose. You are invited to inspect these herds and make your own selection.

A. L. Bowell & Son...Thompson
H. S. Brown & Son...Thompson
A. R. Bush.....Montrose
E. R. Gelatt & Son...Thompson
M. DeWitt Griffing, Heart Lake
L. N. Mack & Son....Montrose
Floyd E. Mack.....Montrose
Cecil L. A. Resseguie..Kingsley
A. E. Robinson.....Montrose
Robert Springer....Factoryville
Raymond Strickland, Nicholson

YONK HAS GOOD COWS

Louis Yonk and his wife are pioneers in the section of the country around Cornell, Wisconsin, their parents being successful farmers there when Chippewa County was first being cleared. Louis Yonk and his sons now own a high class, big producing Holstein herd which won high honors during December in the Cornell cow testing association reports tester Roy G. Shrock. The herd held highest average and furnished the leading cow. One of the cows reported has averaged more than 40 lb. butterfat for the past 8 months and has a credit of \$114.15 above her feed cost.

Henry was worrying about his hair. It was falling out with appalling rapidity. Finally he wrote to a famous specialist and told him about the fight he was waging, and asked him for advice. The doctor answered. "Keep up the fight. Either you or your hair will come out on top."

Northern Visitor.—"Has that cow of yours got a pedigree, Sambo?"
Sambo.—"No sah, no indeedy. Dere ain't nuffin do matter wif dat cow. She am puffedly healthy, sah."

FROM PENNSYLVANIA TO ILLINOIS

Miss Mary C. Gosch of Rochelle, Ill., recently purchased from the Maple Grove Stock Farm at Centerville, Pa., the pair of calves advertised in the May issues of the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. The young bull was a son of Maple Grove Ybma Glista, whose dam made a seven-day record of 641.3 lb. milk and 27 lb. butter in seven days. The dam of the bull, Maple Grove Mercedes Glorinda produced 672.6 lb. milk, 25.8 lb. butter in a week.

The heifer was by Clever Model Glista from Maple Grove Pontiac Bell, an A. R. O. daughter of King Pontiac Jupiter. This bull, formerly at the head of the Maple Grove herd, was by King of the Pontiacs from a good daughter of Hengerveld De Kol, a combination of breeding noted for producing a number of good sires and big producing cows. Clever Model Glista is sire of a number of fine young cows in the Maple Grove herd. He was by the show bull, Model King Segis Koningen, and was from Glista Coreva, 593.1 lb. milk, 34.08 lb. butter in a week as a six-year-old. This cow two different years made over 31 lb. butter in seven days and has two daughters that each made over 30 lb. butter in a week in the Cornell University herd.

The Maple Grove herd is accredited and is a working dairy establishment where the cows pay a substantial profit over the cost of feed and labor. Mr. Jones is greatly pleased at shipping this well bred, handsome pair of calves to the state of Illinois. He is confident that these animals will make good in their new home.

IOWA DAIRYMEN BUY HOLSTEINS

E. W. Dreyer and Frank Draeger of Charles City, Iowa, purchased a carload of purebred Holstein cows from around Neillsville, Wis. They took in a number of sales and traveled about 800 miles inspecting dairy herds at well known breeding establishments. At the Waukesha County Sale they purchased fifteen head, ten for Mr. Dreyer and five for Mr. Draeger, the rest were obtained at private sales.

Neillsville, seat of Clark County, possesses one of the large condenseries. This institution is taking in 90,000 lb. milk daily and shipping eight carloads of condensed milk per week. While the Floyd County party was there one carload of condensed milk was consigned to Iowa with 100 cases billed to Charles City. Besides this condensery the County has also six creameries and 135 cheese factories. The farmers figure the income from their dairy products the coming year will be \$7,000,000.

BUYS AT HOME

Mark Vetter of Marathon, Wisconsin, recently purchased from Mike J. Gau of the same town, a well bred young bull, a son of Queen Korndyke Wayne Alma. The buyer and seller of the bull are both members of the Marathon Holstein Club.

WILLOW BROOK HERD

has for junior herdsire



KING ORMSBY ENDERCAMP

a son of King of the Ormsbys and Vandercamp Segis Aggie Jewel.
The seven-day records of his dam and sire's dam average 33.80 lb. butter and the year records average 1,097.61 lb. butter and more than 23,000 lb. milk. Owing to a lack of help we will sell you your choice of our ACCREDITED HERD.

A. L. BOWELL & SON, Pa.
Thompson,

A PAIR FOR \$150

BULL born December 15, 1924.
Sire: Clever Model Glista from the 34 lb. Cornell University cow, Glista Coreva.

Dam: Maple Grove Pontiac Genevieve, 471.9 lb. milk, 20 lb. butter in 7 days, a daughter of King Pontiac Jupiter.

HEIFER, born January 8, 1925.
Sire: our 27 lb. herdsire, Maple Grove Ybma Glista.

Dam: Maple Grove Koningen Ormsby Glista, her name tells her bloodlines. This pair are nicely marked, straight and right in every way and are from our Accredited Herd.

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM
F. Jones, Mgr.,
Centerville, Crawford Co., Pa.
R. D. 4



SPOT VEEMAN ARTIS

One of 6 daughters of Sir Korndyke Pontiac Artis Prince in RO-AN Herd. She has 75% the same breeding as my great 31 lb. cow, Inka Veeman Artis.

Such cows are bred to

ROYAL JOHANNA KORNDYKE
a bull of splendid breeding and individuality whose daughters are doing splendidly both in official and C. T. A. work.

Herd Accredited. — Never a Reactor.

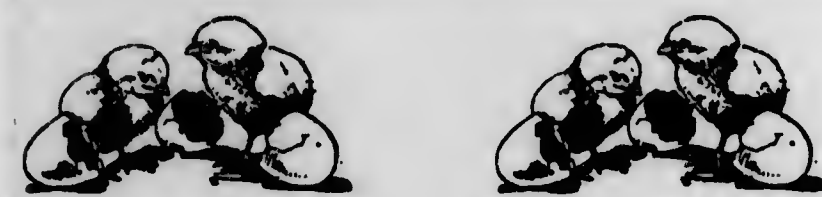
ROY W. CHAMBERLAIN
Allegheny Co. Caneadea, N. Y.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

SPANGLE HAMBURGS and cockerel for sale. FREDERICK REID, LEYDEN, MASS.

SINGLE COMB BUFF MINORCAS Stock, chicks, eggs for hatching. H. J. HANSEN Berea, Ohio.

DUCKLINGS, EGGS—Mammoth Pekin. Chicks, Wyandottes, Rocks, Reds. The very best. F. S. KEITH, Easton, Mass.

ROSE COMB WHITE MINORCAS. World's best. The large fowl that lays large eggs. WILLARD TERTZ, ESPERANCE, N. Y.

GIANT, LARGE-TYPE, HEAVY-WEIGHT WHITE ROCKS, Halback strain. Setting \$1.50; 100, \$7.00.

ELLA WHITEWOOD, HUDSON, ILL.

PREVENT COCCIDIOSIS by adding coccidiosis powder to chicks' drinking water or milk. Two sizes 6c and \$1.00. Order direct. FULLER BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, ITHACA, N. Y.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS. Free range grown. From selected parent stock; 12 weeks old. June delivery. JOSEPH THIELMAN, Ransonville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—BABY CHICKS AND DUCKLINGS from purebred culled stock. Prices right. Before ordering elsewhere, send for prices and circular. Bank reference. BUCHER BROS. BUCYRUS, OHIO.

TIFFANY'S SUPERIOR CHICKS THAT LIVE—Wyandottes, Reds, Rocks and Leghorns. Mammoth Pekin, Giant Rouen, Indian Runner Ducklings.

ALDHAM POULTRY FARM, R 45, Phoenixville, Pa.

FREE, 10 PUREBRED CHICKS—on advance orders. 20 varieties. 9c and up. Sires in flocks from head laying pens of Michigan. Guaranteed trapnest. 220 eggs and up. Bloodtested. Write for free circular before buying elsewhere.

BECKMANN CHICKERIES, 26 LYON, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

GIVE POBANZ'S HEN ETTA TON a trial. Tonic and Prevention for Cholera, Roup, White Diarrhea, \$1.00. Sold on money back guarantee. Will give one box of my lice salve free. I was formerly breeder and fancier of Anconas.

ERNEST POBANZ, ATKINSON, ILL.
Good Agents Wanted.

BARGAINS ON BABY CHICKS

Heavy Mixed \$8 per 100
English White Leghorns 9 per 100
Barred Rocks 10 per 100
Rhode Island Reds 11 per 100
Postpaid. 100% alive on delivery.

WHEATFIELD POULTRY FARM,
MILLERSTOWN, R. No. 3, PA.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

POULTRY

MARCH HATCHED. WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS for sale. BETTER POULTRY COMPANY, SUGARCREEK, TUSCARAWAS COUNTY, OHIO.

BABY COCKERELS. 8 to 12 weeks old. Single Comb White Leghorn Cockerels from Ferris 265-300-egg strain stock. We guarantee 100% safe delivery. Price \$1.25 each. Send your order early. R. H. MILLER, PEA RIDGE, ARK.

CHICKS! CHICKS! Rocks and Reds 9c; White Leghorns 8c; Mixed Chicks 7c. Guaranteed 100% Live Delivery. PINE GROVE HATCHERY, R. D. 1, Box 15, RICHFIELD, PA.

CHESTER COUNTY BABY CHICKS

Black and White Leghorns \$10 per 100
Barred Rocks and Reds \$12 per 100
White and Silver Wyandottes \$13 per 100
Jersey Giants \$22 per 100
Larger Lots Cheaper. 1,000 chick orders a specialty.

GEORGE S. CULLEN,

Box H, ELKVIEW, PA.

LIVE STOCK

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS—April Farrowed. Pedigree furnished. F. W. KLAMMER, Mora, Minn.



DOGS

POLICE PUPPIES—Fine stock, two months. For further particulars write R. THURRELL, EAST WOLFEBORO, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR SALE: Police dogs and Fox Terrier pups. Dandies. Priced right. PETER D. NAEZIGER, GOODLAND, INDIANA.

PEDIGREED GERMAN POLICE PUPPIES for sale. Edwin Von Saalech Rudelsburg bloodlines. J. H. LEICHTER, CAMERON, W. VA.

FOR SALE—Collie pups, \$3 and \$5. ELI D. WEIRICH, Shipshewana, Ind.

REGISTERED WHITE COLLIES. At farmers' prices. THOMAS LONERGAN, RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

SABLE AND WHITE COLLIE PUPPIES. Eligible to register.

SMITH SEYMOUR, NEW MILFORD, CONN.

WHITE COLLIES AND SABLES. Have more pedigreed puppies and dogs than can handle. Will sell few to good homes at fraction of value. MRS. E. K. GAY, GLENGAE COLLIE KENNELS, BOONTON, N. J.

PLANTS, SEEDS AND BULBS

SEND—\$1.00 for 8 potted geraniums, all double, postage paid. V. T. SHERWOOD, Charles-town, N. H.

ALFALFA SEED—90% pure, \$7.00 per bushel. Hulled white sweet clover 90% pure, \$5.50 per bushel. Track here. Sacks free.

GEO. BOWMAN, CONCORDIA, KANSAS.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER—Clean and certified, 10 cents per lb.; Bromus Grass guaranteed free from Quackgrass, 8 cents per lb. PURE SEED FARM, COGSWELL, N. D.

STATE TESTED FANCY ALFALFA SEED—Best grade. Red, Alsike, white and yellow blossom sweet clover, grass seed; samples and prices on request. Order early, supply limited. THE PURITY SEED FARMS, Box 188, JEROME, IDAHO.

PLAN BEFORE YOU PLANT—Send for our descriptive and very distinctive catalog on Fruits and Ornamentals. Our STOCK makes good or WE do. Five hundred acres of fruit and ornamental trees under cultivation.

FINGER LAKES NURSERIES,
471 Washington St., Geneva, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

HOMESPUN CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO—5 lb., \$1.25; 10 lb., \$2.50; 20 lb., \$4.50. HICKORY RIDGE FARMS, Mayfield, Ky.

KARAKUL FUR SHEEP—Breeding stock for sale of the best to be found in America. Address, ALEX ALBRIGHT, DUNDEE, TEXAS.

ROLL ROOFING PAPER \$1.00. Slate Surfaced Roofing Paper \$2.00 per Roll. Nails and cement included. H. M. ALPERIN & Co., 527 CONCORD AVE., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

NATURAL RED LEAF TOBACCO, direct to consumer, prepaid; best grade. Five pounds, \$1.75; 10 lb. \$3.25. Smoking, 5 lb. \$1.25; 10 lb. \$2.25. W. B. ADAMS, SHARON, TENN. Reference, Bank of Sharon.

CEMETERY MEMORIALS from Vermont marble and granite. Reduced prices. Artistic designs. Send for our new catalogue.

THE TEMPLE BROTHERS, RUTLAND, VERMONT.

GET OUT OF THAT RUT—"600 ways to make money," 300 pages, only \$1.00. This book contains the information you have been hunting.

D. W. MCBRYDE, NEW ALBANY, MISS.

UNLEACHED HARDWOOD ASHES improves meadows, pastures, orchards, wheat, oats, corn, lawns, flower gardens. Free Circular. Agents wanted. GEORGE STEVENS, PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO, CANADA.

ALFALFA LEAF MEAL—Something new. Made from alfalfa leaves without the stems. Low in fibre, high in protein, rich in vitamins. A grand food for poultry. Prices, \$2.50 per cwt., or \$49.00 per ton, f. o. b. Middletown, Conn. Made at Lamar, Colorado, by the Lamar Alfalfa Milling Company. MEECH & STODDARD, Inc., Middletown, Conn., Distributors for Eastern United States.

A PERSISTENT PRODUCER IN PENN STATE HERD

It is not always the cow that gives a big flow of milk when she is fresh that is the most profitable dairy animal. Some cows make yearly all their record in the first few months of their lactation period, others do not give a big milk flow but hold out persistently. In the State College herd there is an example of this latter kind. Jessie Colantha Pontiac Korndyke, No. 350064 is credited with two large year records. Calving as a junior three year old she produced 18,719.9 lb. milk, 711.6 lb. butterfat in the year. As a five year old cow she made a year record of 20,091.9 lb. milk, 791.9 lb. butterfat. Her highest milk production in any one day while she was on test was 58 lb. At the end of the year she was producing 40 lb. milk a day and her monthly totals show very little variation. Jessie is not a spectacular performer but just a steady worker and if there were more cows like her in the dairymen's herds there would be very little talk of a seasonal surplus and less talk of unprofitable production.

Jessie Colantha Pontiac Korndyke was bred by Stewart Brothers of Jamestown, Pa. Her sire was Sir Jessie Pontiac Korndyke, No. 132739 and her dam is Amsdale Pietertje Colantha, No. 208176, a daughter of Sir Dutchland Hengerveld Colantha, raised in the herd of Amsden Brothers of Cuba, New York. From a number of sources we are informed that this characteristic of persistent production is inherent in the numbers of the Amsdale herd and is transmitted with a reasonable degree of certainty to their descendants.

POOR FARM HAS GOOD HOLSTEIN HERD

St. Louis County, Minnesota has a poor farm on which there is a herd of purebred Holsteins. In 1921 the Poor Commission decided that the Poor Farm must either be made to pay its way or else be abolished. The idea of having the inmates do most of the work had to be abandoned as nearly all of them are too infirm to do much work of this kind. To make the farm pay it became necessary to produce foods at a less cost than they could be purchased in the public market.

The first move was to kill off 15 cows of scrub breeding and put 5 purebred Holsteins in their place. These were purchased at an average cost of \$500 from the Ramsey County Farm and a six months old bull calf was secured to head the herd. He cost \$2,500. Rather an expensive investment it would seem, \$5,000 for six head of cattle.

The bull is Mercedes Ormsby Fobes 2d, a double grandson of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes. His nearest dams have year records averaging 1,158.43 lb. butter, 24,992.9 lb. milk.

Of the five original cows, one was Sullivan Farm Alma, a cow that for 28 days averaged 75 lb. milk a day. Mercedes De Kol Korndyke Lady gave 115 lb. milk in one day and 9,000 lb. in 90 days. She was a daughter of Neetije Mercedes De Kol Homeland, owned by C. L. Spauld-

ing, a cow that made a year record of 30,565 lb. milk, 1,135 lb. butterfat.

In addition to the six original head the farm purchased five cows and 14 heifers at a cost of \$6,175. The herd is now increased to 48 head despite the fact that 17 animals, mostly bull calves, have been sold to farmers in the county. The calves sold brought in \$4,495 so that the herd investment has been reduced to \$6,680.

The Poor Farm contains 260 acres of which 150 acres are cleared and cultivated. It is producing all the dairy products, garden vegetables and eggs needed at the institution to feed its average population of 180 inmates plus its employees.

During 1924 the farm delivered to the institution 82,830 quarts of milk, 3,522 quarts of buttermilk, 3,279 quarts of cream, 3,601 pounds of butter, 6,909 dozen eggs, 5,252 pounds of meat, 1,115 bushels of potatoes and other small garden vegetables. The produce delivered to the institution was valued at \$13,189.94, and other services were charged at \$2,694.43. In addition, \$4,503 worth of produce was sold for cash to outside consumers. During 1924 the farm cost \$18,366.86 to operate and the income amounted to \$20,187.37, a net profit of \$1,820.51.

In speaking of the increase of field crops since 1921, Mr. Harding pointed out that in 1920 no small grain was raised; in 1921 the farm raised 1,117 bushels; in 1922, 1,731 bushels; in 1923, 2,404 bushels, and in 1924, 3,080 bushels.

KATY DID

"Katy" a purebred Holstein owned by Snyder & Scott, led the Linn County, Ia., Number 2 Association during May by producing 81.1 lb. butterfat from 2,356 lb. milk, the average test being 3.44% fat. Peggy a grade Holstein owned by Sargent & White was second with 71.2 lb. butterfat, 1,873 lb. milk, her average test 3.8%.

Eight purebred Jerseys carried off high herd honors with an average of 41.2 lb. fat. Sargent and White's fifteen purebred and grade Holsteins followed closely with an average of 40.7 lb. fat, 1,136 lb. milk and fourteen purebred Holsteins owned by E. J. Gilmore of Marion were third on the list with an average of 1,180 lb. milk, 40 lb. fat.

There were 322 cows in milk and 43 cows dry in the 25 herds tested says tester W. A. Fuller, their average production being 789 lb. milk, 32.3 lb. fat. Seventy-nine animals produced 40 lb. or more fat, while twenty-nine exceeded 40 lb. They are twenty-three purebred sires in the association.

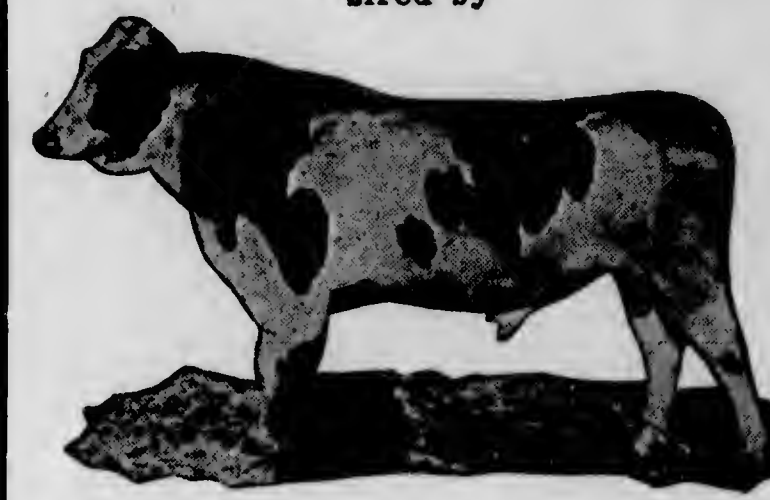
MAKING BIG RECORD

First Lady of Earl Crest, owned by H. B. Ayers of Westerly, R. I., in 74 days produced 8,098.2 lb. milk, 255.74 lb. butterfat. Since she started on test she has broken Rhode Island State records for milk production for a day, a week and a month. Her daily average since starting on test is 109.45 lb. milk.

Conscience gets a lot of credit that ought to be charged up to cold feet.

YOUNG STOCK

sired by



MAPLE CORNER SUPREME

His dam produced 32.6 lb. butter in 7 days and averaged 83.6 lb. milk for 30 days.

His six nearest dams average 35.11 lb. butter and he is a choice individual.

The females in this herd are good individuals and big producers. Nearly all have creditable official records.

Buy from this Accredited Herd.

C. F. GRIDLEY,

Tioga County,

Candor, N. Y.

The Best of Breeding

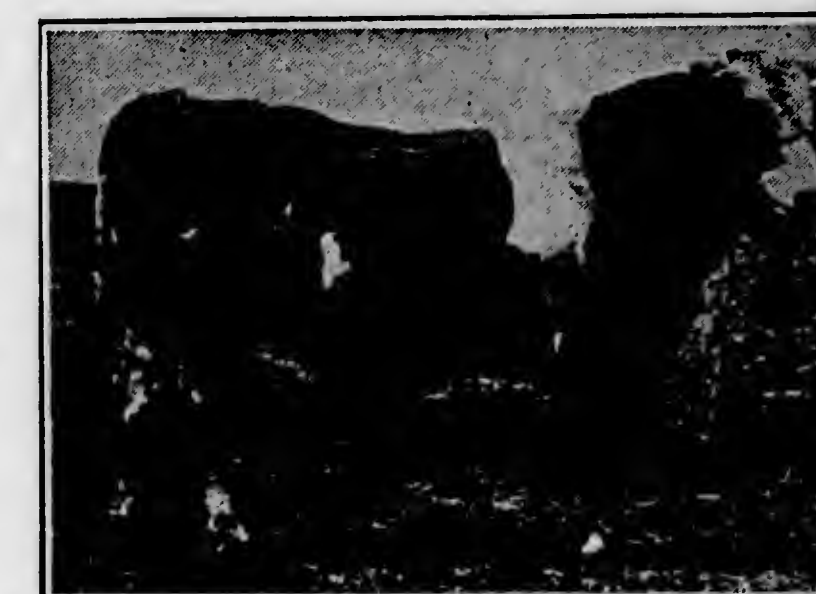
with individuality of a high order and producing capacity as demonstrated in everyday dairy work—that's what you find in this herd.

Cows have produced from 10,000 lb. to over 15,000 lb. in C. T. A. work.

The herd is under State and Federal Supervision—and the latest test was CLEAN.

RAY J. SABIN

R. D. 2, Spencer, New York.



KING RAG APPLE PLUM COPIA

is now in service in our herds. His dam made 30.47 lb. butter in 7 days, 120.63 lb. butter in 30 days with a daily milk average of 92.3 lb. as a five-year-old, and as a six-year-old made 33.26 lb. butter in 7 days.

He will be bred to daughters of GRAND CHAMPION SEGIS 2d.

YOU know their Quality.

Our herds contain 120 head and are under State and Federal Supervision.

L. N. MACK & SON and FLOYD E. MACK

Montrose, Pennsylvania



Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago

is siring splendid youngsters.

He is by California's best bred herdsire and greatest show bull.

The dams are producers and backed by many records.

Let me sell you a nice young bull, or else some good females bred to our herdsire. Remember our herd is ACCREDITED.

L. L. ALLIS

Rummerfield, Pennsylvania.

A Healthy Territory!

On April 1, 1925,

89.2% of the herds in Allegany County, New York, were either Accredited or has passed one clean test. More than one third of the cattle and practically one-third of the herds are Accredited.

The following owners of pure-bred Holstein Accredited Herds live close to Cuba, New York, work their own farms and milk their own cows. They offer YOU cattle that will earn a profit for YOU and invite YOU to look over their herds.

Amsden Bros.Cuba
Roy ChamberlainCaneadea
Glenn GermanCuba
Glenn L. WarnerCuba
Mary F. Witter & SonCuba



Pietertje Leila Cornucopia

An A. R. O. daughter of an A. R. O. cow and sired by a son of Spring Farm King Pontiac.

She is like the other members of Sylvan Lawn Herd, a producer as well as a fine individual.

Can spare a few good ones.

E. C. COBB

Chenango Co., Greene, N. Y.
Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

A REPEAT ORDER

Emery Osterstuck of Portville, N. Y. has purchased from the Amsden Brothers, Cuba, N. Y., the handsome bull calf advertised in the May issues of the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. This bull was a son of King Echo Sylvia Colantha Spofford and of Amsdale Hartog Colantha, one of the big producing granddaughters of Colantha Johanna Lad in the Amsdale herd. This cow is a very handsome individual and has produced 75 lb. milk in a day on ordinary care and feed, evidence enough of the producing ability of the members of the Amsdale herd.

King Echo Sylvia Colantha Spofford is from big producing strains. His dam, a very handsome cow, produced as a five-year-old 647.6 lb. milk, 29.99 lb. butter in seven days and then exactly a year later made 700 lb. milk, 30.55 lb. butter in a week. He is by Sir Champion Sylvia, a son of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac from a 30 lb. daughter of the twice 37 lb. cow, Belle Model Johanna 2d.

The Amsdale herd has been in existence over twenty-eight years. It has always been run from the dairy stand-



AMSDALE HARTOG COLANTHA

She has produced 75 lb. milk daily on twice a day milking. Dam of the young bull recently sold to Emery Osterstuck of Portville, New York, by Amsden Brothers of Cuba, N. Y.

point. No effort has been made to make big records but the energy of the proprietors have been devoted to building up a herd of handsome Holsteins that return a handsome profit over the cost of their feed and care. Animals from this herd have been tested at other establishments and have made remarkable records. As the Amsdale herd is accredited, and the animals sold at farmers' prices, it is very evident that this is a good establishment from which to purchase registered Holstein-Friesians. Evidently Mr. Osterstuck thinks so for after taking the young bull home he was so pleased with him that he came back and purchased two nice heifer calves to go with him. This is the second herdsire Mr. Osterstuck has obtained from Amsdale.

STARTING RIGHT

A new Holstein establishment is being built at Middlefield, Iowa, by Joe McKay. Mr. McKay has recently purchased a number of good purebred cattle and will operate his establishment from a strictly dairy standpoint.

Teacher.—"Betty, what is a gentleman?"

Betty.—"Please, ma'am, a gentleman's a man you don't know very well."



LOG CABIN HERD TYPE

Size, Quality and Producing Capacity are Combined.

Such cows are bred to

KING HENGVERVELD LEFA JOH

a son of King Joh from a 32-lb. daughter of Duteland Colantha Sir Inka.

Herd Accredited. Never a Reactor. Let us quote Prices to You.

RALPH C. JACKSON,

Conneaut Lake, Crawford Co., Pa.

ALL KINDS OF 30-LB. BACKING

FOR ONLY \$50

Crated and with all papers. Bull calf: Born April 4, 1925. Evenly marked and a choice individual.

Dam: Amsdale Jennie Walker, a large producer, a perfect cow in every way—her dam a granddaughter of Colantha Johanna Lad.

Sire: King Lyons Clothilde Walker whose five nearest dams average 33 lb. butter and 690 lb. milk in 7 days.

AMSDEN BROTHERS

Cuba, Allegany Co., New York

Keep in mind that this herd is Accredited.



KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA FAYNE

One of our former herdsires. Notice his Size and Type.

He is a grandson of KING SEGIS PONTIAC ALCARTRA and also of KING HENGVERVELD AAGGIE FAYNE.

We have Cows and Heifers for sale at all times also a few choice bull calves. Come and see our Accredited herd, the oldest in Northumberland County. Visitors always welcome.

MURRAY A. MILLER

Sunny Lawn Stock Farm,
Milton, Pa. R. D. 3.

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN

Published in the Interest of Breeders and Dairyman Everywhere

OFFICES: EVANGELICAL BUILDING
BOX 110, HARRISBURG, PA.

AMATEUR PICTURE CONTEST

To the Breeders and Dairyman:

Send us pictures of your good Holsteins. We are offering One Hundred One Dollars in prizes for the Twenty Best Amateur Pictures received.

We will pay Twenty-five Dollars for the first Prize Picture, Fifteen Dollars for the second Prize Picture, Ten Dollars for the third Prize Picture. Other prizes as follows:

\$101.00 IN CASH PRIZES

Twenty-five Dollars for the first Prize Picture	\$25.00
Fifteen Dollars for the second Prize Picture	15.00
Ten Dollars for the third Prize Picture	10.00
Five Dollars each for the next four Prize Pictures	20.00
Three Dollars each for the next five Prize Pictures	15.00
Two Dollars each for the next eight Prize Pictures	16.00

One Hundred One Dollars in all \$101.00

Join in the contest by sending a picture of your best Holsteins. Let us show our readers the kind of cattle you own and breed. You are just as likely to receive the Twenty-five Dollars First Prize as anyone. Surely you ought to be able to win at least one of the prizes.

Only pictures of producing females will be accepted. The name and address of the sender should be marked plainly on the back of each picture.

Pictures of single animals should be marked with the name and number of the animal. Group pictures should be accompanied with a letter, telling something about the animals or the herd of which they are a part.

Not more than two pictures will be accepted from the same contestant, one of which must be of a single animal and the other a group of animals. All Prize Pictures will be published with a story of the herd.

All subscribers to *The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman* are eligible to participate in this contest. If you are not a subscriber send in your subscription with the pictures. Join the Contest and win a prize.

Very truly yours,

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

MERRYALL HERD



is headed by Traverse Echo Sylvia King

His dam produced 33.27 lb. butter, 736.4 lb. milk in 7 days, averaged 102 lb. daily for 30 days, has made over 30 lb. butter in a week two different years. She has 6 tested daughters, one above 35 lb., two above 32 lb., five above 24 lb.

The dams back of this bull have made wonderful records in official work.

His 3 nearest dams average 33.03 lb.

His 7 nearest dams average 32.72 lb.

His 10 nearest dams average 33.67 lb.

His 14 nearest dams average 30.18 lb.

He is being mated with cows and heifers that combine exquisite type and symmetry with great productive powers. One member of this herd had twice produced more than 20,000 lb. milk in 10 months, once in C. T. A. work and then in long time test in which she is credited with 20,447.5 lb. milk, 858.47 lb. butter.

In addition MERRYALL HERD is ACCREDITED

A. L. BURLINGTON
Bradford County WYALUSING, PA.

Silverwood Stock Farm



TYPE, BREEDING AND PRODUCTION

Cows and heifers of this quality are bred either to KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE or to DUTCHLAND KONIGEN CREAMELLE BOY—his dam a 881 lb. year record daughter of a 1,263 lb. cow, who in turn is from a 1,155 lb. dam.

Our cows milk 12,000 lb. to 17,000 lb. in a year of C. T. A. work.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.
Stock for Sale. Prices Reasonable.

H. S. BROWN & SONS,
Susquehanna Co. Thompson, Pa.



QUALITY STOCK

Daughters of the grandly bred bull

KING ALCARTRA RAG APPLE POSCH

one of the best sons of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje.

Three different years he carried off the grand-championship at the Susquehanna County Fair, evidence enough of his type and quality.

Looking for Holsteins? Remember our herd is Accredited and has never housed a reactor.

A. R. BUSH
MONTROSE PENNSYLVANIA



THIS IS OUR KIND

Big, Handsome, Typy Cows—Producers and Profit makers.

Our senior Herdsire is

KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE

noted sire of producers and shows animals.

Our Junior Herdsire is

IDYLLWILDE KORNDYKE DIONAGEN

whose three direct descendant dams have each made over 30 lb. butter in 7 days. Inspection invited. Prices Low.

A. E. ROBINSON
Susquehanna Co. Montrose, Pa.

Vol. IV HARRISBURG, PA., JULY 8, 1925 No. 13

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



SUCH LIVING PICTURES ADVERTISE AS WELL AS ATTRACT.
Snapped in the Log Cabin Herd pasture, Ralph C. Jackson, owner, near Conneaut Lake, Crawford County, Penna.



Entered as second-class matter April 8, 1922 at the post office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

PENNA STATE COLLEGE
STATE COLLEGE PA
7-22-26

PINE RIDGE HERD



PEARL LOCKHART RELIANCE

882.10 lb. butter in 365 days in the Dairyman's Division as a senior four year-old, is the dam of our herdsire **KING RELIANCE LOCKHART VEEMAN**. Besides being a wonderful producer she is a show cow and was a first prize winner at the New York State Fair.

The five nearest dams of **KING RELIANCE LOCKHART VEEMAN** average 29.23 lb. butter in seven-day work. Let us sell you one of his sons or a few good cows and heifers bred to him.

This large herd, which has been established 16 years, is under State and Federal Supervision. The last test gave us a Clean Bill of Health.

DAN E. ANDERSON

R. D. No. 3

Norwich, N. Y.

Our Junior Herdsire



ONGLEY SIR GLISTA WETZEL

Maple Grove Clever Koningen was his sire. His dam is Pauline Wetzel. She has just closed a C. T. A. record of 516 lb. butter made as a three-year-old. She is a granddaughter of Funderne Pride Johanna Korndyke and I think so much of her breeding, individuality and producing ability that I am retaining her son.

Westview Herd is Accredited.

Our cows are producers and pay a good profit for their feed. You will like our stock and our prices are right.

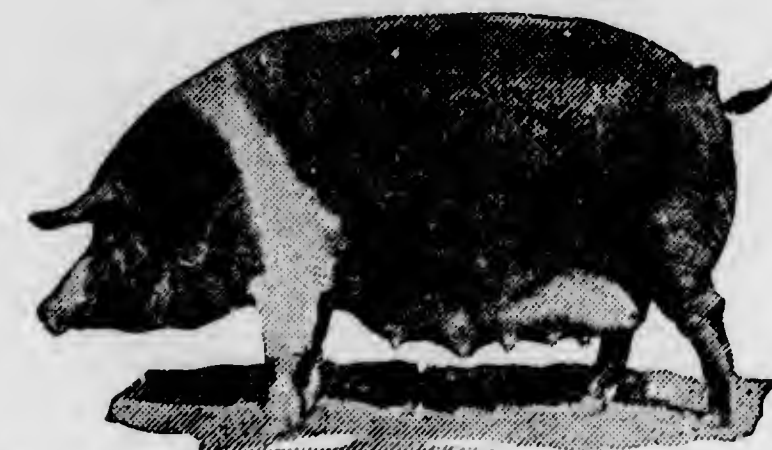
MERLE W. ONGLEY

Centerville, R. D. 4 Crawford Co., Pa.

HAMPSHIRE

PROFITABLE IN THE HANDS OF ANY PRACTICAL FARMER

1918	1921
1919	1922
1920	1923



WORLD'S GRAND CHAMPIONS FOR 6 YEARS

The Hampshires have won over all breeds in the carload classes at the International at Chicago, the greatest livestock show in the world.

As usual the Hampshires not only won the grand championship, but had the heaviest carload for their age of the entire show.

Not only at the International, but at practically all of the large shows during the past few years, Hampshires have carried off the highest honors in the carload classes. These honors have been won by average farmers. The Hampshire hog and good home-grown feed have achieved the desired results.

A copy of the HAMPSHIRE ADVOCATE, the official breed paper, will be sent to you free upon request. The Hampshire Advocate Company can put you in touch with breeders who have these profitable money-making brood sows.

WRITE TO

The Hampshire Advocate Company

409 WISCONSIN AVENUE

PEORIA

ILLINOIS



MEMBERS OF THE BOILING SPRINGS HERD

occupied the first three places in the Cumberland County Testing Association for May. Their average production was 81.43 lb. FAT, 2,140 lb. milk.

The entire herd, 21 in all, averaged 1,348 lb. milk, 48 lb. FAT. You can find cattle that will please you in this Accredited Herd.

IVO V. OTTO

Carlisle, R. D. 6

Cumberland Co., Pa.

**Holstein Breeder
and Dairyman Ads
Bring Results**

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. IV

HARRISBURG, PA., JULY 8, 1925

No. 13

Holsteins at RO-AN Farm

Where Beauty and Utility are Profitably Combined

CLOSE to the picturesque village of Caneadea, New York, is RO-AN Farm, owned by Roy W. Chamberlain, dairy farmer and Holstein breeder. The RO-AN herd has been accredited for about three years and has the enviable reputation of never having been the home of a reactor or even a suspect.

RO-AN Farm has been the home of its present owner for about forty-two years and he came with his parents on the premises when he was three years old. After his education in the public schools, he decided upon farming as his life work and to better fit himself for his chosen vocation, he studied agriculture at Cornell University, under such great teachers as Roberts, Wing, Craig and Bailey. The knowledge he gained at that time has been of considerable assistance to him in his life business.

Perhaps it was the natural desire to work with the best of instruments or perhaps it was the result of the lessons learned at Cornell but whatever the reason, a little more than fifteen years ago, Mr. Chamberlain purchased some purebred Holsteins from another Allegany County breeder, R. B. Seberry. Most of the animals in the present herd trace to this purchase.

The first bull to head the purebred herd at RO-AN Farm was Otsego Korndyke Pietje Lad, a grandson of the noted A. R. O. sires, Pietje 22nd's Woodcrest Lad and Korndyke Queen De Kol's Prince. The dams of these two bulls, Pietje 22nd and Korndyke Queen De Kol, were two of the most noted cows of their day.

The second herdsire and the bull who has had most influence upon the RO-AN herd was Sir Korndyke Pontiac Artis Prince. This bull was by Sir Korndyke Pontiac Artis from S V H Susie Veeman, with a seven-day record of 30.34



ROY W. CHAMBERLAIN

lb. butter, 571.9 lb. milk made when just five years old. Sir Korndyke Pontiac Artis, who has a long list of good record daughters, was by Sir Korndyke Manor De Kol from Pontiac Artis, 31.71 lb. butter in seven days, 1,076.91 lb. butter in a year, the highest year record daughter of Hengerveld De Kol.

From another Allegany County breeder, W. E. Knibloe, Mr. Chamberlain purchased a few females. One of these was Josie Inka De Kol 3d. Sir Korndyke Pontiac Artis Prince nicked well with the Knibloe stock. Mated with Josie Inka De Kol 3d, he produced Inka Veeman Artis, the greatest cow in the RO-AN herd. She was such an exceptional producer that Mr. Chamberlain added official testing to his already

long list of duties and when this cow was a junior four-year-old, he put her in test in which she made a record of 613 lb. milk, 29.46 lb. butter in seven days. She freshened again just thirteen months and twelve days from the time she dropped her previous calf and again she was put in test, this time making 655.4 lb. milk, 31.82 lb. butter in the week. She went a year and eighteen days before dropping her next calf and Mr. Chamberlain decided to try her again and this time she made a seven-day record of 31.30 lb. butter, 583.9 lb. milk. There was exactly two years and two months between the dates of her freshenings as a four-year-old and as a six-year-old and at these three freshenings she made three seven-day records that average 30.86 lb. butter, 617.4 lb. milk, twice making over 31 lb. butter and twice over 600 lb. milk. Mr. Chamberlain

plans to build his future herd from this family and so gave Josie Inka De Kol 3d a chance to make a record when she was more than nine and a half years old. She has to her credit 21.65 lb.



PART OF THE RO-AN DAIRY SHOWING SEVERAL DAUGHTERS OF SIR KORNDYKE PONTIAC ARTIS PRINCE

butter, 516.2 lb. milk in the seven days, although we believe that, had she had the same opportunity as her daughter, she would have made nearly as large a record.

There are four generations of females of the Inka-Artis family in the RO-AN herd. Inka Veeman Artis, herself has at least one tested daughter as Johanna Veeman Artis Lass, calving as a yearling is credited with a seven-day record of 403.7 lb. milk, 19.61 lb. butter. Her sire was King Segis Pontiac Lad Johanna, a grandson of Colantha Johanna Lad 8th and his dam was Butter Girl Johanna 2d, 26,716.8 lb. milk, 1,114.88 lb. butter in a year, a remarkable producer that made a number of good records.

There are at least one-half dozen daughters of Sir Korndyke Pontiac Artis Prince at this establishment and all are handsome cows that carry evidence of big production. It is apparent that had this sire had the opportunity that some noted A. R. O. sires have had, he would have been a distinct force for breed and general dairy improvement.

The younger milkers in the Chamberlain herd are daughters of Monarch Beauty, a double grandson of King of the Pontiacs. His sire was a son of Segis Hengerveld Fayne Johanna, 34.33 lb. butter in seven days, 20,216.1 lb. milk, 1,129.37 lb. butter in a year. Her type and symmetry was so outstanding that at one time it was seriously contemplated, building a True Type Model with this cow as the basis. She is the most noted daughter of Segis Fayne Johanna, with four seven-day records above the 30 lb. mark and one of the two cows with at least four daughters that have each made over 1,000 lb. butter in a year.

Monarch Beauty was from a daughter of Tidy Abbekerk Princess Jewel, 607.6 lb. milk, 31.70 lb. butter in a week, one of the best daughters of the noted century sire, Tidy Abbekerk Prince. Mr. Chamberlain has tested at least two daughters of Monarch Beauty. Each made over 20 lb. butter in seven days and averaged over 60 lb. milk daily. One of these, Monarch Beauty Betsy Beryl, is credited with 421.1 lb. milk,



INKA VEEMAN ARTIS

She has three seven-day records that average 30.86 lb. butter, 617.4 lb. milk. Bred, Raised, Developed and Tested on RO-AN Farm.

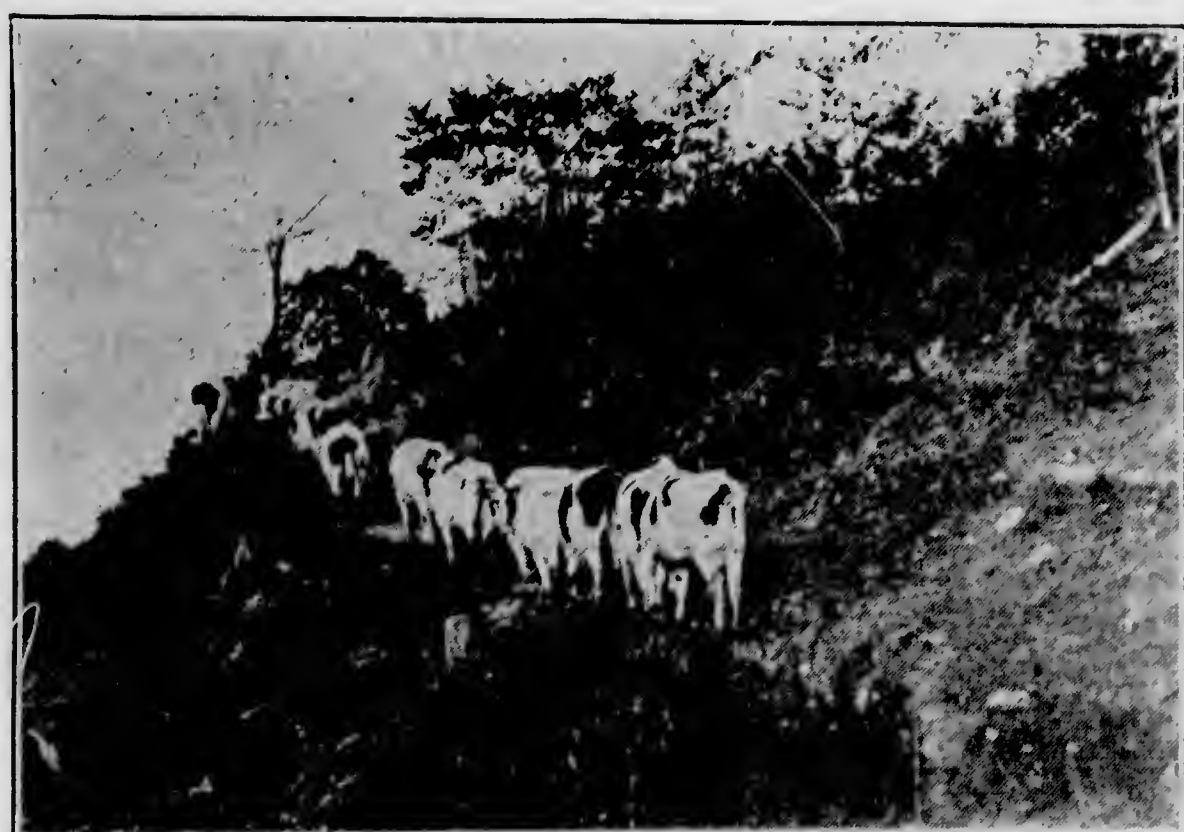
21.49 lb. butter and appears in the honor list of last year's records.

About ten miles from Mr. Chamberlain's home is the Holstein dairy farm owned by J. B. Harbeck & Sons. The Harbecks and Mr. Chamberlain are members of the same cow testing association. The Harbecks owned the bull, Royal Johanna Korndyke, the work of whose daughters in the Association was so outstanding as to attract state-wide attention. Several two-year-old daughters of this bull produced over 15,000 lb. milk

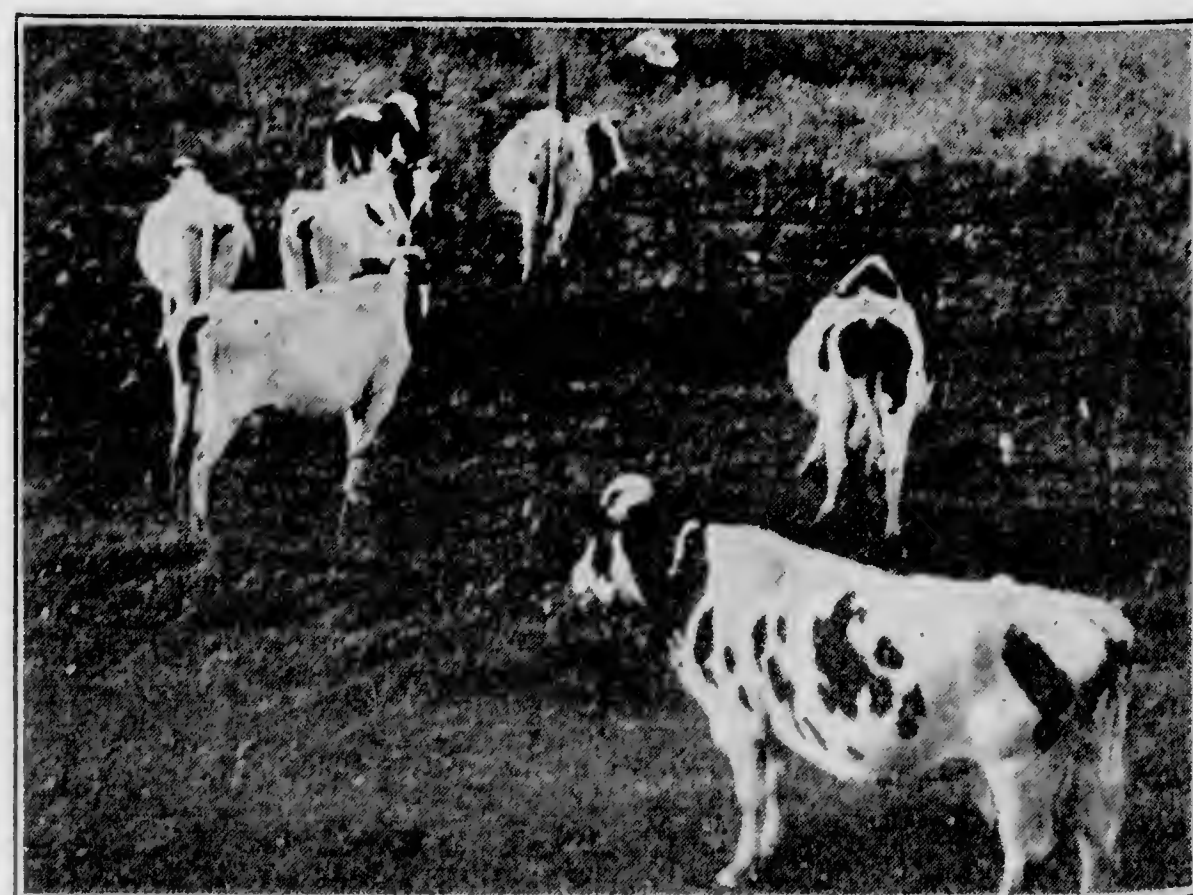
in a year, handled under general farm conditions by men who worked a big farm in addition to caring for their dairy. Mr. Chamberlain believes in securing a proven sire whenever possible and so made arrangements with the Harbecks for the services of Royal Johanna Korndyke and now has a number of good daughters of this bull. Royal Johanna Korndyke is a son of the famous Colantha Johanna Lad 8th and his dam Butter Girl Johanna Korndyke, is a daughter of this same great sire. Freshening as a two-year-old, she made a seven-day record of 602.8 lb. milk, 24.33 lb. butter. She is the dam of Butter Girl Johanna Korndyke 2d, 25,066.3 lb. milk, 942.88 lb. butter in a year as a senior three-year-old. Her dam, May Butter Girl De Kol, has a seven-day record of 690.8 lb. milk, 30.92 lb. butter and is the dam of three wonderful daughters all by Colantha Johanna Lad 8th.

Royal Johanna Korndyke is a remarkably handsome individual as his picture shows. He is not only transmitting the producing capacity of his ancestors but also his own desirable type and conformation as his offspring in the Harbeck and Chamberlain herds indicate.

The Chamberlain family consists of Roy, his wife, one son and one daughter. The Chamberlains extend to visitors the whole hearted hospitality characteristic of Holstein-Friesian owners generally and you will enjoy visiting their place and looking over RO-AN herd. Both Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain are interested in anything that goes for improvement of the dairy



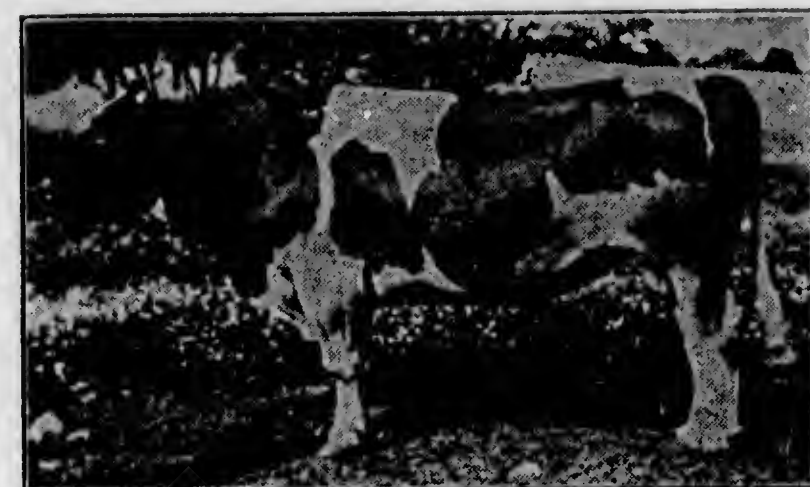
RO-AN HERD ENROUTE FOR THE PASTURE



ON THE LOW LANDS OF THE RO-AN FARM

industry and Roy was one of the county leaders in tuberculosis eradication work. This work has progressed far in Allegany County which is quarantined against all cattle coming into the county unless they are from tuberculosis free herds.

Our story would be incomplete without a few words about the Chamberlain homestead. It is picturesquely situated on a good road and the house is surrounded by magnificent old trees, usually find the cattle in the RO-AN Herd in the pink oak and pine predominating. Many a millionaire



ROYAL JOHANNA KORNDYKE

A bull whose daughters are making a wonderful showing in C. T. A. work.

would pay a big sum of money to have such grand old trees growing around his mansion.

RO-AN farm consists of 167 acres bordered on one end by the Genesee River. Most of the land is level and consists of river flat, generally fertile, capable of raising wonderful crops. With such a farm, given the practical and scientific training that Mr. Chamberlain has had, it is not surprising that you

usually find the cattle in the RO-AN Herd in the pink of working dairy condition.

The Government and Western Cattle Owners

IMPORTANT concessions will be made by the government to stockmen who have cattle on the public forest lands of Arizona, and it is expected these concessions will be extended to other states. Extreme drought during the past few years has worked hardships for Western cattle owners.

A subcommittee of the United States Senate consisting of Senators Ashurst and Cameron has been investigating conditions in the cattle grazing industry in Arizona. After listening to the testimony Colonel William B. Greeley, chief forester of the United States, stated that he would favor extension of the waiver of forest grazing fees to include the year 1926 as well as 1925. Appraisal of forest ranges in Arizona indicate that reductions should and will be made in fees over one-fourth of the area and such reductions would apply immediately, where appraisals indicate that slight advances would be justified such advances will not be made until the stock industry has recovered from its present depression.

Chief Forester Greeley announced that a policy will be worked out which will give holders of grazing permits individual ranges which they can fence whenever practicable and that sheep will not be allowed to graze on the same range as cattle.

Pennsylvania's Largest Bull Association

By GEO. F. JOHNSON

THE Crawford County, Pa., Holstein Bull Association is just completing its sixth year of operation. It started with four blocks in October, 1919, and today has thirteen blocks and 108 members throughout the county, making it the largest association of its kind in Pennsylvania and one of the largest in the United States.

The association was the outgrowth of the cooperative efforts of the county farm bureau and the Crawford County Trust Company. The bank employed Mr. W. C. Stuart for a year and a half to assist County Agent Sprout and the interested farmers in getting the association under way. The bank financed the project by taking the notes of the farmers. In less than a

year, however, all the obligations were met by the members of the association.

The value of a bull association is well illustrated by the results secured in Crawford County. The increase in the production of the purebred heifers from the association bulls over their dams has been as much as 125 per cent. So far, there has been about 1,100 purebred offspring from the bulls of the association, about half of which are heifers. Over 100 of the bulls which are offspring of the association sires are now in service in the county.

One member of the association, Mr. Lewis S. Brown, tells of the value of the bull club to him. He joined the association at the start and was in the block which had the sire, Jolie Combination. The first heifer he secured from this sire gave 60 lb. as a two-year-old, while the dam gave only 35 lb. at the same age. He sold another heifer from the bull for \$148.00 when six months of age. Mr. Brown has eight heifers from the second bull on his farm. The bulls are changed from one block to another every two years.

At the first show and sale of purebred dairy cattle in Crawford County, held at Cambridge Springs, June 24 and 25, the bull association had an exhibit which attracted much attention.

Stuart to Live in California

IT is reported that E. A. Stuart, president of the Carnation Milk Products Company is about to move to Southern California where he will make his future home and live in semi-retirement. It will be remembered that at the recent delegate convention held at Grand Rapids it was announced that Mr. Stuart had resigned his position as director of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America on account of ill health. Harold Stimson of Hollywood Farms was selected to fill the vacant position. We understand that Mr. Stimson's noted string of prize winning saddle horses will be taken to California but there is no intention at present to remove the Carnation herds either from Washington or Wisconsin.

"The choice of a herdsire will likely make or break you in the dairy game. If you pick a good one, the price you pay is of little consequence; if you pick a poor one, you will pay too much even if you get him for nothing."

The Log Cabin Herd

An Accredited Aggregation of High Class Purebred Holsteins

FOR the past dozen years, the Log Cabin Herd has been established at Conneaut Lake, Crawford County, Pa. This herd is owned by Ralph C. Jackson, one of the most influential men in the county, widely known as a good business man and as a public spirited citizen. He is County Commissioner, is now serving his second four year term and is chairman of the Board of Commissioners.

Mr. Jackson started his herd by purchasing the cow, Lightfoot 3d's De Kol 2d, paying \$500 for her. She was a real foundation cow as she dropped either seven or eight heifer calves in succession in her new home. Naturally you will find that the present herd contains a large proportion of her descendants and the old cow herself, now past eighteen years old, is not the least member of the herd either in size or attractiveness. Although past eighteen years old, she is still a regular breeder. When she was past fifteen years old she was given an official test in which she made a seven-day record of 483.9 lb. milk, 18.89 lb. butter. As ninety days had elapsed between the time of commencing this record and the time she freshened, the Blue Book gives



FIVE SENIOR YEARLING HEIFERS BRED AND RAISED IN THE LOG CABIN HERD.

her age as fourteen years, nine months and nineteen days, but the fact that she had been in milk three months when she started test adds considerable to the value of her performance which is, we believe, a world's record for age, although we have not searched the books for definite information on this subject. This cow was from Lightfoot 3d and was sired by Major Aaggie De Kol, a son of De Kol 2d's Butter Boy 3d. She has two full sisters in the A. R. O. list, both above 21 lb. butter in a week and one of these was approaching twelve years old at the time she was officially tested.

A few other official records have been made in the Log Cabin Herd. Maggie Jewel Segis as a senior four-year-old is credited with 629.6 lb. milk, 26.70 lb. butter in seven days. Four of her half sisters were tested in this herd, a three-year-old produced 564.3 lb. milk in a week; one two-year-old made 436.6 lb. and another 435.1 lb.; while a yearling heifer made 409.6 lb., quite a showing for five daughters of one sire as the seven-day milk records of the five heifers averaged 535.04 lb.

During the dozen years the Log Cabin Herd has been in existence, a number of well bred bulls have stood at its head. The first, Log Cabin King, was

dropped in the herd. He was a grandson of Pietertje Hengerveld Segis and Major Aaggie De Kol, and his sire was from a daughter of Paul Beets De Kol.

The first purchased herdsire was Vinita Sir Segis Ophelia. His dam has a number of official records and is credited with producing 592.9 lb. milk, 29.84 lb. butter in a week. His sire's dam has records of 26.12 lb. butter in seven days, 822.73 lb. butter in a year from over 20,000 lb. milk. He is a double grandson of King Segis Pontiac Pietertje who was by King Segis from Pontiac Pietertje Princess. He was the sire of the five heifers that averaged 535 lb. milk during their seven day's test.

The second purchased herd was Edinboro Segis Burke. His sire was a son of Sir Veeman Hengerveld from a daughter of Sir Korndyke Pontiac Artis, a combination of blood lines that at one time was very popular. The dam of this bull had a seven-day record of 24.20 lb. butter, 436.7 lb. milk made as a seven-year-old. In this lactation period she was tested for the full year and during that time produced 827.13 lb., 18.014 lb. milk. When she was nearly ten years old she was

again put in test, this time for 305 days, during which she made a record of 14,451.2 lb. milk, 628.43 lb. butter. Her sire was a son of Pietertje Hengerveld Segis and her dam was by a grandson of Sadie Vale Concordia the first 30 lb. cow.

Mr. Jackson had obtained his first bull from Hotchkiss & Son, well known breeders of Holsteins, and the offspring of this bull had been so satisfactory that he went back to them and obtained Vinita Pietje Prince. This bull was from Vinita Clara Lyons, 638.2 lb. milk, 24.95 lb. butter in a week, a great-granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs. His sire was by Judge Segis from Brookdale Pietje Jessie, 754.3 lb. milk, 34.54 lb. butter in a week, 3,114.8 lb. milk, 139.11 lb. butter in thirty days as a senior four-year-old. The younger animals in the dairy are by this bull.

The present head of the herd is King Hengerveld Lefa Joh. His sire, King Joh, has a number of good record daughters including one that made over 40 lb. butter in seven days. He was by King Segis Pontiac Alcartra from a 33 lb. daughter of Johanna McKinley Segis. The dam of "The King" is Yankee Lefa, a daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka. She has a succession of large records. As a junior three-year-old,

she made 17.55 lb. butter in seven days and made a year record of 675.11 lb. butter, 14,938.2 lb. milk. As a four-year-old she made 23.96 lb. butter in seven days and averaged 77 lb. milk a day for 30 days. As a five-year-old, she made 513.1 lb. milk, 27.81 lb. butter in seven days and as six-year-old is credited with 32.09 lb. butter in a week, averaging better than 81 lb. milk daily.

The cattle are under the care of Superintendent W. E. Mapous, who has had charge of the farm and herd for at least half a dozen years. In the local cow testing association this herd has made a splendid showing and, as said above, some official records have been made. The herd, however, is maintained for the production of milk and Mr. Jackson has seemingly solved the way to cut out the middleman and obtain the maximum price for his farm products. At the near-by pleasure resort of Conneaut Lake, he has an eating house, built in the form of a rustic cabin and called Log Cabin Hotel. This resort is generously patronized during the summer and, of course, it is necessary to have on hand an adequate supply of high quality products. What milk and cream is not used at the Cabin is sold to cottage residents and to owners of concessions around the lake. Mr. Jackson has been operating the eating house at this place for thirty-three years. During this time his property has been burned down three times but he has built again, each time building it larger.

Last year Superintendent Mapous took ten animals to the fair at Stoneboro and brought home ten firsts, four seconds and two third prizes in addition to the female grand championship. He exhibited five senior yearlings which, on account of their uniform type and dairy promise, created quite a sensation at that event.

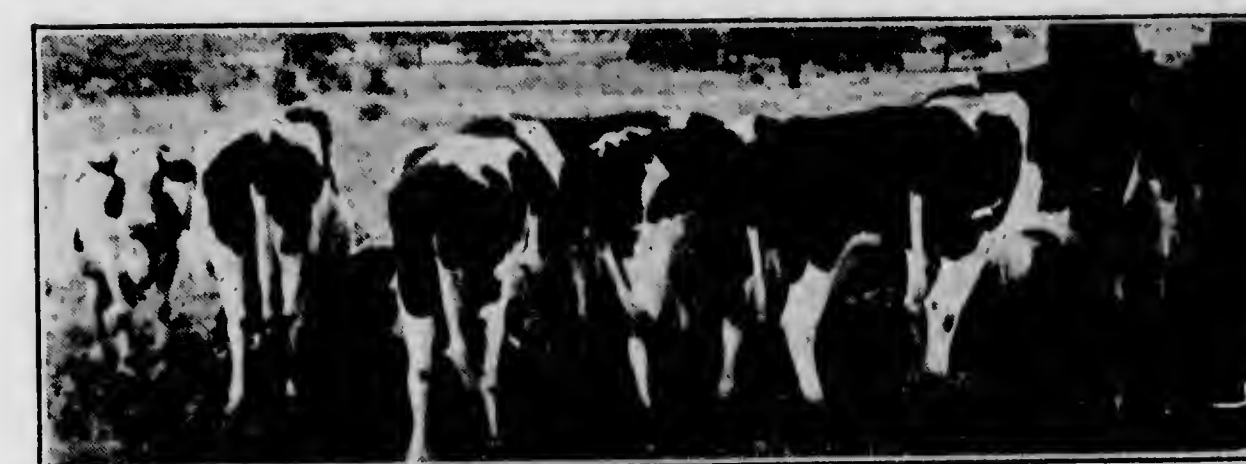
Ralph C. Jackson, owner of Log Cabin Herd, was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools



NOTICE THE SIZE AND TYPE OF THE LOG CABIN HERD ANIMALS.

at Meadville. He has three children, one boy and two girls, all high school graduates. He has been prominent in the movement to eradicate bovine tuberculosis in Crawford County and to have this county made a modified accredited area. Mr. Jackson went to Harrisburg, conferred with the state veterinary authorities and assured them of the coöperation of the cattle owners of Crawford County and of the Board of Commissioners. The Commissioners appropriated \$5,000 towards defraying the expenses of cleaning up the county. So effective was the coöperation of the Board and the cattle owners of Crawford County that

at the last test no less than 99.2% of the animals in the county passed clean and in Sadsbury township the veterinarians found only one reactor and she had been recently brought in from outside. Mr. Jackson's own herd has been tested once a year since it started and no reactor or even suspect has even been found therein.



A TYPY BUNCH OF BIG PRODUCERS.

Log Cabin Farm contains 175 acres and is in a good state of fertility. Mr. Jackson has owned this place for the past thirty years and it is run as a working establishment and not for show although you will find that the condition and size of the cattle therein rivals that of the inmates of many of the so-called big breeding establishments maintained by wealthy owners regardless of expense.

FAIRS AND EXPOSITIONS

- July 13-18—Grand Forks, N. D., North Dakota State Fair.
- July 20-25—Fargo, N. D., Interstate Fair.
- August 15-22—Davenport, Ia., Mississippi Valley Fair and Exposition.
- August 15-22—Sedalia, Mo., Missouri State Fair.
- August 21-29—Aurora, Ill., Central States Exposition.
- August 26-Sept. 4—Des Moines, Ia., Iowa State Fair and Exposition.
- August 30-Sept. 5—Danville, Ill., The I and I Fair.
- August 30-Sept. 5—Milwaukee, Wis., Wisconsin State Fair.
- August 31-Sept. 5—Columbus, Ohio, Ohio State Fair.
- Sept. 4-13—Detroit, Mich., Michigan State Fair.
- Sept. 5-12—Hamline, Minn., Minnesota State Fair.
- Sept. 6-11—Helena, Mont., Montana State Fair.
- Sept. 7-11—Superior, Wis., Tri-State Fair.
- Sept. 7-12—Indianapolis, Ind., Indiana State Fair.
- Sept. 7-12—Wheeling, W. Va., West Virginia State Fair.
- Sept. 7-12—Hartford, Conn., Connecticut State Fair.
- Sept. 12-19—Syracuse, N. Y., New York State Fair.
- Sept. 13-19—Louisville, Ky., Kentucky State Fair.
- Sept. 14-18—Huron, S. D., South Dakota State Fair.
- Sept. 14-18—Chippewa Falls, Wis., Northern Wisconsin State Fair.
- Sept. 14-19—Topeka, Kans., Kansas Free Fair.
- Sept. 14-19—Jackson, Tenn., West Tennessee District Fair.
- Sept. 15-19—Reading, Pa., Reading Fair.
- Sept. 15-19—Douglas, Wyo., Wyoming State Fair.
- Sept. 19-25—Hutchinson, Kans., Kansas State Fair.
- Sept. 19-26—Springfield, Ill., Illinois State Fair.
- Sept. 20-25—Sioux City, Ia., Interstate Fair.
- Sept. 20-26—Springfield, Mass., Eastern States Exposition.
- Sept. 21-26—Pueblo, Colo., Colorado State Fair.
- Sept. 21-26—Nashville, Tenn., Tennessee State Fair.
- Sept. 22-26—Allentown, Pa., Allentown Fair.
- Sept. 22-26—Helena, Mont., Montana State Fair.
- Sept. 26-Oct. 3—Knoxville, Tenn., East Tennessee Division Fair.
- Sept. 26-Oct. 3—Memphis, Tenn., Memphis Tri-State Fair.
- Sept. 26-Oct. 3—Oklahoma City, Okla., Oklahoma State Fair and Exposition.
- Sept. 28—Oct. 4—Waterloo, Ia., Dairy Cattle Congress.
- Sept. 28-Oct. 3—Trenton, N. J., Trenton Fair.
- Sept. 28-Oct. 3—Salem, Oreg., Oregon State Fair.
- Sept. 29-Oct. 3—Lancaster, Pa., Lancaster Fair.

Soybeans were grown on 52,000 American farms last year.

NOT ABOUT COWS

The Refrigerator

WE are now at the time of the year when one of the most important pieces of furniture in the home is the refrigerator. During the winter months, it may stand, forlorn and neglected, on the back porch, but as soon as warm weather arrives it emerges from its obscurity to become the central receptacle of the family food supply. Occupying such an important place in the domestic life of the family, it is surely deserving of more consideration than it often gets.

There are three styles of refrigerators, the top-iced, the side-iced and the old-fashioned ice-box. If ice can be procured only once or twice a week, the old style ice chest has its advantages, for as long as there is a bit of ice left, the food is close enough to it to get the benefit to the last. But if ice can be obtained every day or every other day, one of the other types is preferable, being more sanitary and less messy. Experience has proved, also, that the top-iced kind is more efficient than the side-iced, especially in the smaller sizes. The side-iced depends upon the difference in the air temperature throughout the box for its circulation, and in the small refrigerator, so much ice is used up in chilling the walls and lining of the box that there is not enough left for the chilling of the interior. The convenience and good looks of the side-iced have caused this to be overlooked. If this type can be filled up every day, and the ice chamber is large enough, it will work efficiently but at a greater cost. The best results at the least cost may be had by using a good sized top-iced refrigerator.

CLEANING

Strange as it may seem there are housekeepers who do not pay as strict attention to the cleaning of the refrigerator as they should. Anything spilled in the food chamber should be wiped up with cold water and a little baking soda. Once a week everything should be removed, drain pipe as well, and given a thorough cleaning in cold water and soda, rinsing with clear cold water. To use hot water or even warm, will take pounds of ice to reduce the inside temperature to the proper degree. Use a brush for the drain pipe. If the outside is kept varnished or waxed, it will prevent warping, a thing fatal in a refrigerator. Door fasteners should be tested, for much cold air escapes through the tiny crack caused by an ill fitting door. A piece of charcoal kept in the food chamber will absorb odors.

THE ICE MAN

The next thing to do is to get the ice man to put in large enough pieces. On the farm this should be the regular job of the best available man. If only a small amount is put in, so that the supply is almost gone before his next trip, it takes so much of the new piece to lower the temperature to the proper degree, that

history repeats itself and the supply is low or gone before he comes again. It is the best economy to fill to capacity each time and to have the ice in as large pieces as possible.

Housekeepers can keep down the amount of ice used by first cooling all foods placed in the refrigerator. Also by opening the door as seldom as possible, and for as short time as possible. These may seem like small things but taken throughout the entire season, they make considerable difference in the expense of icing the refrigerator.

Eggs

JUST now if the biddies on the farm are doing their duty by their country, they ought to be turning out their maximum production of eggs. Consequently the price is lower and it is a good time to put down a supply in water glass for the winter. Even on a farm where there are some fresh eggs every day, these "canned" eggs come in very handy for cooking, keeping the fresh laid ones for the table or selling them to those who are willing to pay winter prices, usually double those of summer. The process of putting down eggs in water glass is very simple, full directions being given on the label of the can. This is also a good time to eat all the eggs one wants, and as they may be served in many styles, they may be used at any meal and enjoyed.

SOFT BOILED

A soft boiled egg seems to be one of the puzzles of cookery. Cynics maintain that there is no such thing. Have the water boiling, drop the eggs in (not too hard!), put on the cover, move back of the stove and allow to stand for ten minutes. This permits the yolks to cook. Or boil three minutes by the clock. If you lose track of the time lift the egg out of the water; if the shell begins to dry at once, do not replace as it is done.

PICNIC EGGS

Shell hard boiled eggs, remove yolk, drop the whites into vinegar in which beets have been canned or pickled; when colored a pretty pink, remove and fill with the mashed and seasoned yolks.

TO POACH EGGS

Grease the bottom of the basin to keep the eggs from sticking, putting plenty of salt in the water. Just before dropping the eggs in swirl the water rapidly—the motion keeps the egg from spreading and from settling to the bottom of the pan.

ESCALOPED EGGS

To four hard boiled eggs, use $\frac{1}{2}$ cup bread crumbs and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup rich white sauce. Cover the bottom of a well buttered baking dish with a thin layer of crumbs, then a layer of eggs sliced or diced, season with salt and pepper, and cover with the sauce. Repeat until the dish

is nearly full, cover with bread crumbs and dot with butter. Brown in moderate oven.

SHIRRED EGGS

Separate the yolks and whites of the number of eggs desired, keeping each yolk unbroken in part of its shell. Add a little salt to the whites and beat until light. Butter gem pans or nappies, put in a tablespoon of the beaten whites, drop the yolks in the center and bake until the white is lightly browned and the yolk is cooked. This means a little extra work but is an extremely attractive way to serve eggs, especially if one has unexpected company and must depend on eggs for the main dish of the meal.

DOLL 'EM UP

In serving so common an article of food as eggs, much depends on the seasoning or on the way they are cooked. An unusual addition will help to make palatable a dish that otherwise would seem commonplace. In deviling eggs, the addition of cheese to the yolks makes a welcome change, or ham or chicken may be used to ring a change on any article of diet which appears frequently on the bill of fare.

"Ma" Ferguson's Bovine Triplets

Governor MIRIAM A. FERGUSON, the woman governor of the state of Texas, is the owner of a Holstein cow that on June 12th dropped triplet calves. Mrs. Ferguson is so proud of the cow and her offspring that she plans to bring the animals from her farm near Temple to Austin and so would have a family cow at the official home of the Ferguson family. It is said that when Jim Ferguson was governor of the state of Texas he suggested that they should have a family cow at the official residence, but then his good wife was against the proposition. Now that she is governor and her pet Holstein has brought triplets into the world, she has availed herself of the female prerogative and reversed her former decision.

A Martyr to Science

IT is reported that Professor Frederick Baetjer recently submitted to his seventy-first operation made necessary by x-ray burns which he received in research work.

Professor Baetjer has lost his right eye, one thumb and seven fingers, and his body bears many scars caused by severe and painful burns received in laboratory research, yet the Professor keeps on with his experiments and will probably do so until he pays for his devotion with his life.

You hear much less about the heroes of science than you do of the heroes of the battlefield yet the former have done far more for the world than have the fighters and they do not receive the plaudits of the multitude. If it were possible to write a correct account of the world's progress many men and women whose names are almost unknown outside their immediate circles would then be famed as leaders in the world's march forward and upward.

Rather Drastic

WIVES are sometimes quite trying to the best of husbands. Occasionally extreme measures may be necessary to check some of the wifely enthusiasms, but the Los Angeles dentist who fed poison gas to the partner of his joys and sorrows and afterwards deposited the remains in the cistern under a heap of concrete went much too far. Ordinarily it is entirely possible to deal effectively and fairly with a wife without resorting to capital punishment.—*Kansas Union Farmer*.

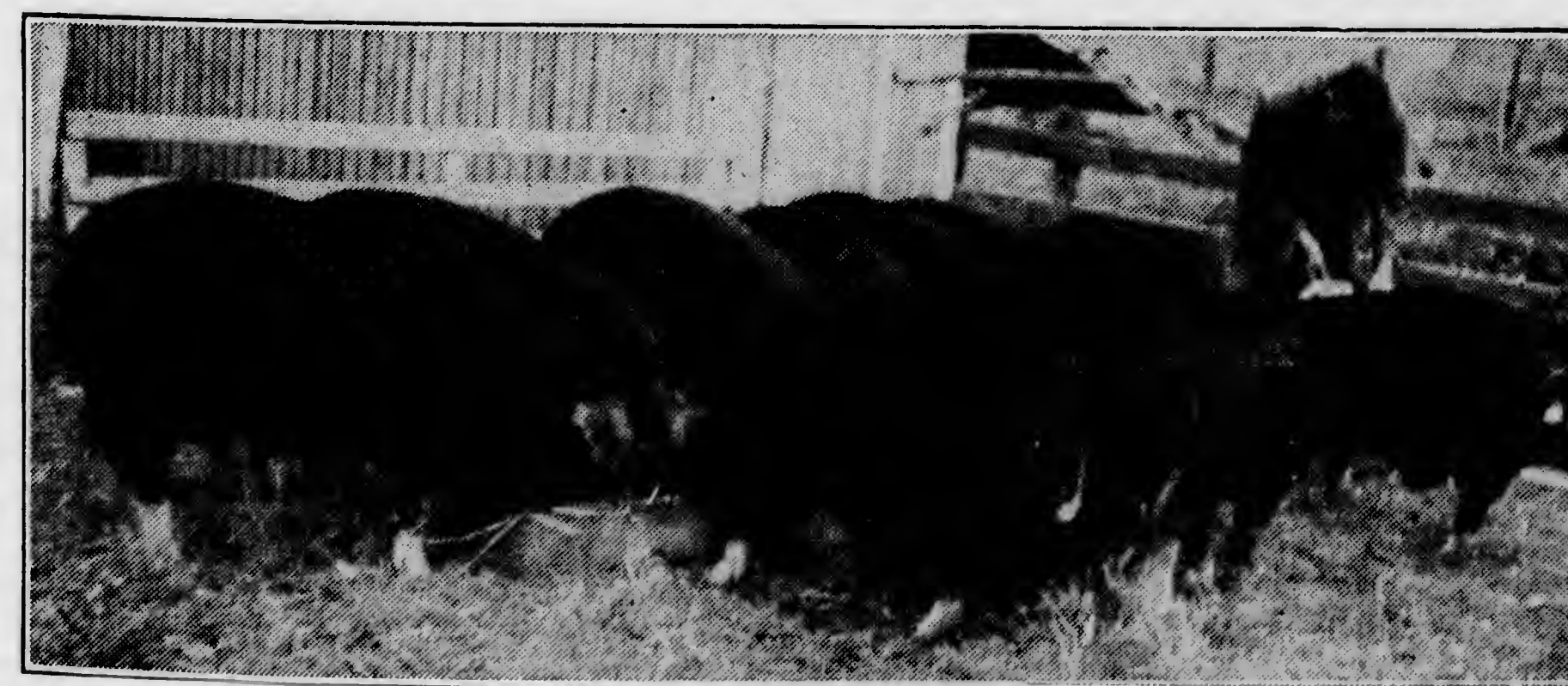
Railroad men say it would cost \$19,000,000,000 to abolish the railroad crossings in the United States. So the crossings will probably continue to abolish careless humans.

Many of us are never sure whether it is opportunity knocking or the wolf scratching at our door.

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

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The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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JULY 8, 1925

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

The Aitken Resolution at Grand Rapids

TO ALL lovers of Holstein cattle and to all breeders in the United States, the resolution offered by D. D. Aitken at the recent convention in Grand Rapids whereby a committee consisting of President Lowden, Secretary Houghton, James A. Reynolds and T. E. Elder, were appointed to consider the advisability of incorporation in some other state than New York of the present Holstein-Friesian Association of America, is very significant. The reports of the different officers of the old association show that the association has been operated at a loss during the last few years, and the proceedings of the convention also indicated that they have grave doubts about the pending actions against the association brought by George E. Stevenson and fifty-two other members of the association to regulate the procedure of the Board of Directors and to stop the extravagant misuse of the funds of the association. What does it mean? Does it mean that the old association is getting ready to disband, incorporate in some other state which is more lax in its regulations, touching the handling of funds of great corporations, or touching the political management of the old association? They might still manipulate the funds of the association in such a way as to feather their own nests without any regard whatever to the plain breeder or dairyman. Of course, no one but the present political managers of the association knows or will know for some time, the real motives underlying the resolution of Aitken for the appointment of such a committee, but, "to a man up a tree," it would look as though the present political managers were considering the advisability of removing their wrecking plans to some other state than New York. It is an interesting question. Can they remove their corporation bodily to some other state or will they have to discontinue and liquidate the old association and divide up the moneys in the treasury among the mem-

bers of the old association, or will they spend the moneys in payment of legal fees and personal expenses of the political management and tell "the plain breeders on the hillside" to whistle for their remedy? We do not believe for a moment that the courts of the State of New York will allow any wholesale plunder of the funds of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, and we believe that the present action of George E. Stevenson and fifty-two other members of the association is sufficiently broad in its scope, intents and purposes, to quell any such proposed movement and to conserve the best interests of the association.

Business and Politics

EDITOR VAN AMBURG, of the *Silent Partner* says, "Putting Business into Politics and Politics into Business is Bad Business."

The political group took charge of the business of the Holstein-Friesian Association in 1919. The transfer fee to members previous to that time had been twenty-five cents and the association was operated at a profit of \$60,784.40 for the year ending April 30, 1919, the year before the political management came into control.

From June 1919 until December 31, 1924, the affairs of the Holstein-Friesian Association were so managed by the Political Group that it had been transformed from an Association that had been operated at a profit of \$60,784.40 on a twenty-five cent transfer fee into an organization that for the past three years was operated at a loss of over \$137,000.00 on a transfer fee of \$1.50.

The association's financial statement for the year ending April 30, 1919, shows that \$20,620 was collected from members in transfer fees. If we subtract this amount from the net profit for that year, it can readily be seen that the Association could have granted the members the privilege of transferring animals free of charge and still show a profit of \$40,164.40.

Just at the time the Association had reached the stage in its growth and development when it could render members the service of transferring animals free of charge the politicians came along and took control of the association and boosted the transfer fee to \$1.00.

We believe that in the Holstein-Friesian Association the members generally will concur with Mr. F. D. Van Amburg that, "Putting Business into Politics and Politics into Business is Bad Business."

Unwelcome in the House

THE June number of *Harper's* contains an amusing skit entitled "Gifts." One paragraph depicts Secretary of Agriculture Jardine with the True Type models, presented him some time ago by a committee representing the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. The Secretary is portrayed with a model under each arm, endeavoring to place them in the parlor of his home much to the dismay of his spouse, who declares that they will reach the parlor "over her dead body."

Cow Testing Association vs. Official Records

IF we read the signs at this time correctly, we think that we note a waning interest in the official testing for milk and butter records, particularly the long time records; and a growing belief on the part of breeders and veterinarians that forcing for these records is responsible for most of the shy breeders, and complete barrenness now so prevalent in purebred herds of dairy cattle where official testing is under way.

At the same time that we notice this failing interest in official testing we see coming into favor the cow testing association record, particularly the record where the cow is under supervision by the association's tester for a day or so each month.

Where reliance can be put on the cow testing association record, it adds materially to the value of the cow that carries it, be she a grade or purebred; and as it indicates approximately her producing ability under normal care and feeding, it serves to credit her position in the herd and adds materially to the value of her offspring.

It is just possible, that in time to come dairy cattle breed associations will give official recognition to the cow testing association record, when we shall see it supersede the official record for measuring the producing ability of the purebred, to the exclusion of the official testing. Another feature in favor of cow testing records, advanced by friends of the system, is the economy in making them as compared with the official records; and the fact that they are as applicable to the grade as to the more aristocratic purebred.—*North-West Dairyman and Farmer*.

Nearly a World Wide Condition

THE ordinary collective and Breed Club sales doubtless have their uses, but they will never provide the regular market for good cattle that is essential to the success of the breed. Good trade is most readily obtained when conditions ensure that both buyer and seller have the greatest possible chance of securing satisfaction. The time has passed when any British Friesian made a high price as a pedigree animal. To-day a black-and-white cow will make a high price if its commercial value as a profit producer on the farm is high. The issue is not confused by an occasional huge price for an animal of outstanding merit or lineage, as the cattle that will leave a good profit on the farm are always wanted, and will always sell well. It is known that such animals are not offered at collective or Breed Club sales, or if they are it is too late in the day, as buyers have all been frightened away by previous experiences.—*British Friesian Journal*.

But Cows Have Horns

IF a bill introduced in the Nebraska legislature becomes law cows will be obliged to display lights both front and rear, when driven singly or in herds, on the public highway at night. The dispatch doesn't say whether the lawmakers want to protect the cows or the motorists. What'll come next, license plates and horns?—*The Larro Dealer*.

The President's Advice to Farmers

AFTER about three years of investigation and discussion the tariff commission recommended that the President use his executive power to reduce the duty on raw sugar imported from Cuba. The commission was not enthusiastic or even unanimous about the reduction. There are six members of which one did not vote because his wife owned some stock in a sugar property; two did not favor the reduction and three did and so the majority carried the day. But President Coolidge made rather short work of the recommendation. He asked how much cane and beet sugar was produced in this country and he found that the duties on imported sugar amounted to \$135,000,000 a year. Then he rejected the recommendation and took occasion to say that, instead of trying to produce food for export it might be well for the farmers of America to try to produce more food to be consumed in this country so that less would be imported or in other words, to change from raising food to be exported and aim to raise more of the kinds of food that is now imported.

Eminent Doctors Praise Milk

BEFORE a meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy, Dr. John P. Sutherland, former Dean of the Boston Medical University School of Medicine, questioned the use of milk for general human consumption. Three of his statements were:

Milk was intended as a food only during infancy.

Milk of one species was not intended to be used by other species except when closely related.

Milk was not intended to serve as food for the adults of the species.

Naturally these statements aroused believers in milk as a food. Among others who dispute Dr. Sutherland's beliefs are Dr. Charles E. North, Secretary of the National Commission on Milk Standards; Dr. Wm. H. Park, Director of the Research Laboratories of the New York Health Department; Dr. Walter Lester Carr, Secretary of the Milk Commission of the New York County Medical Society; Professor Graham Lusk, Professor of Food and Chemistry at the Cornell University Medical College; and Dr. S. Josephine Baker, formerly Chief of the Division of Child Hygiene of the New York Health Department.

Dr. North said: "After twenty-five years of intimate study of the milk supplies of American cities and an extensive practice in the supervision of sanitary milk production and numerous surveys of the relation of milk to public health and infant mortality, I am convinced that milk is the most important and valuable of human foods."

Dr. Park said: "The statement by Dr. Sutherland that milk is only suitable for the species that produce it and is not suitable for the human adult is against the evidence that has been accumulated. It is recognized that children who cannot receive human milk do perfectly well on cow's milk and goat's milk when these are properly prepared and it is universal experience that adult human beings do extremely well on a cow's milk diet when that is necessary."

Dr. Carr declared: "Milk is the most valuable food

we have and the increases in its consumption and especially in the consumption of certified milk which we have witnessed in New York during the last decade spells definite advances in the public health, especially in the health of infants and children."

According to Professor Lusk "No family of five should buy meat until they have bought at least three quarts of milk. Milk contains not only protein of animal origin but also a very valuable fat which has specific properties for growth."

Dr. Baker said: "From years of experience in dealing with children I can say unhesitatingly that clean cow's milk, properly modified, is the only satisfactory substitute for mother's milk when the latter is unobtainable."

Is the Present System of Tuberculosis Eradication Worth While?

THE absolute ineffectiveness of the present national system of attempting to rid the country of bovine tuberculosis is fully shown in a press bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture issued under date of May 14.

This bulletin places the number of cattle under supervision at 10,201,492; and cattle, in herds that have successfully passed the first test, at 6,777,624; while cattle in fully accredited herds number 1,187,908 head. During the month of March, 1925, according to this report, 617,810 cattle were tested, of which number 19,841 reacted to the test—but read this line from this bulletin, and the paragraph that follows: "Modified accredited counties recognized as tuberculosis free 69." "Reports from various parts of the country show unusual interest in tuberculosis eradication on a country-wide basis. In the first three months of this year the number of 'modified accredited' counties, those having less than one-half of one per cent of the disease, increased from 53 to 69. Veterinary officials of the Bureau of Animal Industry consider that such progress is ample proof of the practicability eventually of freeing entire states from the disease. North Carolina already has 30 counties officially recognized as free from bovine tuberculosis."

Just think of it, readers, that after something like 10 years' active campaigning, yes, we may say aggressive campaigning, during which time hundreds of thousands of cattle have been condemned and slaughtered, we have in the whole United States, at the end of March of this year, but 69 counties "modified accredited"—containing less than one-half of one per cent tuberculosis free, and that 30 of these counties are located in one of the southern states, that stands only in the twenty-sixth position of dairy cow population, and thirty-sixth as to average value per cow.

To get these 69 counties "modified accredited" it has cost this country and its farmers millions and millions of dollars.

With such a record, on what ground does the Bureau of Animal Industry justify the present system—jumping here, there and yon—of continuing this work? If any real progress is to be made in this eradication work, the present system of continuing the campaign must be changed.

It has long been the contention of *Northwest Dairyman and Farmer* that progress in the eradication of bovine tuberculosis will come only when a system of zoning each state is put into practice, and what is here meant by zoning is to concentrate all effort in one or more counties in one corner of the state, and that after the work starts in that locality quarantine it against the outside world, allowing no cattle to enter unless accompanied by certificate showing a clean bill of health. We have such regulation on our state lines; why not on county lines within the states? This health certificate should not only show that the animal to enter has successfully passed the tuberculin test two or more times, but that it has also successfully passed a physical examination, and is, so far as it is humanly possible to detect, free from the disease. Unfortunately the tuberculin test has its limitations, which in many cases has proven to be very limited, so to make the work effective no opportunity should be allowed to pass to detect if possible the spreader cases. The mildly affected readily react to the test—all the generalized cases do not.

If we are sincere in our desire to rid the nation of bovine tuberculosis the present method of conducting the campaign must be changed, and testing made compulsory with some real systematic plan substituted for the very defective one now in use, which has been well proven, by the evidence, to be ineffective.

This is not written in criticism of the test, but of the method of prosecuting the work.—*Northwest Dairyman and Farmer*.

Steady Progress

CHARLES L. BURLINGHAM will become assistant business manager of *The Breeders' Gazette*, August 1st. Mr. Burlingham is well known to owners of purebred livestock. Born on a farm in Iowa, he studied agriculture and graduated from Ames in 1913, then took his Master's degree at the University of Missouri. Extension work in Nebraska engaged his attention for some time and then he was with *Hoard's Dairyman* for five years. It was a surprise to many of his Holstein acquaintances when he accepted the position of Secretary of the American Ayrshire Association. His work with that Association made him a national figure. Mr. Burlingham officially announced that the development work of a dairy association was not the announcing of records made by a phenomenal cow but rather building up the herds owned by the rank and file and increasing the herd average production. His four years in the Secretary's office made him one of the leading breed secretaries of the United States.

Mr. Burlingham was married in 1917. His wife's father was an owner of Shorthorn cattle. Perhaps, this has had its influence in inducing Mr. Burlingham to become a member of the *Gazette* staff. We are glad that so good a dairyman secured such a high position on the editorial staff of that paper and cordially wish the new assistant general manager continued success.

It is said that seven-eighths of all the money left by married men in America is life insurance money. Think that over.

THE PRACTICAL DAIRYMAN

PRODUCE HIGH CLASS MILK AND CREAM

The starting point for the production of dairy products of high quality is clean milk, which is milk of low bacteria content.

Bacteria are small minute organisms, too small to be seen with the eye that are present almost everywhere—in manure, in dirty utensils, in the soil, on dirty clothes and dirty hands, and in the dust in the air. In human food, bacteria are generally harmful. Some of them cause such diseases as typhoid fever and tuberculosis. The scouring of milk is caused by bacteria.

The activities of bacteria are governed by the temperature. At the temperature of freshly drawn milk, they are very active and multiply very fast. If milk is kept at this temperature for two hours, the bacteria will increase by ten to twenty times the original number. On the other hand, bacteria are very inactive and do not multiply near freezing, while at the temperature of boiling water, most of them are killed.

We see then that clean milk depends upon two main factors: Keeping the bacteria out of milk, and keeping it cold so that the bacteria which do get in, do not multiply. Milk as it comes from the healthy udder of the cow contains few bacteria. Thus the starting point for clean milk is the clean cow. First, this means a healthy cow, for milk from tubercular cows, or those with udder troubles, is dangerous. Next, the exterior of the cow must be clean. Probably more dirt and bacteria get into milk through manure than in all other ways put together. Keep the cows clean in the first place. Plenty of good bedding, keeping the barn clean, and a clean barnyard are the important points here. Then, by brushing the cows vigorously daily to remove loose dirt and hairs, a satisfactorily clean cow will result. An important aid in keeping dirt from the cow from getting into the milk is the use of a milk pail with a small top.

If the milk pails and other utensils are not thoroughly cleaned after use, bacteria remain in them and will multiply very rapidly as soon as the next milk is put in the utensils. Pails, strainers, milk cans and other utensils should be first cleaned with lukewarm water. If hot water is used for this purpose, it will scald the milk on the utensils forming a thin film which is very hard to remove later, and this film of milk or cream is an ideal medium for bacterial growth and will contaminate the next batch of milk or cream handled in the container. Utensils should then be thoroughly washed in hot water containing an alkali washing powder. A brush should be used rather than a rag. The latter is a filthy carrier of germs and does not scour the surface of a smooth metal utensil. A brush is much more easily kept clean and will reach all corners and sections of the utensil. Soap or soap powders should not be used. The base of all soaps is a grease, which forms a film on the milk vessel which will in turn collect dust and dirt and thus form a place for bacteria to lodge and a medium for their growth. After washing the utensils thoroughly as outlined, they should then be rinsed in clean hot water. Scald all utensils with boiling water or sterilize them with live steam, where available. Let the utensils dry by the heat acquired during sterilization, or by placing them in the sun under a screened sunning rack. The dairyman himself should be clean. He should not milk in the same clothes he has worn during the day. His hands should be clean and dry.

Of equal importance is preventing the bacteria that get in the milk from multiplying. This means cooling the milk or cream at once and keeping it cool. Effective cooling means bringing the milk or cream to 50 degrees Fahrenheit, or lower, as soon as possible. The best way to do this is to run the milk or cream over a cooler in which cold running water or ice water circulates. Once the milk or cream is cooled, it must be kept cool until consumed, for cold does not kill bacteria, and, if the milk is warmed up they will commence to multiply.

It does not require an expensive barn to produce clean milk. The most modern equipment is of little importance compared to clean cows, clean utensils and clean men. With clean milk

we have the right basis for clean cream and high score butter. Where milk is separated on the farm, it should be run through the separator immediately after milking, before cooling, as more butterfat is left in the skim milk, if the milk is run through cold. Next, the cream should be cooled immediately and kept cold. Do not add warm cream to cold cream. Be sure to wash the separator and other utensils after each skimming. Store the cream where it will not absorb odors.

The marketing of dairy products is an important problem. After milk has been properly produced, cooled, and bottled, the most important precaution is getting it to the consumer cool. Care should be taken to see that milk where retailed, is delivered promptly and as early as possible in the cool morning hours. The same applies to cream being shipped to a creamery. Do not leave the cream sitting in the sun at the depot. The warming up of milk or cream on the way to the consumer means the rapid growth of bacteria and quick souring.—*Clemson College Dairyman*.

SILAGE A SUBSTITUTE FOR HAY

By A. L. HAECKER

Reports of a short hay crop are coming from many of our states, and stock farmers may find a hay shortage at the end of the summer. Catch crops can be planted to make up a part of this shortage, but the silo should be mainly used, as it furnishes the best and cheapest feed. It is always possible to grow an abundance of corn or cane, which in the form of silage makes the best substitute for hay that has yet been found.

The future looks bright for the dairy farmer, as we have less butter in storage than we have had for some years past. Butterfat is selling at prices from 4 to 7 cents above a year ago. The consumption of dairy products is increasing more rapidly than our output, which insures a good market. With good cattle and economical feeding, the dairy farmer can expect a good profit in his business.

The matter of substituting silage for hay has been carefully tested out by our Agricultural Colleges, and, therefore, is no longer a matter of experimentation. Silage has proven not only an excellent substitute for hay, but the results from feeding it have shown greater economy and an increase in production. The amount saved by using silage to the maximum in the ration cannot be given in exact figures, because of a great variation in market prices in different communities, but it is safe to say that silage will save from 25 to 30 per cent on the feed bill.

Silage is not only a substitute for hay, but also for pasture, and its use in summer is gaining in favor with the dairy farmer, who finds it unprofitable to pasture high-priced land. In a recent article on Economic Production, Professor Eckles of Minnesota urged dairy farmers to put up silos this year for summer as well as for winter feeding.

Silage will also save grain in the feeding of stock, and we are quite likely to see high priced grains and mill feeds this coming winter. The stockkeeper without a silo would do well to ask himself this question: Are all the Agricultural Colleges and experiment stations mistaken when they advocate the silo? Are one-half million of our best stock farmers in every county in every state of the union making a mistake by using the silo? Is it not good business to borrow money to invest in an equipment which will pay from 50 to 100 per cent interest on the investment?

HOLSTEINS IN KANSAS

There are more than twice as many purebred Holsteins in the state of Kansas as the number of cattle of other dairy breeds combined. Official figures show there are 10,408. It is said that the initial introduction of purebred Holsteins into the Sunflower State was in 1882 when H. N. Holdeman of Meade, who is still an active breeder, laid the foundation for his herd which now is the largest in the southwestern section of Kansas.

CLUB ACTIVITIES

BIG PICNIC CROWD

About 400 interested in Holsteins attended the annual picnic of the Wood County Holstein Breeders Association which was held June 10, near Arpin, Wisconsin. The speaker of the day was George C. Humphrey, professor of dairy husbandry at the University of Wisconsin. The Professor is a strong advocate of local and county breed associations to keep up the general standard of dairy animals and part of his address was along this line. He urged every farmer to establish a herd ideal and to use only the best breeding stock available. John Tenpas, secretary of the county association and R. A. Peterson also spoke, the latter on tuberculin testing and alfalfa growing.

A judging demonstration was staged in which four animals from the herd of Peter Vander Ploeg, and E. E. Miner, Jr.'s herdsire were exhibited. Professor Humphrey pointed out the strong and weak points of the animals.

LOOK OUT FOR THIS TEAM

Nearly a hundred attended the annual picnic of the Holstein breeders of Buffalo County held at Gilmanton, Wis., June 4. The principal speakers were Art Collentine, dairy cattle specialist of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, and Prof. E. L. Luther, State superintendent of farmers' institutes. A judging contest was staged, first, second and fourth places going to three boys who won the state high school judging contest last spring. They were Melvin Huth of Cochrane, first; Alvin Bade of Cochrane, second; and Roslyn Rohrer, fourth; F. B. Rohrer being third. These three boys will represent the state of Wisconsin in the judging contest at next fall's national dairy show. The animals judged were four fine Holstein cows from the herd of Bert Ayres of Gilmanton, the official placings being made by Mr. Collentine.

THE PROGRESSIVE HOLSTEIN CLUB

Emil Hermann and R. A. Ritzow of Edgar, Wis., on behalf of the Progressive Holstein Club of Edgar visited Holstein herds in the southern and eastern counties of Wisconsin. They purchased from the E. C. Wippermann Farms of Sheboygan, a Holstein bull calf, Sir Longfield Ormsby Fobes.

Sir Longfield Ormsby Fobes was sired by Admiral Ormsby Fobes who was owned by a syndicate of Sheboygan County breeders. It will be remembered that this bull broke a leg

while being shipped to the state fair last fall and had to be killed. He was a son of the noted Wisconsin Fobes 5th.

The dam of Sir Longfield Ormsby Fobes was a very promising daughter of Pearl Longfield Pontiac De Kol, whose dam, Pearl Longfield De Kol, now nineteen years old still heads the Wisconsin greatest three generation group for milk and butterfat production, regardless of age or breed.

The members of the Progressive Club expect to use Sir Longfield Ormsby Fobes on the daughters of their other herd sires, King Longfield Pontiac De Kol and Sir Ormsby Champion Segis.

HOLSTEIN BREEDERS HEAR C. T. A. TALK

Former Lieutenant Governor George F. Comings and Jerry Riordan, representing the Wisconsin Manufacturers' Association, were the speakers of the day at the annual picnic of the Eau Claire County Holstein Breeders' Association which was held on the George McClellan farm near Foster, Wis., June 16. The latter reviewed the state dairy situation and spoke of the benefit derived through cow testing associations with special reference to Holsteins. Cash prizes had been donated by firms of Eau Claire, Augusta and Foster for stock judging contests in which boys and girls, women and men participated. Each group judged cows, yearlings and calves. Myrtle McClellan of Osseo won first prize in the junior group; Margaret Russell of Augusta first prize in the woman's contest and R. L. Ray of Eau Claire first in the men's competition. The official judge was A. O. Collentine, dairy extension specialist of the University of Wisconsin.

JOINT BREEDERS PICNIC

At Green Lake, Wisconsin, a picnic was held by the Holstein and Guernsey breeders' associations and it is estimated that there were around 1,500 present. Business men's associations of Green Lake, Markesan, Princeton and Berlin cooperated to make the event a success. After the dinner addresses were given by F. H. Clausen of Horicon, president of the Wisconsin Manufacturers' Association; E. R. McIntyre, editor of the Wisconsin Farm Journal, who was a local boy, and Mrs. Nellie Kedzie Jones of Madison. Dr. Victor Kutchin presided. Music was furnished by the Green Lake County band and the Markesan Glee club. In addition there was a baseball game and a varied program of sports.

Orwell Ridge Farm

offers choice bull calves from cows of superior individuality and large producing capacity.

They are sired by
Berylwood Prince
Aggie Chicago

whose dam produced 53,760 lb. milk, 2,272 lb. butter in two years and whose sire is California's greatest show bull and show sire. You take no chances. Our herd is *Accredited*.

James E. Eastman ROME, PA.
R. D. 2



HOW DO YOU LIKE HER?

She is one of a number of big producers in our Accredited Herd and she is as good as she is handsome.

Such cows are bred to our herdsire

KING PIEBE OF YORK 20TH

a show ring prize winner whose dam produced 16,198.2 lb. milk, 648.73 lb. butter in 10 months.

Choice Bull Calves for Sale.

W. A. WITHERS
Elizabethtown, Lancaster Co., Pa.

All the Cattle in Crawford County, Pa.

Have been tuberculin tested TWICE under the Accredited Area Plan. In the second test 99.2% passed CLEAN.

When buying Holsteins, purebred or grade, why not come to Crawford County. The producing capacity and individuality of our cattle equal their health record.

Any of the men listed below would be pleased to supply your needs or put you in touch with responsible breeders who can.

L. S. Brown, Saegertown
Ralph C. Jackson, Conneaut Lake
Maple Grove Stock Farm, F. Jones, Mgr., Centerville
O. I. Martin, Cambridge Springs
Merle W. Ongley, Centerville

MISSOURI CLUB FIELD DAY

The annual summer Field Day of the Missouri State Holstein-Friesian Association was held June 17 at the Fredmar Farms, Jefferson Barracks, owned by F. W. A. Vespers, vice president of the association. During the morning the visitors inspected the Fredmar herd and barns.

The speakers for the afternoon were John F. Case, president of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, whose subject was, "The Holstein-Friesian Dairy Herd"; Glenn G. Davis, president of the association; Harry W. Gleim, secretary of the Iowa association; A. C. Ragsdale, of the University of Missouri, whose subject was "Care and Management of a Purebred Herd"; Dairy Commissioner E. G. Bennett, spoke on the "County Fair Demonstration Special." Manager D. Howard Doane talked on the objects and plans of the Fredmar Farms; and J. P. Eves, secretary of the Dairy Cattle Congress on "Demonstration and Judging."

PENNSYLVANIA T. B. WORK

Pennsylvania cattle owners are interesting themselves in the eradication of bovine tuberculosis from their herds and, probably due to the increased tuberculosis indemnity voted by the recent legislature, are endeavoring to have all the cattle in the area in which they live subjected to the test.

On June 15, 90 per cent or more of the herd owners in 265 townships in 36 counties had signed agreements and were awaiting a tuberculin test under the modified area plan. In addition to the 265 townships, the owners of 23,125 cattle in 2,864 herds had filed applications and were awaiting a test under the individual accredited herd plan.

SOUTH DAKOTA MILKING CONTEST

G. N. Davis Henry representing the cow testing association of Clark County won the milking contest held in connection with the third annual dairy field day and Holstein picnic at the South Dakota State College, June 18. It is estimated that there was 1,500 in attendance.

William F. Retz, representing the Codington County Cow Testing association, placed second, while Joseph L. Ockenga of Colman, representing the Moody association, won third in the contest.

Addresses were given by state and national dairy experts, there was a guessing contest on the milk producing ability of six dairy cows taken from the State College herd and also a conference of state cow testers.

STILL ROOM FOR MORE

Despite the fact that for many years Oswego County, New York, was the home of the highest record Holsteins known a recent survey taken by the Farm Bureau shows that 40% of the sires now in service in that county are not purebreds. At a recent meeting of the County Holstein-Friesian Club at Mexico it was decided to get out a questionnaire and send to the owners of grade and scrub bulls in an endeavor to assist them to head their herds with purebreds. It is also intended to get together a county herd and exhibit it at the Sandy Creek Fair and if the collection is worthy to take it on to the state fair at Syracuse. The club sent a recommendation to the Sandy Creek Fair Board asking them to inaugurate a milk and butterfat test during fair week.

DAIRY EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Exports of butter during May 1925 totaled 412,631 lb. and cheese 387,651 lb. This is a falling off against the corresponding month of last year, during which 579,658 lb. butter and 361,259 lb. cheese were sent out of the country. The total exports for the first five months of the year, however, show a gain over the corresponding period of last year of approximately 140,000 lb. butter. The cheese trade took a tremendous jump, the figures for the first five months of last year being 1,701,724 while the total exports of this year were 6,681,216 lb.

During the month 285,926 lb. powdered milk were exported while during May a year ago 371,376 lb. were sent out of the country. The trade for the next five months of the year, however, shows a gain of approximately 60,000 lb.

An interesting feature of the manufactured milk trade was the decrease in the amount of condensed milk and the increase in the amount of evaporated milk sent out of the country. May exports of condensed were 3,518,932 lb. about one half the amount of last year while for evaporated, the amount was 10,731,977 lb. In May 1924, less than seven million pounds were sent out of the country. The total amount of condensed milk exported during the first five months of the current year is a little more than half that exported in the corresponding period of 1924, while for evaporated the amount is about two-thirds of last year's figures.

May imports of butter were 330,982 lb. against 548,748 lb. last year. The cheese imports showed a gain of approximately 350,000 lb. the total amount coming into this country during May, 1925, being 4,332,884 lb. The May imports of condensed, evaporated and powdered milk totaled 589,253 lb. about two and one-half times the amount brought into the country during the corresponding month of 1924.

A DANGER TO AGRICULTURE

Within ten years the United States will be on a food importing basis. This is especially true of wheat which is now being produced in volume not much in excess of domestic requirements. If the tariff on farm products is maintained agriculture should be prosperous. But here lies the danger.

Importation of food will certainly increase prices. With any sort of intelligence used by farmers in taking advantage of their situation producers' prices of staples will be doubled. That sounds good but it will at the same time increase the cost of food to the consumers. When that happens organized labor and industry will do exactly what industrial England did nearly a hundred years ago. They will demand the repeal of all laws that increase the price of food. Unless confronted by a united organized agriculture industrialism will destroy every lawful safeguard that now protects agriculture from disaster and will enact a modern version of the English Corn Laws. That will be the end of agriculture in America as an independent property owning respected and self respecting calling. As in England after the Corn Laws, all farmers will either be gentlemen maintaining country estates for pleasure or peasant renters or hired hands doled out a bare living wage in return for their labor.

Industrialism is ready for the coming struggle. Agriculture is not ready and will not be unless farmers open their eyes to the real significance of the social and industrial changes now in progress. Never a very great power in politics and government agriculture will have less influence in the future unless organization supplies the strength lost through diminishing numbers. Within ten years the battle will be on and when the forces are joined it will be found that the unorganized farmers will face organized odds of more than five to one.

It will be an uneven conflict but agriculture can secure justice because she makes food and can secure that justice only through class conscious, effective organization.—*Kansas Union Farmer*.



Four Half Sisters

by King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch

three times Grand Champion at the Susquehanna County Fair. Several members of this ACCREDITED Herd have produced over 12,000 lb. milk and made \$100 profit over feed cost in C. T. A. work. YOU need our kind.

A. R. BUSH

MONTROSE

PENNSYLVANIA

DAIRY PRODUCTION MAKES NEW RECORDS

According to figures released by the Department of Agriculture a new record in volume of dairy production was established in this country last year. The production of creamery butter is placed at 1,356,000,000 lb., compared with 1,252,000,000 lb. in 1923. It is interesting in this connection to learn that during 1923, there were 225,577,000 lb. oleomargarine manufactured while the 1924 production was 229,031,000 lb.

Cheese production is given as 413,940,000 pounds compared with 394,697,000 pounds the preceding year; condensed and evaporated milk as 1,700,548,000 pounds compared with 1,774,881,000 pounds, and ice cream as 285,550,000 gallons compared with 294,900,000 gallons in 1923.

The increase is attributed to good weather and pasture conditions combined with an increase in the estimated number of milk cows which is placed at 25,319,000 head compared with 24,786,000 head in 1923.

The season of production was very favorable during the spring and summer seasons. Pastures were better than usual, and, while prices were not the best, production continued heavy until the feeding season began when it dropped to practically the level of the preceding year.

Per capita consumption of creamery butter last year is placed at 17 1/4 pounds compared with 17 pounds in 1923. Notwithstanding the large increase in production, there was a net import of 11,148,194 pounds. The heavy output together with decreased consumption during the storage season caused a large quantity of butter to be placed in storage. These holdings on September 1 were 156,440,000 pounds, but all was removed by May 1, 1925.

Of the increase of 19,243,000 pounds of cheese over the 1923 production, 16,587,000 pounds is credited to production of the whole milk American Cheddar type. The output of Swiss cheese decreased 2,711,000 pounds. Per capita consumption of cheese was 4.2 pounds in 1924 compared with 3.9 pounds in 1923.

Production of condensed and evaporated milk during the year was affected by heavy stocks at the beginning of the year and in August and September. The industry, however, was able to control output and hold it low enough to prevent excessive holdings at the beginning of the year 1925.

Total exports of condensed and evaporated milk for the year are placed at 206,013,758 pounds, and imports 6,451,713 pounds. Per capita consumption of this commodity is given at 14 pounds against 13 1/4 pounds in 1923.

Production of skim milk powder is placed at 69,219,000 pounds last year compared with 62,251,000 pounds in 1923; condensed buttermilk 66,837,000 pounds compared with 54,833,000 pounds; and buttermilk powder at 18,058,000 pounds compared with 13,032,000.

Estimated consumption of milk and cream in households was 52,772,000,000 pounds compared with 50,440,000,000 pounds in 1923. Per capita consumption of milk and cream is given at 54 1/4 gallons compared with 53 gallons in 1923.

The tabulated figures for 1924 and also for the previous year are given below in thousand pounds, the extra ciphers being omitted.

	1924 Thousand pounds	1923 Thousand pounds
Creamery butter	1,356,080	1,252,214
Whey butter	1,665	1,904
American cheese, whole milk	324,695	308,108
All cheese	413,940	394,697
Condensed and evaporated milk	1,700,548	1,774,881
Condensed buttermilk	66,837	54,833
Buttermilk powder	18,058	13,032
Powdered whole milk	7,887	6,560
Powdered skim milk	69,219	62,251
Dried casein, skim milk	20,683	14,500
Ice cream, as reported	181,564 gals.	183,412
(Ice cream, total production in U. S., estimated	285,550,000 gals.)	=294,900

"Mah friends," said the colored preacher, "de Scriptural rule fo' givin' was one-tenth of what yo' had. If yo' all feel yo' cain't afford so much, jes give a sixth, or a fo' th accordin' to yo' meanness."

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE NEWS

Approximately 2,000 men and women were present at the annual delegate convention of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., which was held June 18 at the Hotel Pennsylvania in New York City. Addresses were given by the president as well as by Francis H. Sisson, a Wall Street banker; Mrs. Ruby Green Smith; Treasurer Chester Young and the vice president, John D. Miller.

In the forenoon Miss Elizabeth Thomson of Holland Patent, New York, read her essay on "How the Dairymen's League Has Benefited the Dairy Farmer," which won first prize in the League essay contest. Miss Thomson, who is recovering from an attack of infantile paralysis had to be assisted to the stage. She is a daughter of Walter Thomson and a granddaughter of F. H. Thomson of Holland Patent, who has been prominent in the League ever since it was organized.

The new board met the following day and reelected all officers. They are John D. Miller, Susquehanna, Pa., First Vice President; John D. Smith, Walton, N. Y., Second Vice President; J. A. Coulter, Belleville, N. Y., Secretary; Chester Young of Napanoch, N. Y., Treasurer. G. W. Slocum of Milton, Pa., was reelected president for his sixth term.

The new Executive Committee consists of the chairman, secretary, Paul Smith of Newark Valley, N. Y., Fred H. Sexauer of Auburn, N. Y., and the treasurer, who takes the place of W. U. Rixford.

The League's gross milk price for May is announced as being \$1.955. The net pool price for 3% milk at the base line is \$1.89, as \$0.065 is deducted for expenses. Ten cents per hundred pounds was also deducted for certificates of indebtedness. The price reported is 49c higher than the price for the same month last year and is the highest May pool price in the history of the organization. No action was taken on July prices.

The total sales for the month of April are reported as \$5,661,126.53. Of this \$5,396,569.83 is for fluid milk and \$168,214.82 for cream. Ice cream sales for the month amounted to \$38,884.10.

WILL EXHIBIT STATE OWNED HERD

A show herd from the Springfield State Hospital of Sykesville, Maryland will be seen at a few fairs this fall and under the skillful care of Superintendent Farr can be confidently expected to win a liberal share of the prizes. The hospital herd was founded by the purchase of a number of good individuals from small herds in Illinois and Wisconsin. In their Maryland home they are given the best of care and plenty of feed with the result that they have made new herd records for that state. The surplus animals have been sold at very reasonable prices to Maryland farmers and there is every reason to believe that this herd has helped to better the dairy industry in its new home and to increase the producing capacity of many other Maryland herds. One of the fairs on the itinerary is the Maryland state fair which will be staged at Timonium, September 7-12.

SAVE YOUR MONEY

A warning to farmers against paying big prices for bovine abortion cures is given by the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry which says that so far no sure cure is known for bovine infectious abortion. The report says that a Franklin County farmer recently reported the investment of \$50 in a remedy which proved to be absolutely worthless. If cattle owners would communicate with the Animal Industry Departments of their state when they had troubles of this kind or similar kinds, they would undoubtedly save much time and money, and at the same time be given good advice and often materially helped.

DAIRY CATTLE AT THE ROYAL

Dairy cattle will be added to the classes at the American Royal Livestock Show this year. The show managers will furnish facilities and accommodations and will add 20% to the premium money which has been raised by the Chamber of Commerce from Kansas City business firms, breed associations and local breeders of dairy cattle. There will be classes for five dairy cattle breeds, Ayrshires, Jerseys, Guernseys, Holsteins and Milking Shorthorns.

BADGER NORMAL SCHOOL CONDUCTS COW TESTING ASSOCIATION

By J. H. LEWIS

The first cow testing association started by the Platteville, Wis., State Normal School, was organized in the spring of the year 1919. Twenty-six members were signed up.

The plan was as follows: Students of Agriculture at the State Normal were to do the testing in groups. Each member of the testing group was taken to the first farm, where the milk was weighed and tested, and the month's record figured out. He was then taken to the next farm by the farmer for whom he had just completed the test. Each tester remained out a week at a time, and was then replaced by another student who went on as before.

During the summer vacation one of the students, who had shown a keen interest in the work, was hired to do the testing and remained in the field during the months of June, July and August.

The Normal School furnished the equipment, acid, bottles, scales, and replaced breakages. The farmers in the association were charged at the rate of sixty cents per cow for the year. Besides this unit cost per cow, they were required to board and house the testers once each month and convey them to the next farm.

The association started with 377 cows. This number was decreased during the latter part of the year, however, because when some of them fell off perceptibly in flow of milk they were taken off test by their owners. This, of course, failed to do what a cow-testing association should do, namely, to give the owner of each animal a record of a year's performance. However, it did result in a number of the boarding cows being weeded out and sold for beef.

The organizers of the plan at the Normal School found obstacles in the operation of the association. Because the work had to be done daily during the year, vacation periods, athletic games, school functions and heavy scholastic programs made it difficult to keep the regular testing schedule in effect. In other words, the association was found a little too large and unwieldy to be operated successfully.

However, it served a lesson to show the real value of a testing association in increasing the productivity of a dairy herd by weeding out unprofitable cows. Likewise, favorite animals in many herds were found not to be best producers, which taught herd owners that guessing at the best herd producer was not as wise a method of determining values as actually finding out with a milk scale and Babcock tester.

This first association continued as first organized until the month of January, 1923, when the authorities of the Department of Agriculture at the Platteville State Normal thought it would be wise to organize a small cow-testing association. The new association was limited to six herds, which would require one week's testing each month. This six member association is now functioning splendidly, and it is admitted by the students engaged in the work that not only are they receiving valuable benefits from the practice, but that the work is interesting and a rather desirable diversion from the close confinement of study and class room.

Professor Earle J. Stoneman, director of the dairy department at the Platteville High School, says there is a place for cow testing association work in every high school that has an agricultural course.

"A small cow testing association furnishes an excellent piece of project work and has a real educational value because it is directly tied up to the main enterprise of any community, namely, farming.

"Books have their place in an educational program, and it is true we could not get along without them. We can, however, drive home the book facts far better by giving boys and girls some actual practice in arithmetic, bookkeeping, and agriculture, than we can by making our courses altogether theoretical and leaving out actual practice.

"The agricultural course in the high school furnishes the best possible conditions for the success of such a project. The boys in such a school come mainly from the outlying farms and in most instances they can be put to work testing their own herd, which will considerably add to the interest they will have in the project, because they will be testing dad's cows.

"We hear much about the fact that our educational institutions are educating boys and girls away from farm life; we have an opportunity in this work to arouse in boys and girls a proper conception and appreciation of the real possibilities that exist in a practice of agriculture for the thinking, visionary man and woman. If we can succeed in doing this, we should be able to refute, at least in part, the accusation previously referred to."

PENNSYLVANIA FARM PRODUCTS SHOW

Pennsylvania's ninth annual Farm Products Show will be held at Harrisburg, next January 19-23 inclusive. The agricultural organizations of the State are largely responsible for getting out exhibits and so much interest was shown that it appears doubtful if available facilities will permit all the activities, particularly those the livestock organizations, have requested. At a recent meeting of the Show Executive Committee it was decided to hold a Boys' and Girls' Baby Beef display of approximately fifty-five head now being fed by members of junior clubs; these calves are to be sold at the close of the show. There will be a statewide horse pulling contest in which the participants are teams winning local and contests which will be held this fall at the fairs.

There will be a mutton improvement display to show the result of crossing purebred rams on grade ewes. The dairymen plan to put on an educational exhibit of cattle of at least the four great breeds. Last January, heavy falls of snow alone prevented Holsteins from being on exhibition. It is expected to make up for this next January.

As in former years, eggs, potatoes, small grains, corn, dairy products, tobacco, honey and fruit will be on exhibition. Programs for the educational meetings have as yet not been fully outlined but they can be depended upon to be fully as good as in past years.

FIGURES OF INTEREST

A record of 642 Holsteins was kept on the Newlands Irrigation project in Nevada. They were fed on alfalfa hay only and the average quantity of hay each cow ate per month was equal to the average weight of the cows or 1,024 lb. Their average lactation period was 9.7 months and the production per cow, 7,060 lb. milk, 263.4 lb. butterfat. The value of the product was \$150 per cow and the feed cost, \$61.45 per cow or 17.4 cents per pound of butterfat.

No less than 9.7% of the cows produced 400 lb. or more butterfat at a feed cost of 8 cents per pound; 11.2% produced between 350 and 400 lb. at a feed cost of 11 cents; 14.4% produced between 300 and 350 lb. fat at a feed cost of 13.5 cents per pound; 28.3% produced 250 to 300 lb. at a feed cost of 16 cents; 20.4% produced 200 to 250 lb. at a feed cost of 20 cents; and 18.8% produced less than 200 lb., their feed cost being 25 cents per pound butterfat.

REGISTERING FARM NAMES

Farm names can be retained for the exclusive use of the owners in Pennsylvania by registering the same.

The procedure is as follows: The farm owner writes to the Secretary of the Commonwealth at Harrisburg for an application blank using in registering trade marks and trade names. In this application the farmer testifies as to his ownership, the location of the place and his own residence, the products sold from the farm, and the trade mark or farm name desired and as to how the name will be used. Two copies of a letterhead showing the proposed design or some other medium carrying the farm name must be sent with the application. The registration fee is \$5.

A western speaker advises farmers to sell their automobiles and tractors and go back to raising their own teams and growing the crops to feed them. His talk won't accomplish much. He might just as well tell bankers and merchants to quit playing golf and stick to business as well as stop running autos. We venture to say that farmer owned cars are run more for business and less for pleasure than are cars owned by dwellers in the cities. It is said, on good authority too, that rural dwellers buy less cars "on time" than are sold in the towns.

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER,

Chambersburg, Penna.

Twenty Head of Registered Holsteins

soon due to freshen. Heavy Milkers. Heifer and bull calves from 2 to 12 months old. Priced for Quick Sale.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

J. R. FROST

Munnsville, New York

Livingston County Holstein Association**REGISTERED****HOLSTEIN CATTLE**

One, or a Carload. Whole County on the Accredited T. B. List

F. J. Fishbeck, Sec., Howell, Mich.

Baled Shavings**THE BEDDING FOR BEST COWS**

Write for Delivered Price in Car Lots

Oscar Smith & Son, Albany, N. Y.

WANTED FROM CLEAN HERDS

Open Heifers and Heifer Calves from A. R. O. Dams. Give Pedigree and lowest cash delivered price with first letter.

FAIR VIEW FARMS, Inc.
SCOTTSVILLE, VA.

A man of benevolent turn of mind encountered a small boy in his neighborhood, who gave evidence of having emerged but lately from a severe battle. "I am sorry," said the man, "to see that you have a black eye, Sammy." Whereupon Sammy retorted: "You go home and be sorry for your own little boy—he's got two!"

FOR SALE—Registered Holsteins. From heifer calves to fresh cows. All sired by or bred to grandson of King of the Pontiacs. OLIVER F. ELLSWORTH, Dallas, Pa.

MAGNIFICENT HOLSTEIN BULL, six months old. \$75. Two yearling heifers for \$150. Accredited herd. MRS. I. T. SHADE, Harris Station, Ohio.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS—Two months to two years. Sire over 1,000 lb. Prices and terms best ever. W. A. BEACH, Mankato, Minn.

FOR SALE—Holstein-Friesian Bull. Pedigreed. Address 401 N. Front St., Harrisburg, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

Sept. 23—Montrose, Pa., Fourth Annual Susquehanna County Breeders' Sale.
Oct. 10—St. Cloud, Minn., R. L. Olson Dispersal.
Oct. 15—New Douglas, Ill., Southern Illinois Holstein Breeders' Sale.
Oct. 22—Howell, Mich., Howell Sale Company's Twelfth Annual Sale.
Oct. 27-28—Earlville, N. Y., Earlville Fall Sale, R. Austin Backus, Mgr.
October 29—Cuba, N. Y., First Annual Sale of the Allegany County Holstein Breeders' Association, R. W. Chamberlain, Secretary.
Nov. 10-11—Waukesha, Wis., Waukesha Holstein Breeders' Sale.
Nov. 11-12—Hornell, N. Y., Allegany-Steuben Holstein Breeders' Club Sale.
Nov. 12—Watertown, Wis., Watertown Holstein Sale.
Nov. 13—Lake Mills, Wis., Lake Mills Breeders' Sale.
Nov. 24—Madison, Wis., Wisconsin Holstein Breeders' Sale.

DUNN COUNTY SALE

June 18 the Dunn County Holstein Breeders association sale was held at Menomonie, Wisconsin, despite rainy and disagreeable weather. P. O. Peterson paid the top price, \$200 each for two very handsome heifers consigned by F. W. Steves & Son. A heifer consigned by John Schutte, Jr. was bid off for \$175 by Harry Hansman, while Roy F. Schlough bid \$155 for a heifer from the Ole Clementson herd. The sale was under the management of D. P. Hughes, the association secretary, who said that while the average price received was a little below that of previous years the quality of the animals was on a higher level.

GOOD COUNTY SALE

On June 10, on the Ed. Cross Farm, near Gate, Wash., the Thurston County Holstein-Friesian Club held its second annual sale. Twenty head were listed, only two of which were bulls. The animals were in good working condition and with the exception of a few head that went to Grays Harbor, were purchased by local dairymen.

The average for the eighteen females was \$134.72, the total realized was 2,620, an average of \$131 for all the animals sold.

Mike Gillen of Little Rock bought six head including the top price female, Clover Leaf Sadie Vale De Kol, a four-year-old daughter of Chimacum King Korndyke Sadie Vale. She was a good straight individual with a well shaped udder and had a cow testing association record of 325 lb. butterfat, 9,989 lb. milk made in 305 days. She brought \$250.

The following were the buyers: H. E. Hulet, Aberdeen; W. H. Butterworth, Bucoda; W. A. Manke, Rainier; O. Cross, Gate; W. A. Walker, Mendota; H. A. Joy, Oakville; F. C. Baker, Chris Ibbotson, and J. L. Utterback, Olympia; Henry Mako, Elma; and W. R. Burfee, Malone.

WISCONSIN DEVELOPMENT SALES

The Wisconsin Board of Control has supervision over the state penal, charitable, and educational institutions of that state. Attached to these institutions are eighteen farms and on these are now eight hundred milking cows.

The herds had increased until some of the barns were crowded to capacity and it was found necessary to sell. As a development movement the Board decided to take the surplus into the northern part of the state and there offer the animals to settlers and dairymen at their own figures. In accordance, sales were held recently at Ladysmith and Rhinelander.

The Board seems to endeavor to emphasize the development idea. After the animals were first selected, the milk records of their dams were checked up and as a result eighteen of the first consignment were withdrawn from the sale and killed for use at the tables of the state farms. Other animals from better producing dams were substituted. A sixty-day retest privilege was offered the buyers with

HAMMOND'S "CATTLE COMFORT"**"CATTLE COMFORT"**

The application of **CATTLE COMFORT** will relieve Cows, Mules, Horses, Dogs and Fowls from the noxious effects of Horn Flies, Gnats and Mosquitoes, and is healing to any sore. Applied to the perches in the henery it prevents the spread of lice; put on the heads of fowls it destroys head lice; applied to many dogs it affords relief and effects a cure. **Directions—CATTLE COMFORT** may be diluted half and half with kerosene as a matter of economy. Rub lightly over exposed parts, as mentioned hereon, with a cloth, sponge or atomizer.

Sold by Merchants and Seed Dealers
HAMMOND'S PAINT AND SLUG SHOT WORKS, Beacon, New York

the additional guarantee that every animal sold, male or female, would prove a breeder. Despite these facts prices ruled low.

At Rhinelander, the animals came from the Janesville School for the Blind, the Union Grove Colony and Training School and the State Prison at Waupun. From Waupun there were five heifers ranging in age from six months to a year old; although both their sire and their dams were purebred, they were sold as grades owing to some papers being lost. No heifer in the shipment was from a dam producing less than 8,000 lb. milk in a year on twice a day milking. Records were announced when the animals were led into the ring.

The average price realized was around \$76. F. S. Robbins of Rhinelander purchased twelve head for \$1,104. O. A. McLaughlin paid the top price at Rhinelander, \$180 for a purebred cow ready to freshen by a son of Matador Segis Walker. The two herd bulls, four and six years old brought \$100 and \$75 respectively. The animals were purchased by dairy farmers living near-by. The sale was managed by Glenn Householder, formerly agricultural agent of Rusk County, who has been supervisor of the state farms since 1919.

AFTER FIVE YEARS

June 9 and 10, the herds of the Chequamegon Holstein Association were dispersed at Ashland, Wis. Approximately 165 head were sold for an average of \$100. A few animals went to Illinois and Michigan but most of them stayed right around Ashland. The sale completed the five year association of business men and farmers who endeavored to introduce good dairy cattle into the cut over territory around Ashland. Financially the enterprise was not a success as the cattle were bought when prices were high and sold when they were much lower. The effect on the district itself is far from being finished as a majority of the animals purchased were of good producing stock, far better than pioneer cattle usually are.

The top price at this sale was \$510, realized for Colantha Changeling Piebe Frisby, a member of a producing family with a nice record of production. She was purchased by John Szumal of Ashland. The senior herdshire, Walcowis Ollie Ormsby Beets, who has been in service in the association for five years went for \$190. He was purchased by representatives of the state board of control, Madison, Wis. and will be used in one of the state herds. His offspring in the sale were good individuals and showed promise of making good producers.

The Guernsey Association sale was held a day or two previous. The story was substantially the same, the fall in prices of dairy cattle losing money for the men who financed the project but the real purpose of the association was to introduce better cattle into the community and at least this part of the project was accomplished.

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

On March 1st J. D. McDonald and Richard Johnson assumed charge of the Plaut Dairy Farm situated a short distance from the city of Danville, Illinois. The Plauts retain an interest in the business but the new men will make a number of changes.

The Plaut brothers are clothing merchants and operate the leading tailoring establishments of Danville and Elgin, Illinois. Their purebred Holstein herd has been established about ten years and has made a good showing in cow testing association work. Mr. McDonald came from West Salem, Wisconsin and has been in the Holstein business for a number of years. He has exhibited cattle at many fairs and has a big collection of prize ribbons won by his animals.

IN MONTANA

On March 30, W. S. Hedge, of Havre, Montana, sold to Elmer Hultin, of Alma, Montana, a yearling bull sired by Master Beets De Kol Fobes, half brother to Grace Konigen, the most noted cow of the state. The dam of the young bull was Queen De Kol Konigen Aggie. Both sire and dam were raised in the Montana State College herd.

Mr. Hultin is building a purebred Holstein herd while the Hedge herd is considered the finest Holstein aggregation in Hill County.

LARSEN TO SHOW BARKER HERD

V. E. Larsen of Dike, Iowa recently shipped ten head of high class Holstein-Friesians for R. M. Barker of Carrollton, Ky. He purchased them in his own state and eastern Illinois and will show them for Mr. Barker at a number of fairs next fall when the show ring season opens. The bull a four-year-old will weigh around 2,500 lb. and is a son of King Korndyke Pontiac Lass. One of the females is Forum Maxie Diamond. Shown as a junior calf she won first place at five state fairs, shown as a junior yearling at ten state fairs first was won at seven and junior championship at five.

Mr. Barker, who is prominent in the tobacco business, is the owner of Rich-lawn farm and breeds Duroc Jersey hogs as well as Holsteins.

JOPLIN BULL CLUB

The Joplin Missouri Chamber of Commerce is running a purebred bull club and during the past 18 months has exchanged a number of purebreds for grade and scrub bulls. A fund of \$2,000 has been provided for this purpose and the work will continue until all of the funds has been used.

"How about some nice horse-radish?" said the grocer to the bride.

"Oh, no, indeed! We keep a car."

ON THE HILLS

of Tioga County have been raised some of the best Holsteins that ever came from New York State—big healthy cows that yield large quantities of rich testing milk.

The following breeders of healthy Holsteins whose establishments are located near Owego and within easy driving distance of Elmira, Ithaca, Binghamton or Waverly can supply you with good cattle and invite inspection of their herds.

Roy J. Sabin.....Spencer
C. F. Gridley.....Candor
C. F. Giles.....Apalachin

**SPRING FARM PONTIAC MAID 2D**

Butter	7 days	35.66;	Milk	800.0
Butter	30 days	140.89;	Milk	3,339.2
Butter	207 days	918.16;	Milk	20,532.6

is the dam and CREATOR is the sire of my splendidly bred junior herd bull KING ORMSBY PONTIAC CREATOR.

His dam and sire's dam have 7 day records that average 796 lb. milk, 36.94 lb. butter. Let me send you pedigrees of some nice young bulls from big producing dams.

DAVID FALCONER
Scottsville, Mich.

This herd has always been T. B. free.

MAPLEWAY HERD

WAS ESTABLISHED 1880

It has always been headed by high class bulls.

Animals bred and raised here win in the show rings.

In every day dairy work our cows produce at a profit.

Mapleway Herd is now headed by Count Lenox Posch. His dam produced 26.44 lb. butter, 619.6 lb. milk in a week as a junior four-year-old. His sire is by King Valdessa Korndyke from the great producer and show cow, Anna Lenox De Kol 2d.

Buy your Bulls, Cows, Heifers or Calves from this Accredited Herd.

MILLER BROTHERS
Clarke Summit, Penna.

Cow Testing Association Reports

CORNUE'S COWS ARE PROFITABLE

Maywood Irene Pontiac Korndyke owned by A. D. Cornue, of Hebron, Illinois, from 1917 to 1925 made a net profit above feed cost of \$1,169. During this time she produced 71,883 lb. milk, her years' totals ranging from 5,845 to 11,268 lb. milk, her total butterfat was 2,444 lb.

Sadie Pontiac Klaver in the ten years from 1915 to 1925 produced 95,580 lb. milk and 3,147 lb. butterfat. Her net profit varied from \$100 to \$310 in a year and the total was \$1,541.

Maywood Elizabeth between 1918 and 1925 made a net profit of \$1,144, her annual returns varying from \$103 to \$250. During this time she produced 76,829 lb. milk and 2,665 lb. butterfat.

Maywood Canary Pride earned her owner \$1,175 above feed cost between 1917 and 1925. In this time she produced 79,222 lb. milk, 2,775 lb. fat. During two of these years records on this cow were kept for seven months only.

The Maywood herd of Holsteins has been entered in the local cow testing association continuously for ten years and it has been mainly from the knowledge obtained from the records made that Mr. Cornue has been able to build up his herd which is known to be one of the best producing herds in the state of Illinois.

SOUTH DAKOTA PRODUCERS

A. J. Brandriet, of Watertown, S. D., has fourteen purebred Holsteins that were second in the local cow testing association in the year recently closed by averaging 8,950 lb. milk, 331.54 lb. butterfat. The year previous by averaging 8,171.6 lb. milk, 307.22 lb. butterfat, they stood at

the top. They were beaten this year by a herd of eight grade Holsteins owned by David Little with an average of 9,234.5 lb. milk, 345.3 lb. butterfat.

Two members of the Brandriet herd were first and second for individual production. Dale 2d is credited with 12,508 lb. milk, 503.02 lb. butterfat while Rhoda 1st, gave 13,673.2 lb. milk, 480.06 lb. fat. This herd had six cows that produced between 200 and 300 lb. fat; six others produced between 300 and 400 lb. fat and one that produced more than 500 lb. fat.

Rhoda 1st last year gave 12,107.5 lb. milk, 422.79 lb. fat and stood third in the association.

IOWA TESTING

A purebred Holstein owned by J. D. Herrick, of Fredericksburg, Iowa led the Chickasaw County testing Association No. 1, for the month of May by producing 1,210 lb. of 4.3% milk or 52.03 lb. butterfat. She was only a two-year-old and freshened on the first day of 1925. The Herrick herd of twenty purebred Holsteins led the association by averaging 1,010 lb. milk, 37.1 lb. fat. A grade Holstein herd was second, a purebred Holstein herd third, and a grade Holstein herd fourth and fifth.

There were 320 cows on test and their average was 720 lb. milk, 27.9 lb. fat, six cows each produced over 50 lb. fat and 31 over 40 lb.

In association No. 2 twelve purebred Holsteins owned by Ed Gerlach, of New Hampton, led by averaging 1,242.3 lb. milk, 42.7 lb. fat, a Red Poll was the high individual with Gerlach cows second, third and fifth.

During May 293 cows were tested in the Marshall-Grundy, Iowa, testing as-

sociation and their average was 894 lb. milk, 36.9 lb. butterfat, the second highest in the state.

The leading herd consisted of eight purebred and grade Holsteins owned by A. Rowher, their average was 1,505 lb. milk, 55 lb. butterfat, a grade Holstein herd of twelve cows was second with an average of 52.3 lb. fat.

TESTING ASSOCIATION PICNIC

The second annual picnic and cattle show of the Colesburg-Two County Testing Association was held June 9 in the Will Adams Grove at Colesburg, Ia. There was a good crowd, many coming from a distance.

Professor J. N. Spencer, of Ames, judged the exhibits which consisted of Holsteins, Guernseys and Jerseys. President John A. Smith gave an address of welcome. Prof. Spencer spoke on Cow Testing Association work and Clyde Bechtelheimer, of the Iowa Dairy Council, chose as his subject "Cost of Production."

The prize of a Brownie Camera for the boy or girl displaying the best showmanship, given by supervisor George H. Crawford was awarded to Roy Smith. Choruses were sung by the C. T. A. male chorus which consists of eight everyday farmers and dairymen and another double quartet called the Clayton County Folk. Both groups are under personal supervision of George H. Crawford, supervisor of the association for the past two years.

In the first five months of the current year 23 carloads of grade and purebred Holstein cattle were shipped out of Barron County Wisconsin.

WISCONSIN TESTING

A purebred Holstein owned by Arthur Denfeld headed the Wausau Association No. 2 for the month of May with a production of 2,640 lb. milk, 111.2 lb. butterfat. The Denfeld herd averaged 36.8 lb. fat but a grade Holstein herd averaged 47.6 lb. and led the association.

The herd of grade and purebred Holsteins owned by Joe C. Hoesly led the Clinton-Rock Association in which there were 549 cows tested during the month of May. The Hoesly herd consisting of 25 cows averaged 40.6 lb. fat, 1190 lb. milk. It is interesting to note that the seven highest herds contained both purebred and grade Holsteins and are real dairy herds ranging from 18 to 36 cows in number.

In the herd of Duoss Brothers a purebred Holstein produced 2,439 lb. milk in 29 days or an average of 84.1 lb. daily on twice a day milking. The highest individual producer was a grade Holstein in the Hoesly herd with 82.3 lb. fat to her credit, her test averaging 4.2 per cent.

Fourteen purebred Holsteins in the herd of Herman Butth led the Oconomowoc-Hartland Association for May by averaging 1,238 lb. milk, 49 lb. butterfat despite the fact that the herd contained a number of two-year-olds. The H. E. Dickinson herd of 19 registered Holsteins stood second with an average of 43.4 lb. fat and one member of this herd was a second individual with 80.1 lb. fat, the leader being a grade Holstein credited with 2,527 lb. milk, and 91 lb. fat.

The herd of Mrs. Christ Bast consisting of fifteen purebred and grade Holsteins led the Rockfield Association during May by averaging 1,341 lb. milk, 47.5 lb. fat. This herd contained the five highest producers the leader, a grade, being credited with 1,547 lb. milk, 75.8 lb. fat. Twelve members of this herd each produced over 40 lb. fat. There

were 340 cows in 26 herds tested during the month.

June 1, closed the year of the Neillsville C. T. A. No. 1. Twenty herds containing 462 cows were enrolled during the full year.

The 291 cows that finished the year averaged 7,374.6 lb. milk, 276.4 lb. butterfat with an average test of 3.74 per cent.

Peersess, a purebred owned by William Naedler of Neillsville was the high cow for fat and second high for milk, her figures being 523.9 lb. fat, 14,809.8 lb. milk.

A grade Holstein owned by Fred Appleyard stood first for milk with 15,288 lb. and second for fat with 518.8 lb. The Appleyard herd averaged 383.6 lb. fat, 11,084.7 lb. milk. The high cow milked twice a day during the entire year was a purebred Holstein owned by Imig Brothers, her production being 13,669.6 lb. milk, 476.8 lb. fat. The Imig herd averaged 371.9 lb. fat, 10,751.7 lb. milk and the Naedler herd averaged 357.5 lb. fat, 9,474.7 lb. milk.

Roy Henderson of Mukwonago, Wis., owned the purebred Holstein that led the Genesee-Eagle Association for the month of May by producing 1,987 lb. milk, 70.4 lb. butterfat. On twice a day milking a registered Holstein owned by Southcott & Sons produced 1,872 lb. milk and 65.5 lb. fat, standing third on the list. There were 504 cows on test and they averaged 31.4 lb. butterfat.

For the third month in succession, the registered and grade Holstein herd of Alfred Madson of Cato, led the Madsen-Newton Association by averaging in May 48.7 lb. butterfat, 1,517 lb. milk. Seventeen registered and grade Holsteins owned by George Marlborough averaged 1,164 lb. milk, 43.1 lb. butterfat, standing second while twelve Holsteins owned by James Benishek stood third with an average of 1,200 lb. milk, 41.8 lb. fat.

Jenny, a grade Holstein of the C. M. Madson herd for the third month was high cow in the association by producing 1,455 lb. milk, 66.9 lb. butterfat.

Ten registered Holsteins in the L. A. Markham herd led the Janesville Association for May by producing 12,457 lb. milk, 41.1 lb. fat. The School for the Blind herd consisting of 19 registered Holsteins averaged 39.8 lb. fat, their milk total being 22,192 lb. A member of this herd was the highest producer with 82.6 lb. fat.

MARTIN HAD BEST COW

A registered Holstein cow owned by O. I. Martin of Cambridge Springs, Pa., was the high producer in the Eastern Cambridge C. T. A., for the year ending April 1. Tester P. A. Detmer, reports that 123 cows in twelve herds completed the entire year. The leader had over 450 lb. fat to her credit. Mr. Martin had five cows that each produced over 300 lb. A grade Holstein owned by J. H. Caldwell was the high milk producer with 12,992 lb. to her credit. Her butterfat total was 421 lb.

The average production per cow in the association was 6,385 lb. milk, 243.6 lb. butterfat with an average test of 3.8 per cent.

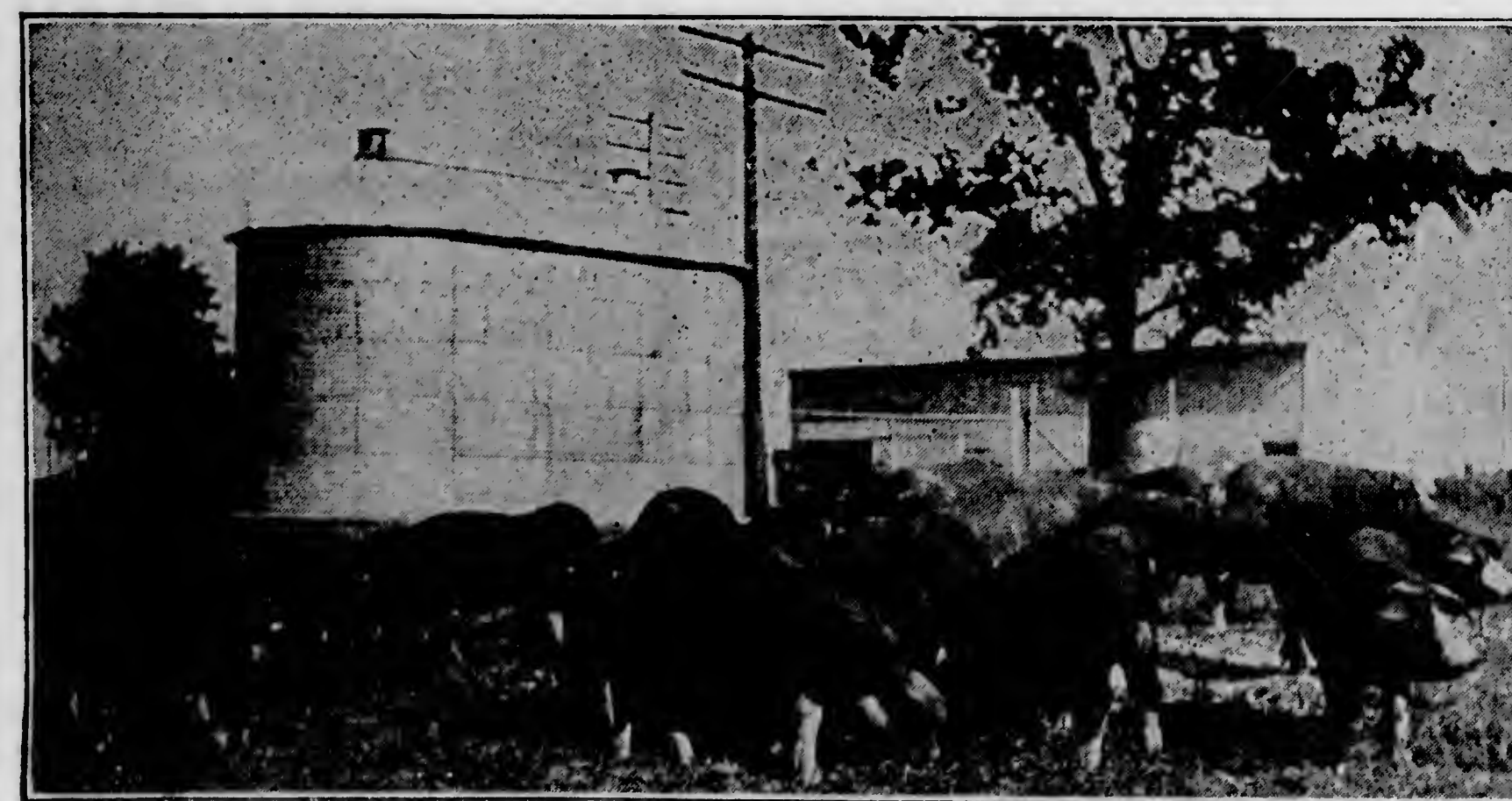
ANTON DOES WELL

A purebred Holstein owned by Hans Anton of Thief River Falls, Minnesota, headed the list in the Pennington County Co-operative Testing Association for May by producing 1,900 lb. milk, and 76 lb. butterfat. The Anton herd of 17 Holsteins averaged 34.3 lb. fat but was exceeded by a twelve cow Holstein dairy owned by Waldie Christiansen with 34.47 lb.

"Susie is getting past the age of making faces at boys."

"Yes, she's beginning to make eyes at them now."

A Co-operative Poland China Swine Journal, Owned by the Breeders; Upward of 400 Poland China Breeders now own this Swine and Farm Journal devoted to the interest of pure bred stock. Every Breeder of Poland China Hogs Should become a member of this Co-operative Journal.



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For Sale!

Purebred
Holstein-Friesian
Heifer Calves

by a son of

King of the
Johanna Lads

from a 30-lb. dam.

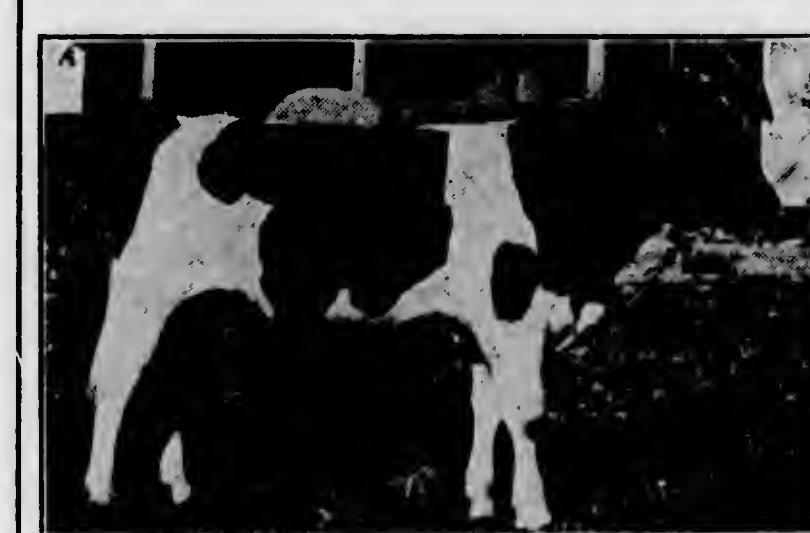
Come or write

E. B. BENNETT OF DREW BROS.,

THE OLD HOME FARM

Allamuchy, New Jersey

Herd under State and Federal
Supervision.



Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago

is siring splendid youngsters.

He is by California's best bred herdsire and greatest show bull.

The dams are producers and backed by many records.

Let me sell you a nice young bull, or else some good females bred to our herdsire. Remember our herd is ACCREDITED.

L. L. ALLIS

Rummerfield, Pennsylvania.

IDEAL HERD IS HEADED BY IDEAL KING CREAMELLE

His dam is Pietje Alcartra Payne the highest record daughter of

KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA
PIETJE

for both milk and butter, 30.03 lb. butter, 707.7 lb. milk in a week, 41 days after freshening, 104 lb. milk a day.

His sire, Dutchland Konigen Creamelle Boy, is by King Segis Pontiac Konigen and his four direct dams were: Dutchland Creamelle Colantha Vale, Dutchland Colantha Vale, Creamelle Vale and De Kol Creamelle.

CECIL L. A. RESSEGUIE

Ideal Farm, Kingsley, Pa.

Four clean tests without a reactor.



ROSE MAUD COLANTHA

99 lb. milk in a day, 654 lb. milk, 27.46 lb. butter in seven days as a four-year-old. Raised and tested at Sylsdale. Sylsdale herd is Accredited and is headed by Sir Champion Sylvia whose 7 nearest dams average 35.43 lb. butter. We offer calves, either sex, carrying the blood of May Echo Sylvia.

GLENN L. WARNER

Cuba, R. D. 5, Allegany Co., N. Y.

ALL KINDS OF 30-LB. BACKING FOR ONLY \$50

Crated and with all papers. Bull calf: Born April 4, 1925. Evenly marked and a choice individual.

Dam: Amsdale Jennie Walker, a large producer, a perfect cow in every way—her dam a granddaughter of Colantha Johanna Lad.

Sire: King Lyons Clothilde Walker whose five nearest dams average 33 lb. butter and 690 lb. milk in 7 days.

AMSDEN BROTHERS
Cuba, Allegany Co., New York

Keep in mind that this herd is Accredited.



OUR TYPE

BRED FROM PRODUCING STRAINS
RAISED ON LIMESTONE SOIL
WELL FED AND WELL GROWN
KEPT FOR DAIRY PRODUCTION

Priced Reasonably

H. A. STOTTLEMYER

Hagerstown, Md.

R. D. 5

Every purebred in this herd has passed
Three Clean Tuberculin Tests.

ILLINOIS COW TESTING

Purebred Holsteins owned by the Rock River Farm stand first and second in Illinois state wide cow testing association work for the month of June. The leader is credited with 3,125 lb. milk, 96.9 lb. butterfat and her stable mate with 3,012 lb. milk, 93.4 lb. fat. Two other cows owned by this establishment appear in the list of the ten highest producers, one being in seventh place with 87.2 lb. fat from 2,030 lb. milk and the other with 86.6 lb. fat and 2,625 lb. milk. No information is given as to the number of times they were milked daily. A purebred owned by C. E. Warford and Son of Virgil is third with 93 lb. fat and 2,469 lb. milk while purebreds owned by the W. T. Rawleigh Co. of Freeport stand fifth and sixth with 91.1 lb. fat and 90.3 lb. fat respectively. A purebred owned at the Green Bonnett Farm and enrolled in the McLean County association is sixth with 88.1 lb. fat from 2,319 lb. milk and another purebred owned by M. M. Baker of Peoria is ninth with 84.6 lb. fat from 2,350 lb. milk. She was milked only twice a day as was the grade Holstein in tenth place with 2,210 lb. milk and 84 lb. fat. The black and white breed thus makes a great showing as the first nine were all purebred Holsteins.

The Rawleigh herd of 23 purebreds stands in second place for the entire state with an average of 59 lb. fat, 1,792 lb. milk but is beaten for first position by eight purebred Brown Swiss cows with an average of 62.3 lb. fat. Seven purebreds owned by William Van Beuning average 53.5 lb. fat from 1,746 lb. milk. Purebred Holsteins constitute all or a part of five other herds reported in the list of the ten highest for the state.

Twenty-two associations report production, in thirteen instances the leader was a purebred Holstein cow.

A grade Holstein leads for the first five months in the state 500 Pound Butterfat Cow Club with a production of 334.6 lb. fat, 8,980 lb. milk. The black and white breed makes a splendid showing as purebreds stand in fourth, fifth and sixth places and appear prominently in the list so far reported which takes in all the cows that have made 240 lb. or more of fat.

MARYLAND TESTING

A purebred Holstein owned by L. E. Lambert of Mountain View Farm, Germantown, led the list of cows tested in the Maryland Associations for the month of May by producing 2,467 lb. milk, 98.7 lb. butterfat. Daisy, a purebred in the herd of H. H. Fraley of Derwood, was second with 90.6 lb. fat from 1,776 lb. milk. A grade Guernsey was third. Beauty, owned by Charles Wertheimer of Frederick was fourth with 88.2 lb. butterfat and Colantha of the same herd was fifth with 87.7 lb. fat. Clem, owned by Millard Rice, while enrolled in the Upper Montgomery County Association produced 80 lb. fat, 2,161 lb. milk.

The Wertheimer herd of fifteen purebreds averaged 1,036 lb. milk, 39.2 lb. fat standing second in the Frederick

County C. T. A. and is the highest producing Holstein herd mentioned in the report. A herd of twenty-five purebreds owned by C. R. Rathell of Wye Mills, averaged 1,145 lb. milk, 38.4 lb. fat, the second highest in Tolbert County. The Fraley herd consisting of eighteen purebreds, averaged 964.2 lb. milk, 37.4 lb. fat, standing second in the Lower Montgomery Association. In the Upper Montgomery County Association, the leading five herds consisted wholly or in part of Holsteins but the number of animals in each herd is not given.

ERIE PLANS DAIRY BULL TRAIN

The Erie Railroad plans to run a better dairy bull train next September over their lines in Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Allegany, Steuben, Wyoming, Chemung and Tioga Counties. The train is to have about 100 bulls selected from high class dairy herds. The train will remain all day in town and the bulls will be offered for sale at farmers' prices.

Lectures will be given and moving pictures shown by specialists from Cornell. The State College of Agriculture and the County Agricultural Agents will cooperate to make this project a success and to stimulate better dairies. Similar trains have been held in other parts of the country with marked success.

MONTANA TESTING

A grade Holstein owned by Walter Peck of Great Falls, Montana, led the Cascade Testing Association for May with a production of 84.5 lb. butterfat. Jude Hubber of Belt had a purebred that was a close second with 84.2 lb. and she led for milk production with 3,240 lb. The Hubber herd of nineteen purebred and grade Holsteins stood second for milk and fifth for fat with an average of 1,096.8 lb. and 32.5 lb. respectively.

There are twenty members of the association and 679 cows were tested during the month.

WELL FINANCED

Through the aid of the Agricultural Credit Corporation a carload of dairy cattle were shipped from Luck, Wisconsin to Onoka, South Dakota, June 16. The stock consisted of 24 animals, four bulls and twenty cows, the bulls and one cow being purebred Holsteins and the balance high grades. J. J. Gallagher who will have some of the stock accompanied the car and Mr. Gallagher together with Andrew Jepsen of Luck and A. A. Kruschke, representing the corporation, made the selections.

The Holstein herd owned by Harry Broughton of Albany, Wis., averaged highest during May in the Orfordville-Footville Testing Association, their figures being 1,455 lb. milk, 46.1 lb. fat. This herd furnished the highest producing cow, a purebred with 1,696 lb. milk, 67.8 lb. fat.

Join the Amateur Picture Contest. If you have not mailed us photographs of some of your good animals, do so at once.

PADGETT SECURES WALDRON HERDSIRE

Attracted to Waldron Farm on account of the blood lines behind King Sylvia Pontiac Pietje, the bull that has headed that establishment for several years, Dr. H. G. Padgett of Tully, New York, bought the bull largely on account of the individuality of that animal and of his daughters in the Dwight herd.

King Sylvia Pontiac Pietje is now five years old. He is a remarkably handsome individual which desirable characteristic he is transmitting to his offspring. His pedigree shows a combination of big producing strains. His sire, Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac, has a long list of high record daughters and was from May Echo Sylvia, 41 lb. butter in seven days, the only cow that ever produced a thousand pound milk in a week. "Champ," as he is generally termed, was by a son of K. P. Pontiac Lass, the first cow to officially make 44 lb. butter in a week.



KING SYLVIA PONTIAC PIETJE

High class herdsire purchased by Dr. H. G. Padgett of Tully from Mrs. Maud Dwight, South Otselic, N. Y.

The dam of King Sylvia Pontiac Pietje was May Echo Pontiac 2d. She is credited with producing 26.23 lb. butter, 659.8 lb. milk in seven days, 109.29 lb. butter, 2,548.8 lb. milk in thirty days as a junior four-year-old. Her sire, Woodcrest Sir Clyde, was from Alma Clyde, 33 lb. butter in seven days, 970.47 lb. butter in a year. The dam of May Echo Pontiac 2d was a daughter of King Pontiac Artis Canada and of May Echo Sylvia so that the bull purchased by Dr. Padgett traces twice to this famous producer.

King Sylvia Pontiac Pietje would attract attention in any herd. His daughters show great promise and their type and conformation indicate that this bull is a high class sire. As the Waldron herd which is owned by Mrs. Maud Dwight of South Otselic, N. Y., is accredited, we believe that Dr. Padgett has secured a herdsire that is desirable in every respect.

RAY MADE GOOD BUY

Dakota is the name of a small town on the south side of the Illinois-Wisconsin border. Near this village lives W. R. Angle, a Holstein breeder who has many friends in these two states as well as in New York where he lived a number of years ago. "Ray" is a member of the Green County Holstein Breeders' Association. At a sale in Green County some time ago Ray purchased Lindora Spring Valley Ormsby. This cow and seven others in the Angle herd last year aver-

aged 14,000 lb. milk, 450 lb. butterfat in the Stephenson County Herd Improvement Association. No grain was fed these cows during this summer.

Lindora has just completed a seven-day test and is reported as making 594.3 lb. milk, 30.8 lb. butter. One of her daughters made 22.91 lb. butter in seven days as a two-year-old. They did not have the luxury of roomy box stalls but were tied in stanchions and handled very much as the rest of the herd.

Sadie Johanna Korndyke King is the Angle herdsire. His dam has a 31-lb. seven-day butter record and is of Homestead breeding. His five nearest dams have seven-day records that average better than 30 lb. He has won a number of show ring prizes and is proving a good sire. His first daughter to freshen was enrolled in the testing association and was credited with 9,000 lb. milk and 325 lb. butterfat for a years work on twice a day milking. The tester's report said that only \$8 worth of grain was fed to her.

BUYS SIRE OF PRODUCING BLOODLINES

E. C. Herrick of Cambridge Springs, Pa., owner of a good herd of grade and purebred Holsteins, has placed at its head a fine young bull, Martin Clothilde Tobe Alcartra, which he purchased from O. I. Martin also of Cambridge Springs.

Martin Clothilde Tobe Alcartra was by King Tobe Alcartra De Kol from Clothilde May Pontiac De Kol, a big producing cow of Korndyke, Clothilde, Pontiac and Cornucopia breeding. King Tobe Alcartra De Kol was by King Segis Pontiac Alcartra from Lady Tobe De Kol, 36.59 lb. butter, 631 lb. milk in seven days, 141.24 lb. butter in thirty days, world's record in the senior three-year-old class at time of making. She was a daughter of Christmas Tobe 2d, 31.66 lb. butter in seven days as a ten-year-old and was the dam of Geraldine Rag Apple Korndyke, 30.21 lb. butter in seven days as a four-year-old.

The daughters of King Tobe Alcartra De Kol are big producers, and Mr. Martin plans to retain all that he has in his milking dairy. A full brother of this bull in the herd of Fred Karlen of Winslow, Ill., sired a number of sensational producers and every line of the pedigree shows transmitting ability of a high order.

Cambridge Springs is in Crawford County and from a bovine health standpoint is one of the best districts in Pennsylvania in which to secure cattle. All the cattle in this county have been tuberculin tested twice under the area test and on the last occasion no less than 99.2% passed clean.

PUBLIC SPIRITED

W. R. Gillette & Son of Fostoria, Ia., will give a purebred senior heifer calf to the boy or girl enrolled in a calf club that has the heifer placed highest at the Clay County Fair. The calves may be purebred or grade, but, if grade, must be sired by a purebred bull. One of the members of the firm of Gillette & Son is L. S. Gillette, the prominent agricultural educator and dairy judge.

Waldron Herd

is now headed by

King Ona Aaggie Sunny Side

a son of King Ona and Aaggie Queen of Sunny Side, 33.94 lb. butter, 702.5 lb. milk in 7 days, 1,119.4 lb. butter, 27,498.3 lb. milk in 365 days.

He is a handsome fellow, largely white and will be bred to the daughters of King Sylvia Pontiac Pietje.

MRS. MAUD DWIGHT

South Otselic, Chenango Co., New York.

Herd Accredited

100 ENVELOPES

and 200 5½x8½ Note
or Lettersheets,

printed with your name and address and postpaid to you, \$1.00. Send \$1.00 for one year's subscription to our farm and home journal and 25c extra to pay postage and get a trial box of stationery free. Send cash with order to

Fletcher's Farming

Hondo, Texas

Spring Brook Herd

is headed by

KING SADIE VALE HENGERVELD ORMSBY

well known sire of show animals and producers.

His dam, a daughter of Sir Vee-man Hengerveld, produced 1,085.60 lb. butter, 24,050 lb. milk in a year.

His sire is the noted King Sadie Vale Hengerveld.

Knowing of the high quality of his offspring we secured him at a long price and now offer choice cows and heifers bred to him.

C. F. GILES

Apalachin, Tioga Co., N. Y.

Young Stock For Sale

At prices that the
Everyday Breeder and Dairyman

can well afford to pay.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS
SCRANTON, PA.

Herd under the Accredited Plan

Back of our Herdsire

King Pietje Aaggie Pontiac

are four direct descendant dams

	lb. milk	lb. butter
First	564.2	31.79
Second	542.4	25.31
Third	679.4	31.05
Fourth	659.2	34.32
Average	611.3	30.61

He is a real show bull. His offspring look good and ARE good. Let us supply YOUR NEEDS.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

ROBERT I. SPRINGER,
R. D. 1, Susquehanna Co., Factoryville, Pa.



WISCONSIN FOBES 5th
25,617.2 lb. milk, 1,079.01 lb. butter in ten months.

She is granddam of
ORMSBY SENSATION 3d
the handsome bull now heading my herd. This is the type we keep in mind, a combination of Beauty, and producing Capacity.

We can always spare a few.
S. T. WITMER
Union Deposit, Dauphin Co., Pa.
Herd Under State and Federal Supervision.

IT RUNS IN THE FAMILY

King Pietje Aaggie Pontiac, the bull at the head of the purebred Holstein herd owned by Robert I. Springer, of Factoryville, Pa., is one of the handsomest bulls in Susquehanna County and his offspring resemble him in type and conformation. This is not surprising when we learn that his sire was King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje, well-known herdsire owned jointly by A. E. Robinson, H. S. Brown & Sons and Frank F. Resseguie, whose herds have long been famous for both production and individuality in Susquehanna County. The descendants of this great sire have won many honors in show rings, not only locally but also in distant states and high class individuality and great powers of



KING PIETJE AAGGIE PONTIAC
Herdsire owned by Robert I. Springer, Factoryville, Pa.

production seem combined in this noted family.

It is hardly necessary here to give the breeding of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje. We will content ourselves by repeating that he was by King Segis Pontiac Alcartra and his dam was Fairmont Zerma Segis Pietje, 608.4 lb. milk, 35.61 lb. butter in seven days, world's record when made in the junior four-year-old class.

Back of King Pietje Aaggie Pontiac on the maternal side is a succession of cows noted for production. His own dam, Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline Girl 2d is still a member of the Robinson herd. She has an official seven-day record of 564.2 lb. milk, 31.79 lb. butter. She is a cow of good size and conformation and im-



AAGGIE CORNUCOPIA PAULINE GIRL 2d
31.79 lb. butter in a week, averaging over 80 lb. milk daily. Dam of King Pietje Aaggie Pontiac.

mediately you look over her, you can see for yourself that she is a producer. The size and shape of her udder and her build, her long head and slender neck, her wide chest and capacious barrel are sufficient evidence.

The 31 lb. record of Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline Girl 2d was made as a seven-year-old. She made 23.22 lb. butter in seven days as a four-year-old, averaging 70 lb. milk daily. In her previous lactation period, calving less than a year before, she is credited with 19.15 lb. butter

in a week and a correspondingly large thirty-day record during which she averaged 61.4 lb. milk daily.

Her sire was a grandson of Earl Korn-dyke De Kol, one of the older sons of old Belle Korndyke. Her dam, Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline Girl, has a seven-day record of 542.7 lb. milk, 25.31 lb. butter, and was by a bull whose dam was May Hartog Pauline De Kol, a former world's record senior four-year-old, while his sire in turn was from Alta Posch, former world record yearling and senior two-year-old.

Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline Girl was from Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline 2d, 679.4 lb. milk, 31.05 lb. butter in seven days, 2,842.8 lb. milk, 128.98 lb. butter in thirty days. Her dam, the former world's champion, Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline, made 34.32 lb. butter in seven days, 659.2 lb. milk as a senior four-year-old. She was the first 34 lb. cow, the second 30 lb. cow and she also made world's records as a senior three-year-old. Her 34 lb. record as well as her thirty day record made at the same time were not only world's records over all ages and breeds at time of making but also stood at the head of her class for about eight years. Her descendants seem to have inherited her great powers of production and from her has descended one of the most noted families of the breed. Pages could be filled with



KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE
Sire of King Pietje Aaggie Pontiac.

details of the record combinations that can be written of the performances of her descendants.

The dam and sire's dam of King Pietje Aaggie Pontiac have seven-day records that average 33.70 lb. butter, 586.3 lb. milk. His three nearest dams have records that average 30.9 lb. butter, 571.6 lb. milk or an average of 81½ lb. daily. His four direct descendant dams have seven-day records that average 30.62 lb. butter, 611.3 lb. milk, and the only one below 30 lb. is his granddam. On top of that, he is a high class show bull as well an excellent sire.

A PROFIT MAKER

Sioux Mercedes Burke, a purebred Holstein owned by the State School for the Deaf at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, led the Sioux Falls Cow Testing Association for May by producing 1,271 lb. milk, 78.8 lb. butterfat. According to Calvin E. Herein, the tester, she earned \$28.66 above the cost of her month's feed.

"Yes," mused the old timer, "When a man's single, he's free. After he's been married a year, he's usually fastened to bawl and Jane."



THE TYPE WE BREED

Straight top-lines, level udder, even markings and HORNLESS. She averaged 4.28% fat in her yearly work.

Place a Polled Holstein Bull at the head of your herd. Prices and Quality are both right.

GEORGE E. STEVENSON
727 Connell Building
Scranton, Pa.

Just a Suggestion

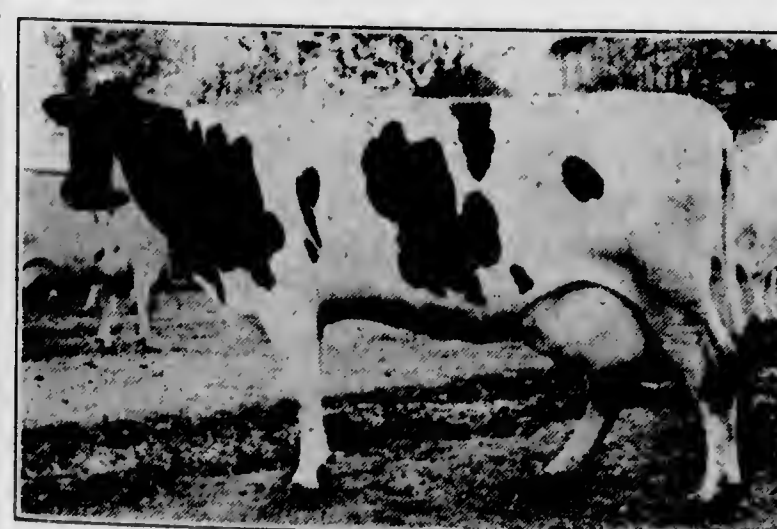
Our cows and heifers are making good. In their everyday work they return a nice profit over feed cost. In A.R.O. test they have nice records, two-year-old heifers making 20 lb. of butter in a week, older cows in proportion.

Herd under Federal Supervision and T. B. Free.

Isn't this worth something to you?

Raymond D. Strickland,
Nicholson, R. D.
Susquehanna Co. :: Penna.

LIME ROCK HERD



Lime Rock Herd is accredited, and consists of producers that pay their way. It is headed by

KING PIEBE OF YORK 7th
a grand champion show bull.

We offer cows in milk, also heifers, yearlings and calves.

HUBERT S. MILLER
Myerstown, Lebanon Co., Pa.

CALIFORNIAN SHIPMENT TO CENTRAL AMERICA

On May 30, thirteen head of registered cattle and twelve head of registered hogs were shipped from San Francisco to the state of El Salvador, Central America. The animals will be placed on four experimental stations around the state and the purchase was made by Mr. Frederic W. Taylor, representative of the Department of Agriculture of El Salvador.

A two-year-old bull, Ormsby Piebe Johanna Lad, a son of King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe Jr., was taken from the herd of W. R. Elliott, of Riverside, as well as Dolly Dimple Ormsby Piebe, a twenty-months-old heifer bred to Sir Aaggie Segis Pontiac De Kol. The bull is a very handsome animal. His full brother was grand champion at the 1925 South California Fair.

King Korndyke Pontiac Acme 25th was purchased from the El Colmo Rancho, of Downey; also a twenty-one months old heifer, Anokia Alcartra Spofford Acme. From the Pottenger Sanatorium Co., of Monrovia came the twenty-one months old bull, Sir Aaggie Mechthilde Pontiac, a big rugged fellow from big producing strains. The twenty months old heifer Korndyke Maid Segis Pride 2d came from the Billwhack Stock Farm at Santa Paulo. Her sire is a grandson of Adirondac Wietske Dairy Maid and she is bred to a son of Prince Aaggie of Berylwood. Four Milking Shorthorn bulls and three heifers were also taken from leading California breeding establishments.

The hogs consisted of five boars and seven gilts of the Poland-China breed. Mr. Taylor has had experience in the Philippines in crossing Polands on hogs very similar in type to the native hogs of El Salvador. The hogs were immunized and came from herds that have never suffered from cholera while the cattle were not only tested for tuberculosis but had also passed the agglutination test for infectious abortion.

AN OFFICIAL KICK

Irish Friesian enthusiasts are respectfully asked to make themselves familiar with the rules of the British Friesian Society's Herd Book and Supplementary Register, and, having done so, to realize that such rules do apply to Ireland and have to be observed. It is discouraging to find Irishmen peeved because, after joining the Society and promising to pay a subscription, they find they cannot register in the Herd Book the entry of "a black-and-white cow that once saw a Friesian bull over a hedge, that had cock horns and one eye, called Bridget, and that was a devil for fighting."—*British Friesian Journal*.

A MICHIGAN PRODUCER

A purebred Holstein owned by Baldwin & Nolin of Bennington, Michigan, led the Shiawassee Testing Association by producing 80.4 lb. fat, 1,697.4 lb. milk during May. She has produced 154.8 lb. fat in 58 days.

You Need

at Your Sales

The "Live Wire" Auctioneer



WHAT THE OTHER FELLOW SAYS

Dear Mr. Mead:—

We want to thank you for the good work that you did at our public sale of Holstein-Friesian Cattle.

We do not hesitate to say you more than earned your money, and that we received the highest price possible to get. We will be glad to say a good word for you whenever possible.

With kind personal regards,
Yours very truly,

I. S. MABEE,
Williamsport, Pa.

I am ready and willing to work for you at any time and to help you obtain the "high dollar" for your stock. If you are contemplating selling your cattle at auction, why not send for my booklet on sales. It's free.

GLENN R. MEAD
East Aurora, New York

WE BREED HOLSTEINS

for size, type, health and economical production. If you want fresh cows, springers, heifers or young bulls, the following breeders and dairymen, located within a half hour's drive from Wyalusing, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, have them.

You are invited to inspect our herds and do your own picking.

L. L. AllisRummerfeld
A. L. Burlington ...Wyalusing
James EastmanOrwell
John H. Howard ...Wyalusing
F. B. KeeneyLaceyville
W. B. Kennedy & Son
.....Wyalusing



SHOWY AND A PRODUCER

She is a member of our Accredited Herd and is bred to our herdsire, **KING ONYX PLEDGE ORMSBY**, whose three nearest dams average 977.66 lb. butter, and over 23,000 lb. milk in long time test, his dam's record being for only 305 days and as a junior four-year-old.

Will be pleased to give you description and prices on a few good ones.

JOHN H. HOWARD
R. D. No. 5 Wyalusing, Pa.

GET THE SON OF Hillside Rhododendron

35.15 lb. butter, 543.8 lb. milk in 7 days, 2,759.7 lb. milk, 147.95 lb. butter in 30 days, a show cow of magnificent proportions.

He was sired by Charlevoix Rookwood Prince, son of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 40th and Rookwood Zwellie Riblet, 728.3 lb. milk, 33.93 lb. butter in a week; 3,019.6 lb. milk, 135.83 lb. butter in 30 days. She and her dam both have good yearly records.

This bull was born April 26, 1925, is right in every way, about 7/10 black, well marked. His dam and sire's dam average 34.54 lb. butter, 636 lb. milk in 7 days; 141.89 lb. butter, 2,889.6 lb. milk for 30 days.

**HILLSIDE AND
SPRINGBROOK FARMS**
Trucksville, Pa.

Herd recently passed Another Clean Test.

AFTER AVIAN TUBERCULOSIS NOW

The farmers of Hillside County, Mich. demonstrated their practical foresight when in 1924 they decided to rid the entire county of bovine tuberculosis. It was the first county in the country to be put on this free list, the work being done in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture. The venture in disease eradication has increased their returns from dairy products and breeding stock.

The farmers of this county are now endeavoring to improve their poultry flocks by eradicating the same disease from feathered livestock and by culling out the poor producers. This work was started last summer in one township by a representative of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry and a poultry expert from the State College of Agriculture, the county paying all expenses except salaries. The culling of the first forty flocks revealed that more than 40% of the fowls had tuberculosis. This is perhaps one of the reasons why 22% of the hogs shipped from the county are found to have the disease as hogs are particularly susceptible to the avian type of tuberculosis.

The conclusion has been reached as a result of these conditions, that it is advisable to keep poultry fenced away from contact with other farm livestock.

EAST AND WEST

Only two daughters of the sire, Segis Walker Matador, have as yet been officially tested as full aged cows. One of these was Bella Segis Veeman Matador, recently reported as making over 45 lb. butter in seven days and the other is First Lady of Earl Crest, owned by H. B. Ayers, Hillandale Farm, Westerly, R. I. Since Bella freshened she has produced 116 lb. milk in a day and in forty-five days is credited with 4,765.6 lb. milk. First Lady of Earl Crest has made 118.9 lb. milk in a day, 850.4 lb. milk in seven days, in ninety days is credited with the production of 9,607.1 lb. This is quite a showing for two sisters to make at the same time, one on test in a Pacific Coast establishment and the other in an Atlantic Coast herd.

HE WHO LAUGHS LAST

When Fred Pieplow of Aurora, Iowa purchased his first purebred Holsteins, his neighbors laughed at him and they also did when he put up the first silo in his township. Fred let them laugh and went right along; the result is that eight cows of the Pieplow herd have just finished a year of cow testing association work with an average of 403.7 lb. butter, 1,169.9 lb. milk with a 3.45% test. They were milked three times a day during June and twice a day the balance of the year. A number of others were started in the test but were sold in the fall to make room for heifers and these eight have all finished a year's record. One heifer, a two year old, freshened in May and is credited with 441 lb. fat, 12,571.14 lb. milk. She returned a profit over a feed cost of \$122.09.

CORT GOES TO MASSACHUSETTS

J. C. Cort, for several years manager of the Milford Meadows Stock Farm at Lake Mills, Wis., has accepted the appointment as head of the Division of Dairying and Animal Husbandry in the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture which was made vacant in the resignation of O. M. Camburn, who is now connected with the Experiment Station at the University of Vermont.

Professor Cort was at one time associate Professor of Dairy Husbandry at the University of Minnesota and has done considerable extension work in that state and also in Iowa. A number of years ago, he was for several months engaged in extension work for the Holstein-Friesian Association of America when that work was handled from the Brattleboro office. This was before Professor Rider took charge of the work.

THE PIG CROP

Despite the fact that about 20% less sows farrowed in the eleven Corn Belt States in the spring of 1925 compared with the spring of 1924, the number of pigs saved is only about 11% less this spring, says a preliminary report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The weather was said to have been especially favorable for the spring pigs during March and April this year together with the greater efficiency of the caretakers, first because he had less sows to care for and second because hogs are worth more. A complete report of the survey results both for the Corn Belt and for the entire United States will be issued about July 15.

PUREBREDS PAY HIM

T. G. Garrison of the Skokomish valley, Washington, had 25 scrub cows. His average receipts in cream checks were \$50.00 a month. After ten years experience Mr. Garrison disposed of this herd and purchased ten Holsteins for an average of \$150 a head. The first month he had them there were only six milking, yet his cream check was \$125, reports County Agent H. E. Drew. This production was obtained through hay and grain alone.

A SURPLUS STOCK SALE

Fifteen purebred Holsteins were sold June 17 at public auction by the Lincoln County Home at Merrill, Wisconsin, the average realized being just over \$100. The animals consisted of five bull calves, six heifers and four cows. There was a large attendance at the auction and bidding was fairly active. Much interest was shown in the offerings and a number of farmers in this locality are planning to introduce registered blood into their herds.

"Miss Curleycue," said the office manager apologetically to his stenographer one morning, "I would prefer that you do not write letters to your young man friend during office hours. Smith and Jones report that we have sent them a shipment of love and kisses instead of the tar and axle grease they ordered."

MINNESOTA STYLE

A short distance from Hill City, Minnesota, is the T. D. Arens' farm consisting of 160 acres. The farm superintendent is Theodore H. Arens, son of the owner. Theodore is a graduate of the agricultural course at the University of Minnesota and is running the farm on scientific as well as practical methods.

The farm buildings consist of a well-equipped dairy barn with 36 stanchions, 3 maternity stalls, a bull pen and 3 calf pens, the floors and manger are concrete. The barn is electrically lighted, has individual drinking cups, is 36 by 120 feet long, with the King ventilation system. Near the barn is a combination building containing granary, machine and repair shop, and garage. Electricity derived from an electric power plant operates feed grinders, grain elevators, fanning mill, grindstone and pumps the water as well as lighting the buildings. The herd contains 18 granddaughters of Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King. The herdsire, Sir Walker Concordia Homestead, has a good combination of breeding and also traces to this bull, while the junior herdsire is by a son of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 37th and is from a granddaughter of Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King.

SHOW IN CALF CLUB WORK

Near St. Cloud, Minnesota, is the 340 acre farm of E. A. Barthelmy, who is in the canning business in St. Cloud. The herd contains 110 purebred females.

J. C. Gebhardt is farm manager and his son, Emil, who took a two year course at the Minnesota College of Agriculture, is herdsman.

The Gebhardt children are active in club work. Jeanetta the 12-year-old girl won first prize with her dairy calf at the Benton County fair. This prize was a trip to the North West Dairy Exposition at Hamline. Bernice, a ten-year-old, won second prize and these two girls together with Frances their 14-year-old sister are grooming calves for this year's event.

HOLSTEIN HERDS IN CITY BOOK-LET

The Logan Chamber of Commerce is compiling a booklet advertising of Cache County, Utah, and the committee in charge believes the booklet would be incomplete without depicting some of the great dairy herds of that county. About the middle of April the committee visited the purebred Holstein herds owned by the Pond Brothers of Lewiston, Albert C. Fisher and Charles Z. Harris of Richmond. In these herds they saw some of the best cattle in the state. John W. Rawlins of Lewiston attends the Cache High School and he too has a number of good Holsteins and is expected to develop into one of the leading dairymen of the valley.

Mary: "I just love men with red hair."
Edith: "You do? Well, for a good time, give me the men with greenbacks."

MURRAY MILLER'S JUNIOR HERD BULL

Loyalsock King Jemima Mechthilde is the name of the junior sire at Sunny Lawn Farm. His sire is King Jemima Segis whose three direct descendant maternal dams have year records that average 1,215.67 lb. butter, 26,877.67 lb. milk which was for some time the highest record combination of this kind. His dam was Jemima Johanna Segis, 1,175 lb. butter in a year made as a four-year-old. Her dam, Jemima Johanna of Riverside 2d has to her credit 1,192 lb. butter in a year and she was a daughter of the former Canadian champion Jemima Johanna of Riverside, 1,280 lb. butter, 30,373 lb. milk in a year.

Loyalsock King Jemima Mechthilde is from Lady Mechthilde Segis Pontiac a daughter of King Segis Pontiac Count with a year record made as a junior two-year-old of 760.44 lb. butter, 18,117.6 lb. milk. Her dam has a year record of 830.96 lb. butter and has no less than six tested daughters.

The Sunny Lawn herd is owned by Murray A. Miller, of Milton, Pa. It is noted for the production of its animals and has been on the accredited list for some time. Sunny Lawn Farm is located on the Susquehanna Trail about midway between Milton and Lewistown, Pa., and Mr. Miller extends a cordial invitation to all interested in Holsteins to stop and look over his herd and particularly his junior sire.

A REGULAR HOLSTEIN TOWN

Malad, Idaho is a Holstein community. Dairying has proven a good investment in the Malad Valley so bankers and business men declare. The baseball team of Malad plays under the name "Holsteins" owing to the preponderance of the black and white animals in the district around that town.

May 23, there was a livestock show held at Malad but it was not all black and white. The Boys' and Girls' Beef and Dairy Calf Club made an exhibit which included a half-dozen Shorthorn calves. The rest of the animals were Holsteins.

Jesse S. Richards, Secretary of the Ogden Chamber of Commerce exhibited a roll of Ogden Stock Show films. The principal speakers were Mayor C. Ben Ross of Pocatello, Mr. Richards and John L. Brady, editor of the *Idaho State Journal*.

Hundreds of visitors from all the nearby townships attended and enjoyed the Show as well as the races which ended the day's program.

A BOUNCING BABY

London Regala Fagul Korndyke a four-year-old cow in the Toledo State Hospital Dairy recently dropped a heifer calf that weighed 143 lb. at birth reports Dr. Reuben Hilty, veterinarian in charge of the herd. The calf is unusually vigorous as well as unusually large. Her dam as a three-year-old produced 18,687½ lb. milk, 708.21 lb. butter in a year.



OUR KIND

We specialize on type, and size as well as production. The milking herd consists of daughters of the 36-lb. bull

KING TOBE ALCARTRA DE KOL and they are bred to a grandson of Carnation King Sylvia.

We can spare a few good ones

O. I. MARTIN

Crawford Co. Cambridge Springs, Pa.

A PAIR FOR \$150

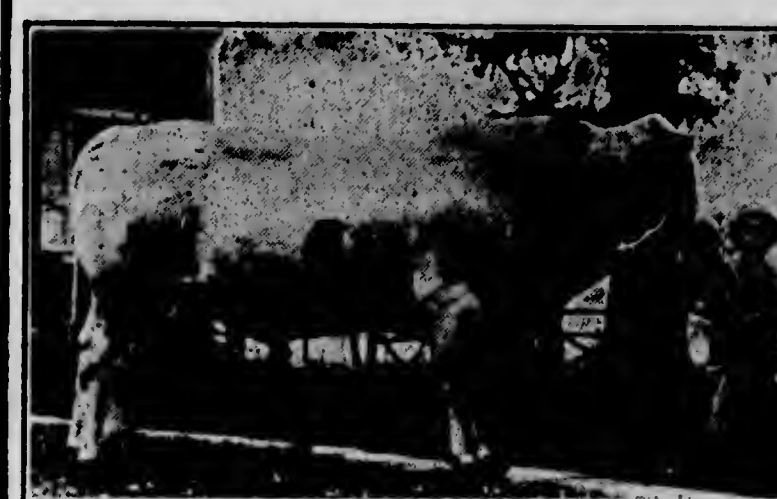
BULL born December 15, 1924.
Sire: Clever Model Glista from the 34 lb. Cornell University cow, Glista Coreva.

Dam: Maple Grove Pontiac Genevieve, 471.9 lb. milk, 20 lb. butter in 7 days, a daughter of **King Pontiac Jupiter**.

HEIFER, born January 8, 1925.
Sire: our 27 lb. herdsire, Maple Grove Ybma Glista.

Dam: Maple Grove Konigen Ormsby Glista, her name tells her bloodlines. This pair are nicely marked, straight and right in every way and are from our Accredited Herd.

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM
F. Jones, Mgr.,
Centerville, Crawford Co., Pa.
R. D. 4



KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA FAYNE

One of our former herdsires. Notice his Size and Type.

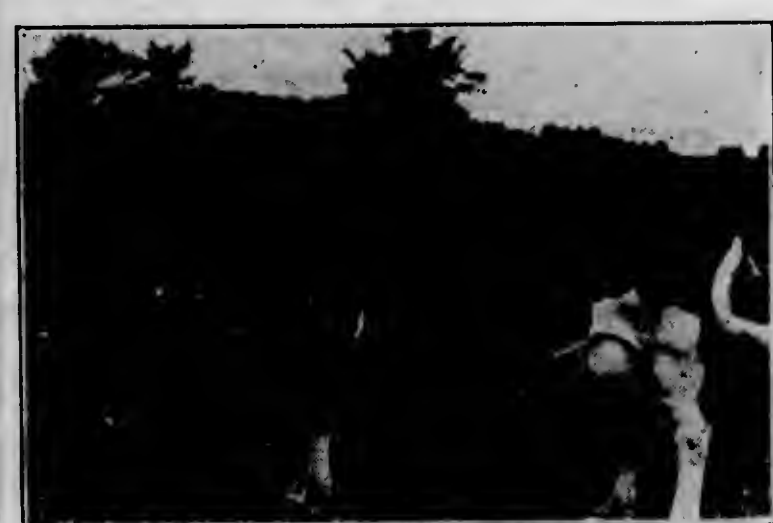
He is a grandson of **KING SEGIS PONTIAC ALCARTRA** and also of **KING HENGERVELD AAGGIE FAYNE**. We have Cows and Heifers for sale at all times also a few choice bull calves. Come and see our Accredited herd, the oldest in Northumberland County. Visitors always welcome.

MURRAY A. MILLER
Sunny Lawn Stock Farm,
Milton, Pa. R. D. 3.

If You Want Fresh Cows, Springers, Heifers or Young Bulls

BRED IN THE PURPLE, you can secure them in Susquehanna and Wyoming Counties, Pennsylvania, from the following breeders and dairymen whose establishments are within easy driving distance of Tunkhannock, Thompson, or Montrose. *You are invited to inspect these herds and make your own selection.*

A. L. Bowell & Son...Thompson
H. S. Brown & Son...Thompson
A. R. Bush.....Montrose
E. R. Gelatt & Son...Thompson
M. DeWitt Griffing...Heart Lake
L. N. Mack & Son....Montrose
Floyd E. Mack.....Montrose
Cecil L. A. Resseguie...Kingsley
A. E. Robinson.....Montrose
Robert Springer....Factoryville
Raymond Strickland...Nicholson



OUR BIG BLACK COW

Notice her topline, depth of body, length, shape of udder and general dairy quality.

She and her stablemates are bred to **KING HENGERVELD LEFA JOH** a son of King Joh from a 32 lb. daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka.

Herd Accredited — Never a Reactor.
Quality High — Prices Low.

RALPH C. JACKSON

Conneaut Lake, Crawford Co., Pa.

Canvasser—"Madame, will you donate something to the new hospital?"

Mrs. Clancy (who has just finished an argument)—"Well, ye might step in an' take a look at Clancy. Maybe he'd do."

NOT UNIVERSAL APPROVAL

At Redfield, South Dakota, there is a state school and home for the feeble minded. On the farm belonging to this home is a herd of purebred Holsteins and at the recent Brentwood sale representatives of the South Dakota Board of Charities and Corrections, on behalf of this herd, paid \$2,100 for a son of Carnation Segis Prospect and Bella Vee-man Segis Matador, recently reported as making over 45 lb. butter in seven days. She has a year record, made as a four-year-old, of 1,248.29 lb. butter, 32,217.6 lb. milk.

An article in the *South Dakota Citizen* recently severely criticized the action of the Board for maintaining at considerable expense, purebred Holstein herds and claimed that in endeavoring to attract public attention by the performances of the cows therein, the interests of the patients and inmates were made to take second place. About a year ago a report was published, compiled by some efficiency experts who had at public expense made a survey of the state institutions, and this report criticized the Board for attempting to make model farms at the state owned homes and claimed that they were more interested in improving the farms and herds than they were in improving the mental and physical condition of the inmates.

There is no better food for inmates of such institutions than milk and, in many cases, working around animals, especially when under trained supervision, is one of the best things possible for those mentally afflicted. Yet, it is not necessary, nor economically wise, for those in control of such institutions to pay big prices for fancy stock and it is very easy to spend the money of the taxpayers and not get adequate financial returns or even value for the expenditure.

KING FAYNE LEAVES COLLEGE HERD

King Fayne, a bull that has headed the University of Missouri Holstein herd, will now head the Falcon farm herd. King Fayne was bred in the herd of T. H. Skrei of Glyndon, Minnesota. He is a son of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes and Miss Fayne Segis Beauty, 1,057 lb. butter in a year. He was purchased as a calf by Professor C. H. Eckles and taken to Missouri where his daughters in the university herd have made a splendid showing. To date eleven of his daughters have made records averaging 15,418 lb. milk and 645 lb. butter at an age of two years and five months. This includes every daughter to freshen thus far and shows an increase of approximately 40% over the production of their dams. There are 31 more daughters of this bull yet to freshen.

Teacher—"Willy, what are you drawing?"

Willy—"I'm drawing a picture of God."

Teacher—"But, Willy, you must not do that—nobody knows how God looks."

Willy smiled, confidently—"Well," he said, "they will when I get this done."

The Best of Breeding

with individuality of a high order and producing capacity as demonstrated in everyday dairy work—that's what you find in this herd.

Cows have produced from 10,000 lb. to over 15,000 lb. in C. T. A. work.

The herd is under State and Federal Supervision—and the latest test was CLEAN.

RAY J. SABIN

R. D. 2, Spencer, New York.

WILLOW BROOK HERD

has for junior herdsire



KING ORMSBY ENDERCAMP

a son of King of the Ormsbys and Vanderscamp Segis Aaggie Jewel.
The seven-day records of his dam and sire's dam average 33.80 lb. butter and the year records average 1,097.61 lb. butter and more than 23,000 lb. milk.
Owing to a lack of help we will sell you your choice of our ACCREDITED HERD.

A. L. BOWELL & SON, Pa.
Thompson,

SUPPOSING

you had a bull with 21 sisters that had each made over 1,000 lb. butter in yearly test?

And that his dam produced 636.3 lb. milk, 35.14 lb. butter in seven days, and was dam of a 30 lb. cow with over 1,000 lb. butter in a year that in turn was dam of a 30 lb.—1,000 lb. four-year-old?

And your bull was by ORMSBY KORNDYKE LAD, was a fine individual and sired dandy stock? You'd think you had a REAL herd-sire.

Let us tell you about ours. We offer his sons and some good heifers.

CHENEY BROTHERS & JONES

Randolph Virginia
This herd is ACCREDITED.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

SPANGLE HAMBURGs and cockerel for sale. FREDERICK REID, LEYDEN, MASS.

SINGLE COMB BUFF MINORCAS Stock, chicks, eggs for hatching. H. J. HANSEN Berea, Ohio.

DUCKLINGS. EGGS—Mammouth Pekin. Chicks, Wyandottes, Rocks, Reds. The very best. F. S. KEITH, Easton, Mass.

ROSE COMB WHITE MINORCAS. World's best. The large fowl that lays large eggs. WILLARD TEETZ, ESPERANCE, N. Y.

MARCH HATCHED. WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS for sale. BETTER POULTRY COMPANY, SUGARCREEK, TUSCARAWAS COUNTY, OHIO.

2,000 WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS FOR SALE—1,400 March hatched, 600 April hatched. Range grown and well bred. FOX HALL POULTRY FARM, Box 297, Dover, Delaware.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS. Free range grown. From selected parent stock; 12 weeks old. June delivery. JOSEPH THIELMAN, Ransomville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—BABY CHICKS AND DUCKLINGS from purebred culled stock. Prices right. Before ordering elsewhere, send for prices and circular. Bank reference. BUCHER BROS., BUCYRUS, OHIO.

TIFFANY'S SUPERIOR CHICKS THAT LIVE—Wyandottes, Reds, Rocks and Leghorns. Mammoth Pekin, Giant Rouen, Indian Runner Ducklings.

ALDHAM POULTRY FARM, R 45, Phoenixville, Pa.

FREE, 10 PUREBRED CHICKS—on advance orders. 20 varieties. 9c and up. Sires in flocks from head laying pens of Michigan. Guaranteed trapnest. 220 eggs and up. Bloodtested. Write for free circular before buying elsewhere.

BECKMANN CHICKERIES, 26 LYON, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

BARGAINS ON BABY CHICKS

Heavy Mixed \$8 per 100
English White Leghorns 9 per 100
Barred Rocks 10 per 100
Rhode Island Reds 11 per 100
Postpaid. 100% alive on delivery.

WHEATFIELD POULTRY FARM, MILLERSTOWN, R. No. 3, PA.

CHESTER COUNTY BABY CHICKS

Black and White Leghorns \$10 per 100
Barred Rocks and Reds \$12 per 100
White and Silver Wyandottes \$13 per 100
Jersey Giants \$22 per 100
Larger Lots Cheaper. 1,000 chick orders a specialty.

GEORGE S. CULLEN, ELKVIEW, PA.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

HOMESPUN CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO—5 lb., \$1.25; 10 lb., \$2.50; 20 lb., \$4.50. HICKORY RIDGE FARMS, Mayfield, Ky.

KARAKUL FUR SHEEP—Breeding stock for sale of the best to be found in America. Address, ALEX ALBRIGHT, DUNDEE, TEXAS.

ROLL ROOFING PAPER \$1.00. Slate Surfaced Roofing Paper \$2.00 per Roll. Nails and cement included. H. M. ALPERIN & Co., 527 CONCORD AVE., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

NATURAL RED LEAF TOBACCO, direct to consumer, prepaid; best grade. Five pounds, \$1.75; 10 lb. \$3.25. Smoking, 5 lb. \$1.25; 10 lb. \$2.25. W. B. ADAMS, SHARON, TENN. Reference, Bank of Sharon.

CEMETERY MEMORIALS from Vermont marble and granite. Reduced prices. Artistic designs. Send for our new catalogue.

THE TEMPLE BROTHERS, RUTLAND, VERMONT.

GET OUT OF THAT RUT—"600 ways to make money," 300 pages, only \$1.00. This book contains the information you have been hunting.

D. W. MCBRYDE, NEW ALBANY, MISS.

UNLEACHED HARDWOOD ASHES improves meadows, pastures, orchards, wheat, oats, corn, lawns, flower gardens. Free Circular. Agents wanted. GEORGE STEVENS, PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO, CANADA.

ALFALFA LEAF MEAL—Something new. Made from alfalfa leaves without the stems. Low in fibre, high in protein, rich in vitamins. A grand food for poultry. Prices, \$2.50 per cwt., or \$49.00 per ton, f. o. b. Middletown, Conn. Made at Lamar, Colorado, by the Lamar Alfalfa Milling Company. MEECH & STODDARD, INC., Middletown, Conn., Distributors for Eastern United States.

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SEND—\$1.00 for 8 potted geraniums, all double, postage paid. V. T. SHERWOOD, Charlestown, N. H.

ALFALFA SEED—90% pure, \$7.00 per bushel. Hulled white sweet clover 90% pure, \$5.50 per bushel. Track here. Sacks free.

GEO. BOWMAN, CONCORDIA, KANSAS.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER—Clean and certified, 10 cents per lb.; Bromus Grass guaranteed free from Quackgrass, 8 cents per lb. PURE SEED FARM, COGSWELL, N. D.

STATE TESTED FANCY ALFALFA SEED—Best grade. Red, Alsike, white and yellow blossom sweet clover, grass seed; samples and prices on request. Order early, supply limited. THE PURITY SEED FARMS, Box 188, JEROME, IDAHO.

PLAN BEFORE YOU PLANT—Send for our descriptive and very distinctive catalog on Fruits and Ornamentals. Our STOCK makes good or WE do. Five hundred acres of fruit and ornamental trees under cultivation.

FINGER LAKES NURSERIES, 471 Washington St., Geneva, N. Y.

LIVE STOCK

FOR SALE—Holstein-Friesian Bull. Pedigreed. Address 401 N. Front St., Harrisburg, Pa.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS—April Farrowed. Pedigree furnished. F. W. KLAMMER, Mora, Minn.

DOGS

POLICE PUPPIES—Fine stock, two months. For further particulars write R. THURRELL, EAST WOLFEBORO, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

OLD FASHIONED LONG-EARED BLACK AND TAN FOXHOUND PUPS. Private stock. OSCAR ROSK, ENOSBURG FALLS, VERMONT.

LOVELY 3 MONTHS OLD GERMAN (SHEPHERD) POLICE PUPPIES. Also one two years old—females. Ideal farm dogs, protectors, companions. Supreme quality, pedigree and registered. MT. CROTTED KENNELS, Antrim, N. H.



PEDIGREED GERMAN POLICE PUPPIES for sale. Edwin Von Saalech Rudelsburg bloodlines. J. H. LEICHTER, CAMERON, W. VA.

REGISTERED WHITE COLLIE PUPS. Also bred female. MRS. WARNER HOY, Findlay, Ohio, Route 4.

HUNTING DOGS—Coon, possum, skunk and rabbit dogs. Reduced prices. Sent on trial. SAM. STEPHENSON, Covington, Tenn.

FOR SALE—Collie pups, \$3 and \$5. ELI D. WEIRICH, Shipshewana, Ind.

REGISTERED WHITE COLLIES. At farmers' prices. THOMAS LONERGAN, RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

SABLE AND WHITE COLLIE PUPPIES. Eligible to register. SMITH SEYMOUR, NEW MILFORD, CONN.

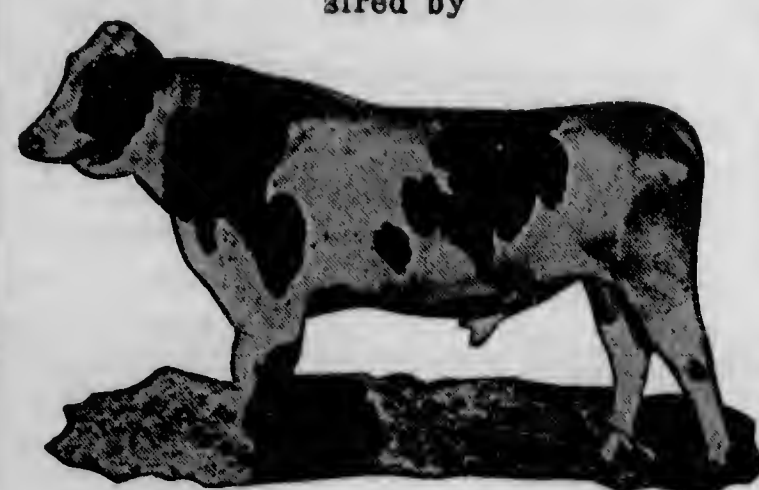
WHITE COLLIES AND SABLES. Have more pedigree puppies and dogs than can handle. Will sell few to good homes at fraction of value. MRS. E. K. GAY, GLENDAE COLLIE KENNELS, BOONTON, N. J.

ATTENTION! Are you looking for Good watch dogs? Will sacrifice year old German Shepherd, pedigree brown male \$35; black bitch \$20, to good home. GLENDAE KENNELS, Boonton, New Jersey.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

YOUNG STOCK

sired by

**MAPLE CORNER SUPREME**

His dam produced 32.6 lb. butter in 7 days and averaged 83.6 lb. milk for 30 days.

His six nearest dams average 35.11 lb. butter and he is a choice individual.

The females in this herd are good individuals and big producers. Nearly all have creditable official records.

—Buy from this Accredited Herd.

C. F. GRIDLEY,

Tioga County,

Candor, N. Y.

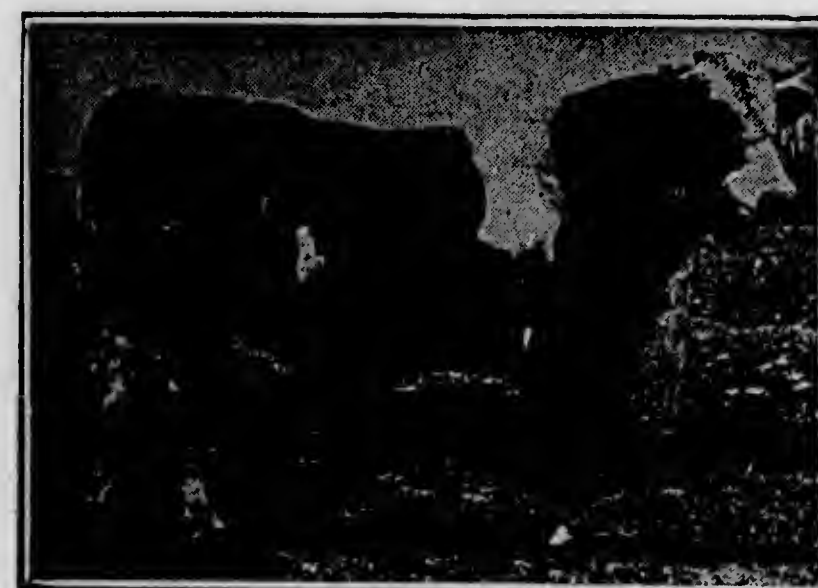
A Healthy Territory!

On April 1, 1925,

89.2% of the herds in Allegany County, New York, were either Accredited or has passed one clean test. More than one third of the cattle and practically one-third of the herds are Accredited.

The following owners of purebred Holstein Accredited Herds live close to Cuba, New York, work their own farms and milk their own cows. They offer YOU cattle that will earn a profit for YOU and invite YOU to look over their herds.

Amsden Bros.Cuba
Roy ChamberlainCaneadea
Glenn GermanCuba
Glenn L. WarnerCuba
Mary F. Witter & SonCuba

**KING RAG APPLE PLUM COPIA**

is now in service in our herds. His dam made 30.47 lb. butter in 7 days, 120.63 lb. butter in 30 days with a daily milk average of 92.3 lb. as a five-year-old, and as a six-year-old made 33.26 lb. butter in 7 days.

He will be bred to daughters of GRAND CHAMPION SEGIS 2d.

YOU know their Quality.

Our herds contain 120 head and are under State and Federal Supervision.

L. N. MACK & SON and FLOYD E. MACK
Montrose, Pennsylvania

BUILDING A NICE HERD

Edwin Blackmon, of New Haven, Michigan, thought he would prefer registered Holsteins to common cattle so purchased Evergreen Lawn Calamity Inka as a foundation animal. After a time he tested her, giving her an official record of 455.7 lb. milk, 21.81 lb. of butter. The ensuing year she was enrolled in cow testing association work and she produced 14,707 lb. of milk, 515 lb. fat, certainly a very creditable showing.

There are two daughters of Inka in the Blackmon stable. One has not yet freshened. The older one, Daisy, is credited by the Dairy Department of the Michigan Agricultural College as producing 8,930 lb. of milk, 295.4 lb. fat in a year as a two-year-old. Daisy has a young daughter in the herd, making three generations of females.

At the head of his herd Mr. Blackmon has placed Decream Co Pontiac Ormsby, purchasing him from the Detroit Creamery Farms. This bull, a yearling, is sired by Sir Hengerveld Pietertje Ormsby and his dam, Daisy Hill Pontiac Cynthia, has a 30-lb. seven-day butter record and is a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs.

BOHNKE SELLS AGAIN

Two more sales of purebred Holsteins were reported by Charles Bohnke of Decatur, Ind. To David Emenhiser went Vera Segis Abbekerk, a daughter of Eva Abbekerk De Kol and Zeldenrust King Segis Pontiac, a well bred son of King Segis Pontiac. Eva Abbekerk De Kol was by Count Cornucopia Mooie.

To H. E. Zerkel of the same town, Mr. Bohnke sold Koko Vera Korndyke, a two-year-old daughter of Vera Segis Abbekerk. Her sire Koko Pontiac Korndyke was by Starr Pontiac Korndyke Butter Boy, from an A. R. O. daughter of Sir Urmagel Burke.

FROM WISCONSIN TO MISSOURI

The Wisconsin Livestock Association of Appleton, Wis., recently sold a yearling bull, King Lyons Hengerveld De Kol, to Ed. Williams of Blue Mound township, Chillicothe, Mo. His dam was producing 87.1 lb. milk daily and averaging 4% fat. The sire's dam, Sadie Gerben Hengerveld De Kol, has an official seven-day record of 782 lb. milk, 40.04 lb. butter.

JENKINS' HOLSTEINS MULTIPLY

John Jenkins & Son of Kalkaska, Michigan, has a herd of Holstein cows that produced three pair of twin calves during the past year. Five of the calves were heifers. The cows in the Gilt Edge herd have given their owners at least one pair of twin calves a year for the past four years. The Gilt Edge Farm specializes in dairy cattle, sweet corn, seed potatoes, and alfalfa.

The Mr. Dempsey who is now reported as touring Europe looking for a fight is the same Mr. Dempsey who was offered an important fight over seas in 1917.

**SPOT VEEMAN ARTIS**

One of 6 daughters of Sir Korndyke Pontiac Artis Prince in RO-AN Herd. She has 75% the same breeding as my great 31 lb. cow, Inka Veeman Artis.

Such cows are bred to

ROYAL JOHANNA KORNDYKE

a bull of splendid breeding and individuality whose daughters are doing splendidly both in official and C. T. A. work.

Herd Accredited. — Never a Reactor.

ROY W. CHAMBERLAIN

Allegany Co. Caneadea, N. Y.

Every Animal

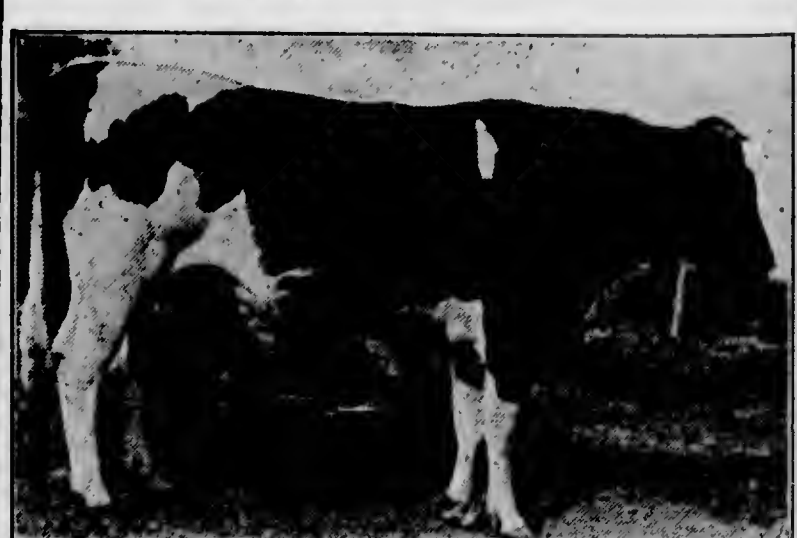
in my herd of 60 head with the exception of my young herd sire has been raised on

Early Rise Stock Farm

This herd is under State and Federal Supervision and is just the place where you can buy good young animals at reasonable prices.

Menzo A. Brooker

R. D. 2 South New Berlin, N. Y.

**King Valdessa McKinley Pondyke****A Bull of Royal Breeding**

His three nearest dams all tested as heifers average 1,052 34 lb. butter in year test.

We place reasonable prices on his sons and daughters. Herd Accredited. What are your needs?

L. S. BROWN

R. D. No. 1 Saegertown, Pa.

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN

Published in the Interest of Breeders and Dairymen Everywhere

OFFICES: EVANGELICAL BUILDING

BOX 110, HARRISBURG, PA.

AMATEUR PICTURE CONTEST

To the Breeders and Dairymen:

Send us pictures of your good Holsteins. We are offering One Hundred One Dollars in prizes for the Twenty Best Amateur Pictures received.

We will pay Twenty-five Dollars for the first Prize Picture, Fifteen Dollars for the second Prize Picture, Ten Dollars for the third Prize Picture. Other prizes as follows:

\$101.00 IN CASH PRIZES

Twenty-five Dollars for the first Prize Picture	\$25.00
Fifteen Dollars for the second Prize Picture	15.00
Ten Dollars for the third Prize Picture	10.00
Five Dollars each for the next four Prize Pictures	20.00
Three Dollars each for the next five Prize Pictures	15.00
Two Dollars each for the next eight Prize Pictures	16.00

One Hundred One Dollars in all \$101.00

Join in the contest by sending a picture of your best Holsteins. Let us show our readers the kind of cattle you own and breed. You are just as likely to receive the Twenty-five Dollars First Prize as anyone. Surely you ought to be able to win at least one of the prizes.

Only pictures of producing females will be accepted. The name and address of the sender should be marked plainly on the back of each picture.

Pictures of single animals should be marked with the name and number of the animal. Group pictures should be accompanied with a letter, telling something about the animals or the herd of which they are a part.

Not more than two pictures will be accepted from the same contestant, one of which must be of a single animal and the other a group of animals. All Prize Pictures will be published with a story of the herd.

All subscribers to *The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman* are eligible to participate in this contest. If you are not a subscriber send in your subscription with the pictures. Join the Contest and win a prize.

Very truly yours,

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.



TRAVERSE ECHO SYLVIA KING

the head of our ACCREDITED Herd, is not only a bull of splendid individuality but is also backed by Wonderful producers.

His dam, (twice over 30-lb.) has a 7-day official record of 33.27 lb. butter, 736.4 lb. milk averaging 102 lb. for 30 days. She has a 32 lb. and a 35 lb. daughter.

Five of his 7 nearest dams have one or more 30-lb. daughters. His dam and both his granddams have daughters that each averaged 5 lb. butter a day for a week's time.

His three nearest dams have 7 day records averaging 33.03 lb. butter; his seven nearest dams average 32.72 lb.; his fourteen nearest tested dams average 30.175 lb.

And he heads a herd of producers, cows that make good returns for their care and feed.

Come and look him over and you will want one or more of his offspring or else a good cow bred to him.

W. B. KENNEDY & SON,
Bradford Co., WYALUSING, PA.



The Kind We Raise

Cows of this size, type and evident producing capacity, bred and raised on this farm, are mated with

MODEL DARIUS KING SEGIS

whose dam produced 639.8 lb. milk in a week, averaged 79.8 lb. milk a day for three months and produced 2,771.2 lb. milk, 732.4 lb. butter in 10 months all as a two-year-old heifer.

This herd is Accredited.

Stock for sale at reasonable prices

FRED B. KEENEY,
Wyoming Co., Laceyville, Pa.



At Silverwood Stock Farm

We are always pleased to show our cattle and will make prices on anything you select.

In C. T. A. work our cows produce from 12,000 lb. to 17,000 lb. milk in a year.

Individuality, Breeding and Health we can fill your wants and our prices are reasonable.

H. S. BROWN & SONS

Thompson

Susquehanna Co. Pennsylvania

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.



THIS IS OUR KIND

Big, Handsome, Typy Cows—Producers and Profit makers.

Our senior Herdsire is

KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE

noted sire of producers and shows animals.

Our Junior Herdsire is

IDYLLWILDE KORNDYKE DIONAGEN

whose three direct descendant dams have each made over 30 lb. butter in 7 days. Inspection invited. Prices Low.

A. E. ROBINSON
Susquehanna Co. Montrose, Pa.

The Holstein and Friesian

Vol. IV HARRISBURG, PA., JULY 22, 1925 No. 14

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



PUREBRED HOLSTEINS OWNED BY O. I. MARTIN, CAMBRIDGE SPRINGS, PENNSYLVANIA



THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN



For Two Years and a Device to Keep the Cow's Tail out of Your Eyes and Face for Life while milking - - \$1.00

For a limited time, while the supply lasts, we are offering a CORBIN TAIL HOLDER with a two years' subscription to the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, new or renewal.

The accompanying illustration shows how perfectly the device works. Every dairyman has had the disagreeable and oftentimes painful experience of being switched in the face while milking.

Dairyman will realize the sanitary value of this holder. Much filth and stable litter gets into the milk by the persistent switching of the cow's tail.

Clip this ad., sign, attach to it a \$1 bill, money order or personal check, and mail it TODAY. The HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN will be mailed to you for the next 24 months and you will receive the Corbin Tail Holder FREE.

Name Address

Send to P. O. Box 110, Harrisburg, Pa.

HAMPSHIRE

FOR SIX YEARS FOR SIX YEARS



in succession, 1918-1919-1920-1921-1922-1923, Hampshires have won the carload lot grand championship over all breeds at the International Livestock Show.

HAMPSHIRE are the practical farmer's practical hog, because of their meat type—grazing qualities—activity—health and vigor—highly developed mother instinct—milking qualities—early maturity and economical gains, and because they are *Recognized Market Toppers*. The heaviest ton litter for 1923 from the biggest hog state in the Union, Iowa, was sired by a purebred Hampshire boar. This litter weighed 3,199 pounds at 180 days.

The official breed paper is—*THE HAMPSHIRE ADVOCATE*—a monthly publication, devoted to the interest of Hampshire breeders and the Hampshire breed.

SUBSCRIBE NOW! \$1.00 per yr. or \$2.00 for 3 yrs.

FREE SERVICE DEPARTMENT—Through our field department we are able to buy hogs of correct Hampshire type of leading bloodlines at reasonable prices. Years of experience in buying and judging hogs insures you this valuable service, at no cost.

WRITE TODAY TO

THE HAMPSHIRE ADVOCATE CO.,
409 Wisconsin Ave., Dept. 35 Peoria, Illinois



DO YOU LIKE THIS KIND?

Our cows have Type and Size, their Capacity and Individuality shows in the above picture. The entire dairy, heifers included, average well over 10,000 lb. milk annually.

Our herdsire is the fine young bull

BERYLWOOD PRINCE AAGGIE
CHICAGO

a son of California's great show sire and from a cow that produced 53,669.4 lb. milk, 2,273.85 lb. butter in two years.

Let us sell you a good young bull from our Accredited herd.

JAMES E. EASTMAN

Bradford Co., R. D. 2

Rome, Pa.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. IV

HARRISBURG, PA., JULY 22, 1925

No. 14

Pioneer Southern Holstein Breeder

For Fifty Years a Worker for Breed Extension

IN the fall of 1880, J. R. Beuchler of Leesburg, Va., journeyed to Syracuse, N. Y., and there purchased from Smiths & Powell of that city a number of purebred registered Holsteins. That year he joined the Holstein Breeders' Association of America and his membership certificate was numbered 15. The act incorporating the Holstein Breeders' Association of America had been passed May 27th of that year so that Mr. Beuchler was one of the earliest members with the exception of the incorporators.



J. R. BEUCHLER
Pioneer Holstein breeder.

Mr. Beuchler was the first man in Loudon County to own purebred black and white cattle and the second in Virginia to have a purebred black and white herd, the earliest one being Judge William Fullerton. Mr. Fullerton was a New York City lawyer who owned a farm at Clifton Station, about twenty-five miles from Leesburg and in 1874 brought from New York State eleven imported females and two bulls. Mr. Beuchler had obtained at least one bull from the Fullerton herd and was greatly pleased and impressed with the milking ability of the half blood heifers. He was unable to purchase any purebred females from Mr. Fullerton but decided that he would have a purebred herd of his own and made three successive trips to Smiths & Powell, buying from three to six animals each time. He inspected a number of pioneer herds in New York state and distinctly remembers looking over the famous cow Pietertje 2d, then in the herd of Dallas P. Whipple. Among other famous old time herds he inspected were those of J. B. Dutcher, B. B. Lord, and the Stevens and Yoemans herds. Mr. Beuchler sold some of the animals he bought and kept others. Two of the first animals he owned were Maid of Purmer, No. 382 and Martha Washington, No. 1304. In the Holstein herd books we find a number of animals registered by Mr. Beuchler, the progeny of these two cows. One of these was Maid of Purmer 2d bred in the Beuchler herd, born April 26, 1882 and sired by the bull, Cardinal, No. 708. Martha Washington 2d, No. 2374, was born January 12, 1882. She was sired by Uncle Tom, No. 163 and the herdbook records Smiths & Powell as her breeders. These four animals were kept as foundation stock and the books show that the

bulls, Cardinal and Duke of Leesburg, No. 960, were the herdsires in service.

Mr. Beuchler paid \$700 for Maid of Purmer. In her new home, the first year she milked from 60 to 70 lb. a day and her high day was 73 lb. She has a record of making 16 lb. butter in a week, tested by Dan Warner who at that time or some time afterward became herd manager for Mr. Dutcher and managed that herd until his death some two years ago. The Martha Washington family were very attractive and the females were good producers and

some of these went to Blacksburg, Va., forming the foundation of the present Virginia Polytechnic Institute herd. A bull purchased from Edgar Huidekoper of Meadville, Pa., was used in the Beuchler herd and was sold with these females.

One of the earliest herdsires was a son of Netherland Duke and Milla or Pietertje 3d. This animal was first named Milla but after her mother made her tremendous record this name was changed. This bull weighed 2,300 lb. His daughters were all deep milkers and on account of his size, attractiveness and the producing capacity of his daughters, he did a great deal to popularize Holsteins in that part of the country. Another bull that headed this herd was a son of Netherland Prince and Aaggie Beauty, reported as producing 13,573 lb. milk in a year, tested as a three year old heifer.

Stock from the Beuchler herd went into a number of southern states and particularly into Florida, Georgia and Tennessee. Many Virginia herds were started by this establishment, dairies around Richmond in particular taking successive herdsires. At least two well known Maryland breeders obtained their first stock from Mr. Beuchler, one of these being Wm. P. Morsell and the other, J. B. Diamond of Gaithersburg, the father of J. B. Diamond, Jr., and Douglas B. Diamond. The Morsell and Diamond herds have for many years been among the leading herds in the state of Maryland.

At one time Mr. Beuchler owned three farms around Leesburg on all of which he had cattle. He laughingly says, "pioneers seldom make much money" but he takes pride in the fact that some of his customers became the

leading Holstein breeders of their own communities.

At the present time J. R. Beuchler is eighty-six years old although he has the vigor generally associated with a man many years younger. During the summer he makes his home at Leesburg with his daughter, Ellen, who is a trained nurse. Another daughter, also a trained nurse, lives in Washington, D. C. He has four



MR. BEUCHLER AND HIS YOUNGER DAUGHTER ELLEN
When a baby her photo was published to show how Holstein milk agreed with infants.

sons, one of whom, Charles H., owns a purebred Holstein herd and is running a large dairy business at Atlanta, Ga. Two of his sons were for a time farming at Ocala, Fla., but for the past two years have been in the real estate business at Miami. E. C. Beuchler was for a time manager and part owner of the Anthony Farms at Ocala, an establishment containing 3,000 acres, breeding Aberdeen Angus cattle among which were a number of Florida State fair champions. A herd of some sixty Holsteins, a number of which were obtained from Wisconsin, were kept on this farm.

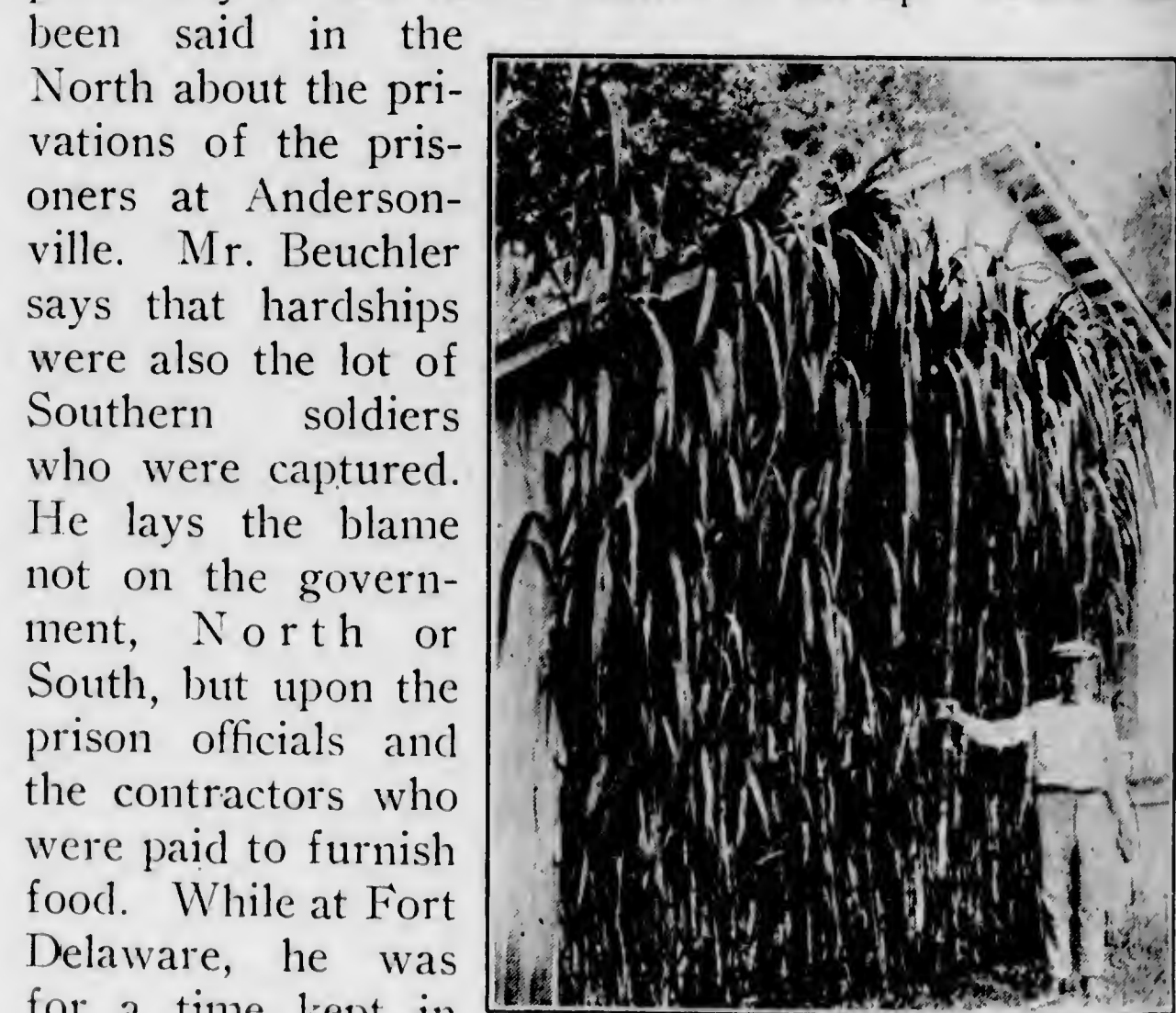
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leading Holstein breeders of their own communities.

At the present time J. R. Beuchler is eighty-six years old although he has the vigor generally associated with a man many years younger. During the summer he makes his home at Leesburg with his daughter, Ellen, who is a trained nurse. Another daughter, also a trained nurse, lives in Washington, D. C. He has four



MR. BEUCHLER AND HIS YOUNGER DAUGHTER ELLEN
When a baby her photo was published to show how Holstein milk agreed with infants.

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he sold out, Mr. Beuchler had fifty-six purebred Holstein-Friesians on his farm.

In a general talk, Mr. Beuchler volunteered the statement that while it seemed hard to many Southerners at the time, that it was for the best that the war between the states was decided as it was. Rather than to have two countries occupied by people of similar blood but often with diverse views with possibilities of disagreements, it was far better to have one great united country under one flag and one government.

How well this ex-soldier tackled his problems can be seen by the importance of his farming, breeding and cattle selling operations. He married a Leesburg girl and, besides managing his farms and handling the details of his cattle business, he continued in the baking business and until a few years ago, controlled the principal baking business in the town of Leesburg and, we believe, still owns the building in which his successor operates.

Mr. Beuchler has retained his interest in the breed and the breeders. He believes that a breed association should be controlled by the rank and file of the membership, who should have a direct voice and vote in determining association policies and in the election of officers and directors to manage the association. Like many others who belonged to the association in earlier days and helped to build it, he cannot see why, with proper management, it cannot attend to the business of registering and transferring animals and doing a conservative amount of extension work, and at the same time make a profit or at least break even, especially when the reserve fund, which has been depleted the last three years with a transfer fee of \$1.50 charged most of the time, was built up during the years when a fee of only 25 cents a transfer was charged the members, to transfer, on the Association records, the ownership of animals bought or sold.

Handling the Herd in Hot Weather

By George Leslie

MILKED, turned out and forgotten until next milking—this will be the life of thousands of herds of dairy cattle all over the land from June until October.

Housed in the barns during the cold weather, they are where they must be taken care of; but when the time comes for letting down the pasture bars, there is so much field work to claim every hour of the day that scant attention is paid to the herd.

Not on farms where the herd is a business proposition handled in a business-like way, do we find such conditions, because the owners know it's a losing game that way; but on farms where less modern methods keep the profits down.

There has been a lot of fun poked at Carnation Farms, one way and another, because of their slogan "Milk from Contented Cows"; but the lad who originated it had exactly the right idea as to what cows need to do their best—contentment, or as we would say instead—comfort.

We have four classes of dairy stock to consider—calves, growing young stock, dry cows and milkers—and all of them should be comfortable in the summer in order to accomplish their mission in life—what their owners keep them for—the production of a profitable income.

As the calves are the future herd by natural replacement, they should be kept comfortable so that they may make growth. It is entirely unreasonable to suppose that a calf born in the late winter will grow and thrive turned out when less than six months old to spend its energy in picking a living from the pasture in the hot sun, pestered by flies and often where there is not cool, clean water close by. These young calves will do much better if kept in the barn and exercised in a yard through the summer.

Calves dropped in the fall will do well on pasture in the early summer, but should have some grain if they are kept growing and in thrifty condition. The

supplementary grain is a real necessity for the young heifer carrying her first calf. None of this young stock should be left out continuously to be at the mercy of flies and heat and to suffer thirst. A pasture where there are trees and a brook is more comfortable than an open stretch with no shade and no water, but there are flies to be reckoned with and in the heat of the day the stock is far better off indoors.

Because the cow is dry in the summer is no reason for not keeping her comfortable and well fed. Progressive farmers know that on the care she gets while in this condition, depends largely, her production for the whole milking period. Pasture alone, with its 50% to 75% water, and protein not over 3.5%, won't keep up two bodies and leave anything worthwhile as a reserve to draw on. When the calf is dropped and the dam begins her real work as a milker, she needs at least 5 lb. of grain a day on pasture, and the pasturing should be done at night. Cows milking over 30 lb. should have one pound of a good milking ration to each five pounds milk produced. If we stop and think about it, we must see that it is a tax on a cow carrying a calf, having to wander about a field and crop every mouthful of feed she gets. When, on top of that effort, she has to fight flies and is in the blazing sun for hours at a time, she cannot, by any stretch of the imagination be considered as comfortable.

Keep dry cows, too, in the barn during the heat of the day and let them out at night.

What of the milking herd? These, above all, need summer comfort. They are the working force; they are producing the monthly milk check, and the size of that check will increase or diminish in proportion with their daily yield.

Undoubtedly the majority of them are in calf as well as in milk, but the others, the fresh cows, can be classed with them as part of what we will call the milking herd.

For them the clean, darkened barn, kept as free

from flies as is possible, with cool water at hand, clean dry bedding to lie on when they like—this is summer comfort. Not only is it for the herd, it's profit for the owner. You can prove it. Treat them this way for two weeks and the next two turn them out every day in a shadeless pasture, without water near, and let them work for their feed and see the results in the milk pails!

Barns can be kept comfortable in summer, and with surprisingly few flies, by tacking wire netting—or even black or dark green mosquito netting—on the outside of the windows; while spraying the cows is added help.

Have not most of us seen cows lying down in their stalls in August, around ten o'clock in the morning or two in the afternoon, their limbs relaxed, their jaws working slowly, gently, on their cud, a tail switching here and there,—a beautiful picture of bovine comfort.

And have we not, unfortunately, much more often seen a group of cows, no doubt just as good ones, standing bunched together under a lone tree to get away from the blaze of heat hanging over a pasture field, stamping first one foot and then another, tossing their heads, flicking their sides with their switching tails—but still being bitten by flies where they couldn't reach? How could any man expect animals in such a case to either grow or give any amount of milk?

June, the first summer month, is not so hard on the herds, and they will do well and milk well on pasture then; but June grass and June weather last only thirty days—not ninety-two. July, August and September are of a different stripe altogether; and to keep the dairy herd on grass from May to October in the belief that it saves money is to deceive yourselves to your ultimate loss.

Grass at its best is a twenty-four-hour feed. That is, it milks off about as fast as the cow digests it and does not leave her any residue of flesh. It does, by its early succulence, improve her condition so far as smoothness of coat is concerned and we often take this to mean more than it does. So as said previously, the cow producing over 30 lb. should be given at least one pound of a good ration to every five pounds of milk.

When pastures begin to dry out the milking cow with no grain no longer finds material enough to keep up both her body and her daily yield; so, according to her individual temperament, she either keeps up fairly well in flow and gets as thin as a rail or keeps a fair body condition and drops in her yield. When the latter is the case she loses money for her owner every day until she dries off. This holds good even when she is in the barn on winter feed as no cow who has once dropped off in yield under such under-feeding ever "comes back" in the same milking period.

Authorities agree that the cow which has been on what may be called the "starvation ration" of grass alone all summer will produce 16% less milk through the winter than if she had been fed a liberal grain ration of the proper nutritional value on pasture.

If you have ten cows which average 20 lb. to 30 lb. in the winter, there is, in such a percentage, a possible loss of 30 lb. to 40 lb. a day or 2,700 lb. to 4,320 lb. for the three winter months. This it is fair to

assume would, if prevented by grain on grass, mean profitable dividends on the summer supplemental ration.

Another phase of the question has to do with the added value of a calf whose dam has had a sufficient amount of feed through the summer to give it a strong constitution.

Take it from any angle you will, "grass alone" is a losing proposition.

Important Ruling on Indemnity Payment

PROPER disinfection of the premises on which animals suffering from disease of any kind have been housed is considered, by medical and veterinary authorities, one of the most important helps to prevent the spread of disease. Evidently the Federal Bureau of Animal Husbandry must hold this belief for notices have been sent to its inspectors in charge of tuberculosis eradication in all states to the effect that no federal indemnities will be paid for cattle condemned for reacting to the tuberculin test unless the inspector in charge certifies "that the premises have been properly disinfected and all lawful quarantine regulations have been complied with." Such certification must accompany each claim for payment.

Experience and scientific knowledge both point to the danger of continued tuberculous infection, even after reactors are removed from a herd, in cases where disinfection of premises has been neglected or performed in a half-hearted manner. As a consequence there is the likelihood of more reactors to pay for a few months or years later. This does not appeal to Federal officials as good business nor as the proper coöperation on the part of stock owners for whose benefit the indemnity has been provided.

The far-reaching effect of the decision may be judged from the extent of the tuberculosis-eradication campaign, which in the last seven years has become an extremely important department project. Between half a million and a million cattle are being tested monthly, with the number of reactors running close to 20,000 in recent months. In an average month's work the tuberculin test is applied to the cattle on about 50,000 premises. Consequently the new decision, which is an important step forward in livestock sanitation, will have a far-reaching effect on the livestock industry.

Another Oleo Fight Looming

CALIFORNIA oleomargarine manufacturers will, we are informed, endeavor to have the voters recall the recently re-enacted Oleomargarine Law of that state. They have a body of canvassers going around the state to secure signatures so as to have the recall placed on the ballot at the next state election. The remuneration of these canvassers is said to be 7½ cents for each name written on the petition.

The *Pacific Dairy Review* says that "Oleomargarine is going to get a lot of publicity" during the next year and a half and it may be that the manufacturers figure on getting it back in advertising, even if they lose out in the recall.

A Man With A Vision

OWEN D. YOUNG, chairman of the board of directors of the General Electric Company, is also a breeder of purebred Holsteins and a member of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, joining in 1907. Mr. Young is commonly credited with having had the principal part in formulating the Dawes Plan which has been a subject of importance in the international financial and political worlds during the past year or so.

Mr. Young has a new hobby—adapting electrical energy to farm purposes. He is interested in the problem from the social rather than the economic standpoint.

"Those of us who left the farm," he says, "left it because of the things which the city men had and we did not have." Farming as a business occupation lost most of its fascination for Mr. Young when he was a small boy and with his father wandered one hot day into the courthouse of Herkimer County and heard some lawyers arguing a case. There and then he decided he would like to have easy work like that to do and when he learned the difference in the income of the lawyers and that of his father his first impressions were confirmed.

Electrical manufacturers have neglected the farmer because until recently there have been no power lines near the farm," Mr. Young declares. "They have confined themselves to the thickly settled communities, where they were within reach of plenty of houses to light or industries to utilize power. Now the power is there, being carried alongside the farm, and the farmer is beginning to ask 'Why can't I have some of this?' Now for the first time it is up to the manufacturer to study and develop this field for the farmer's benefit. It is up to him to satisfy the farmer's needs.

"As for the public service companies, their obligation is no less clear. The original idea of a light and power company was to do a local business under a franchise, with a power plant large enough to serve the city or village. When they first started out their idea was to supply only the large users of light and power. Their engineers applied a slide rule to see whether a prospective customer was desirable from the point of view of consuming current. They didn't want the small fry.

"Then these companies found that the privilege of serving the community meant that they must make the service available to everybody within the community; theirs was not a problem of a particular line, but of a social unit, and of service to every one within that unit. The newsboy living with his mother in a tenement had as much right to electric light as the banker in a fifty-room mansion. This was the social obligation assumed by the companies when they agreed to supply service. This was the social pressure brought to bear on them. And, although it may have happened that the large users of current had to pay more for it, in order that the small user might get it at a rate within reach of his pocketbook, nevertheless the community as a whole was better off. The companies were supplying a great service to everybody, not to a few.

"Now, I have never believed that there was any obligation on the part of these isolated utilities, serving their particular communities, to go out into the country at a loss and serve the farmers, too. But the next step in their development, a step which was economical and in the public interest, was to abolish the little, uneconomic, isolated unit, and to tie fifteen or twenty or more towns into one, served by a single large plant. Consider the economy of this merely from the point of 'spares'; each separate plant, we will say, must have a reserve unit to bring into play in case of accident or breakdown; for twenty isolated plants that meant twenty 'spares,' but for one big plant serving all these cities and towns it meant only one. Great economies of operation were effected in this and other ways.

"In establishing these large plants, serving many communities, high-power currents were carried through the countryside. The companies, having undertaken to serve a larger community, were obligated to serve all the members of that community, just as they were obligated to serve all the members of the village or city. We can't inquire whether farm electrification will pay; we have no right to push that sliding scale too far. The sliding scale can sometimes be used to defeat the ends of social justice. The companies are entitled to a fair return on their capital within the district as a whole, in order that service may be given at reasonable rates to the new people who demand it. This is the new problem; or, if you prefer, it is an extension of the old problem.

"Some political objections have been raised to the extension of electric light and power service over the larger field, but the farmers should be the last to raise such an objection. They should be its chief beneficiaries. They are in somewhat the same position today as that newsboy a quarter of a century ago. Before, nobody was obligated to serve them. Now they are potential customers.

"The authorities controlling electric light and power rates, the companies supplying that service and the manufacturers making machinery for it should coöperate on a program to supply the farmer with all its advantages, and they should coöperate in educating the farmer as to the nature of those advantages. The technical engineers of the manufacturers and of the utility companies must coöperate with the agricultural colleges in order to learn what the farmer needs and how he can best be served.

"The electric light and power companies must now have their agricultural departments, just as they have their industrial departments; and they should have in their service not only men who know the electrical business but those who know farming. It will do no good, as I have observed before, for the power companies to send a man to install a milking machine who doesn't know on which side of the stanchions it belongs. One reason farmers have not been open-minded about the use of electricity is that the electrical industry hasn't been open-minded enough to learn what the farmer really needs. Every element must coöperate

to meet this problem, and every element must coöperate to engage the sympathetic and intelligent interest of the farmer.

"Farmers are the backbone of America. Economically, socially and politically they are this country's anchorage. They are individualists, however, and electrical development means group action. Each farmer should endeavor to develop a general sentiment in his community for the advancement and improvement of his business and a general agreement to take the service when it becomes available on economical terms. He has taken advantage of the automobile and the radio, both of which are comparatively recent developments of electric light and power; and he has probably taken advantage of them because he could do it alone, because it involved individual action, whereas the purchase of light and power for the farm involves group action. He must learn to coöperate if he is to get it."

Owen Young worked on a farm until he was 21 years old, he says in the *New York Times*. The home farm of 120 acres was and is near Van Hornesville, Herkimer County, New York. The farm has been owned by the family since 1750. The present electrical magnate remembers the hard work he did when a boy and believes that much of this kind of work can be done by machinery on the farm as well as in the city. The city man can push a button or pull a lever and instantly almost unlimited power is at his command. When electric power is available for farm use and manufacturers design electrical machinery adapted to farm purposes the farmer will use such machinery if the power rates are made low enough. Farm power is needed in the daylight hours and does not conflict with the use of current for lighting purposes. In the cities the electrical companies have been seeking to create such a demand and it is one that can be filled at a very low cost per electrical unit.

"Electricity," Mr. Young summarizes, "can lighten farm labors and increase farm profits. It will check the exodus of the better type of citizens from the farm. It will make the farmhouse the most delightful home we have in the country."

Morley Goes With A. J. C. C.

PROFESSOR L. W. MORLEY, dairy extension specialist at the Pennsylvania State College, will leave that institution to head the extension and development division of the American Jersey Cattle Club.

Mr. Morley was born in Northern Pennsylvania and reared on a farm where dairying was the major activity. After completing a public school education he taught three years in rural and graded schools. He entered the Pennsylvania State College in 1913 and took a two year course in agriculture. At that time Professor C. W. Larsen, now chief of the Bureau of Dairying, was head of the department. Mr. Morley had the good fortune to take work under Professor E. L. Anthony, now head of the Dairy Department at West Virginia, Professor H. P. Davis, now head of the Dairy Department at Nebraska, and Professor J. M. Sherman, now head of the Dairy Department at Cornell University, New York.

Upon completion of his two year course, Mr. Morley

decided to continue in college work and went to the University of Missouri, attracted there by Professor C. H. Eckles with whose work most breeders are familiar. Both at Penn State and at Missouri he worked during spare time to defray expenses. A considerable amount of time was spent in Register of Merit and Advanced Registry work, in the office handling clerical work and in the field as testing supervisor. Upon completion of his undergraduate work he accepted a graduate assistant position at the University of Missouri in which one-half of his time was spent in study and the other half in teaching.

At the end of the year he enlisted in the U. S. army and received an honorable discharge after the armistice was signed.

Early in 1919 he accepted a position with the Pennsylvania Dairy Extension Department and continued advanced work for a Master's Degree by taking gradu-



L. W. MORLEY

Extension leader for the American Jersey Cattle Club.

ate studies in the summer school instead of a regular vacation. His Master of Science degree was granted in 1921.

Professor Morley has devoted considerable time to the development of better methods in the production of clean milk and farm butter and has assisted plants manufacturing butter, cheese, ice cream and other dairy productions. He has also done considerable work along the lines of practical production, feeding, weeding and breeding.

For the past five years he has been in charge of the Manufactured Dairy Products' section of the State Farm Products Show held each winter at Harrisburg. Exhibits have greatly increased in number, the exhibits in milk alone increasing from two the first year to fifty at the last show. For the past two years he has been chairman of the extension section of the American Dairy Science Association.

Professor Morley's many friends in State College and Pennsylvania will wish him success in his new field where his extensive knowledge will be of great advantage to him in the execution of his new duties.

Kentucky now leads in the "Better Sires—Better Stock" campaign, with Ohio second and Virginia third.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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JULY 22, 1925

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

Gamblers

THE Holstein-Friesian Association of America, we believe, was established to serve the breeders and dairymen by providing a means of preserving a Herd Register to record the breeding of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle and issue registration and transfer certificates.

The Holstein-Friesian Association should be an Association of breeders, who conduct the affairs of the Association to serve their interests and promote better dairying through preserving a Herd Register. Yet, the present Association seems to have gotten into other hands.

It has a Board of sixteen Directors, fifteen of whom are not dependent on the returns from their dairy for a livelihood. Several of the Directors are not herd owners nor have they ever been herd owners in their own right. Several of the fifteen Directors who are not dependent on the returns from a dairy for a livelihood, are interested in the breeding of cattle purely as a pastime and a hobby or as a promoting enterprise.

Gambling in purebred dairy cattle is carried on extensively through the aid of forced or exaggerated records and by selling cattle with these exaggerated records and their descendants at consignment sales of a State and National character to create fictitious values which are used in fixing prices of cattle sold at private treaty.

Under the present management and, particularly during the past three years, the Holstein-Friesian Association has been encouraging and supervising the making of forced or exaggerated records to the extent that all previous World's records, with the exception of one, have been exceeded and new records established.

Further, through the Extension Department and the activities of the State-Paid-Secretaries, the Association's funds and influence has been aiding the gamblers in purebred Holstein cattle by promoting, managing and advertising consignment sales of a State and National character.

If those who are engaged in the breeding of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle for legitimate dairy purposes wish to retain the confidence of the dairy public and enjoy the recognition and prosperity of which they are rightfully deserving, they must divorce themselves from the Gambling, Speculative element that has invaded the industry.

We are not condemning the men of wealth, who, through deception and misrepresentation, have followed false gods and have been "flim-flammed" out of large sums of money. Neither are we condemning the plain breeders and dairymen who have been deceived and swindled and through deception have been plunged into debt far beyond their ability to ever pay, but we are condemning and we shall continue to condemn the "outfit" that is perpetuating this swindle.

Reclamation for Farming Purposes

FEDERAL reclamation of arid lands is an admitted failure from the viewpoint of both the government and the settler," says the Honorable Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior. "Congress is asking why, in view of general agricultural overproduction and depression, of the many irrigated and other farms now abandoned, of the fact that only nine percent of the sums now owing the government from the sale of irrigated lands has been paid in, more public funds should be appropriated for the development of raw areas? Since raw lands under new projects must sell at around \$100 an acre, why should the land-hungry buy these when farms already under fence and in cultivation with fair houses and essential improvements, nearer town and transportation are offered at \$60 to \$65 an acre on easy terms of payment?"

For at least twenty-five years Congress has been voting large sums of money to aid reclamation projects in arid regions. Much of this money comes from taxes paid by farmers and these taxes aid in establishing competition to the farms already in existence. "Make the desert blossom like a rose" is a popular and appealing slogan, voiced by business men living in the arid regions who naturally are anxious for anything that will increase the population of their territory and so bring in more potential customers. The stories of some of these reclaimed lands read like a romance but in these stories there is much that is overlooked and the stories of regions where the settlers have been unable to make a living are seldom mentioned in the press. Yet when only nine per cent of the sums which should be paid the government for such irrigated lands have been paid there certainly must be something wrong. Any business that had 91% bad debts could not stay in business very long nor could any business exist for long where the payment of 91% of its bills was delayed.

Dr. Work says that even of more importance is the fact that many men and women have struggled unsuccessfully for twenty years in an effort to make self-supporting homes out of these reclaimed lands only to lose everything in a period of low prices. What is just as deplorable is the fact that at the same time unscrupulous promoters have made fortunes inducing settlers from other districts to come in and purchase these lands.

Secretary of Agriculture Jardine, who is also a western man, has on numerous occasions recently expressed a very positive opinion on this subject. Recently at Ames, Iowa, in an address he said:

"In the last few years we have had forced upon us the fact that more expansion in agriculture is not necessarily good. Putting people on land where they cannot make a living and where their products not only bring them no profit but force down the prices for others does not benefit the farmer.

"We have reached the point where we cannot expand our production indefinitely and expect to find profitable markets. We must consider before expanding our agricultural areas what we are going to raise on the new land and what we are going to do with the products after we have raised them."

Congress would benefit the entire country if it refused to vote any money for any reclamation projects until the present depression had lifted in the agricultural industry.

The President's Tax Policy

THE tax program of President Coolidge is announced as follows:—"To cut surtaxes to a maximum of not more than 25%; to cut inheritance taxes to a maximum of 25% and to adopt a program for their gradual abolishment; to cut the lower bracket of income taxes to the extent of the Government surplus left after the surtax and inheritance tax cuts have been made." This is the exact language used in a special dispatch from Swampscott to one of the most reliable of the business newspapers of the United States.

A Serious Problem

THE breeders and owners of Holstein-Friesian cattle who follow dairying as a business are confronted with a very serious problem.

For the past five or six years the management of the Association that maintained a herd register to preserve the purity of the blood of the breed has been taken over by a group of men who are not dependent upon the returns from their dairies as a means of livelihood.

This group of men have brought about many radical changes in the Association. The members have been deprived of their direct voice in electing officers, making by-laws and fixing fees. After the members had been deprived of their direct voice in doing these things, the fees have been exorbitantly increased. Extravagance has prevailed in the Association's management to such an extent that its expenses have exceeded its income by over \$137,000 during the last three years and more than \$56,000 during the last year.

With this condition prevailing, it is only a question of a few years before the reserve fund will be exhausted and the fees to members will have to be further increased.

Not only are the association's expenses exceeding its income but the number of registration and transfer certificates which the association is issuing from year to year is also decreasing. At the present time barely half of the natural increase of the breed is being regis-

tered and properly transferred as estimated from the number of registry and transfer certificates issued for the ten year period from 1910 to 1920.

With the Association running behind financially each year since the political form of government has been adopted and with the tremendous falling off in the number of registration and transfer certificates issued, it is only a question of a few years when the once most prosperous breed association in the world will have been wiped out as a result of personal greed and a desire to exploit the industry and the Association's finances.

The fact that the Holstein-Friesian Association is on the way to financial ruin and destruction is not a theory, it is an actual fact. As stated above, for the past three years it has been steadily running behind, its expenditures being more than its receipts and the decrease in the number of registry and transfer certificates is proof beyond a doubt that the breeders generally are withdrawing their support from the organization. In 1919, the association issued 131,813 transfer certificates, last year it issued 87,680, a decrease of more than 44,000. Think of the thousands of animals that have changed hands during the past five years under the present management that have been sold without the papers; think of the thousands of animals that are eligible to registry and should have been registered but are not being registered because the breeders have no registry association which they can call their own and they refuse to pay tribute to the speculative element that has gobbled up the present association. Including the year ending April 30, 1919 over \$2,664,000 has been expended by the Holstein-Friesian Association. To check this unnecessary drain on the breeders' pocket books, to restore public confidence in the breed by suppressing gambling, speculation and deception, it would seem that the organization of a new association was imperative and the sentiment everywhere is crystallizing into the belief that the organization of a new registry association with sound policies based on business principles is not only a necessity but that its success will be assured and that prosperity will return to the Holstein-Friesian industry.

Beggars in Disguise

WHEN you join a fraternal organization, you are asked to pay your initiation fee and one year's dues. When you join the Grange, you are not asked for more than your initiation fee and one year's dues. But when you join the state Holstein-Friesian Clubs under the Aitken-State-Paid-Secretary-Plan, for example like the State of Illinois where Secretary Clark is in charge, you are asked to pay your first year's dues at \$1 per cow per year and sign a cut-throat agreement agreeing to pay a similar amount each year for the following two years period. Such methods usually indicate the character of the men who practice them. It would seem that all the beggars are not on the street corners shaking tin cups.

To what extent has, or is, the influence of the Holstein-Friesian Association being used to redeem the political souls of the repudiated politicians?

Factors in Clean Milk Production

WITH the object of determining more closely the relative effect of the various factors of milk contamination, a series of experiments extending over five months was conducted recently at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Canada. In the tests various sources of contamination were considered under a wide range of conditions, the numerous factors being divided for convenience into four classes—care of the stable, care of the animals, care taken by the milker and care of the utensils. By extending the test over a prolonged period, during which bacteriological tests were made of the milk of a large number of cows kept under as nearly identical conditions as possible, results were obtained which indicate different degrees to which various factors contribute to the contamination of milk.

It was found possible to produce a milk of excellent quality without resorting to elaborate and expensive methods. One of the principal sources of contamination was found to be dirt and manure dropped into the pail during milking. Another, improperly cleaned utensils. Even when considerable dirt was floating in the air, contamination was relatively less important.

The state of cleanliness of the milk pail was more important than its form. While an open-top pail was found to result in an increased germ content of 200 per cent, as compared with one with a small opening if the animals were neglected, yet when care was taken with the animals and the udder wiped before milking, very little extra contamination resulted from an uncovered pail. Of much more importance was the sanitary state of the pail. The tests brought out that this factor affected the contamination more than any other connected with the milking. A change from careful scouring and steaming of the milk pail to careless washing resulted in a greater increase in the germ content than to the neglect of any other single precaution. On the other hand, where conditions were what is generally termed unsanitary, a change to proper handling of the pails resulted in a bigger improvement than any other single operative change.

C. T. A. Records Attacked

AT the recent annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association, resolutions were adopted that were apparently intended to throw "cold water" on cow testing association records, at least so far as they relate to purebred dairy cattle. As a result the association is being criticized for its action in the dairy press and by dairy authorities, and the Review believes rightly so. Cow testing associations are here to stay and we are convinced that they are the biggest factor in dairy progress in this generation. Regardless of how they may affect the interests of us as breeders they are going to play a large part in the selection of animals for breeding purpose. As Prof. O. E. Reed pointed out to the Holstein breeders at the meeting, a large percentage of the dairy cows entered in cow testing association are purebreds, and when cows of this class make creditable C. T. A. records their value in dairy cattle breeding becomes an asset that cannot be ignored. Dairy men will

buy bulls from such cows and in the long run they are in all probability as safe in securing a really prepotent sire from cows under practical working conditions as they are from forced and too frequently uneconomical records made by cows under the advanced register system.

It may be true, as the Holstein-Friesian Association resolutions point out, that cow testing is somewhat haphazard, that it is not safeguarded against fraud by proper supervision and that fraud may creep in. We question whether these objections are serious. Dairy men-breeders, who enter cow testing associations, are motivated primarily by a desire to get at the truth as to what their cows are producing and usually high producers are only discovered well on toward the ends of their test years. They do not start their cows out with a preconceived determination to break some record, regardless of what happens to the cow. They are practical dairymen, not plungers.

Anyway, Prof. Reed told the Holstein breeders that it is the aim of the Dairy Association, of which he is the president, to take up the matter of standardizing C. T. A. record work, providing uniform rules and otherwise give them a real standing as a breed asset.—*Pacific Dairy Review*.

Receipts Decrease: Expenses Increase

A RECENT report on finances by the Postmaster General indicates that expenses of the Post Office Department will exceed the revenues by about forty million dollars. This deficit is caused by the employees' pay increase and by a falling off in receipts, particularly from parcel post. Critics of the recent upward revision which took effect April 15, claim that the increased charges are unscientifically arranged. Patrons apparently resent the two cents service charge which amounts to a very large percentage on small packages and short hauls. On packages in which the charges rank from five cents to ten cents, the two cents service charge amounts to from 20 to 40 percent.

Congress, at its next session, will attempt to reduce this deficiency. It cannot very well, at this time, decrease the pay of the postmasters, post office clerks and mailmen and may attempt to raise the rates, regardless of the fact that the recent rate raise has apparently caused a decrease in business.

"Pay and Others Have the Say"

UNDER THE PRESENT DAY METHODS OF CONDUCTING THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION THE BREEDERS ARE LEFT WITH NOTHING TO DO BUT PAY AND THE ASSOCIATION'S RESERVE FUND IS GRADUALLY MELTING AWAY.

The Association's expenses have exceeded its income by over \$137,000 during the past three years. To determine how long the Reserve Fund will last is merely a simple division problem.

New Mexico is planning a campaign to test all the cattle within the state borders so as to establish the whole state as a modified accredited area.

Will Hold Big Dairy Field Day

AN Inter-County Field Day will be held on the farm of Ivo V. Otto, Boiling Springs, Pa., Thursday, August 6th. Boiling Springs is a well-known pleasure resort five miles southeast of Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. Dairy organizations from Adams, Franklin, Cumberland, Dauphin, Perry and York Counties will be represented.

The Otto herd is noted for the production of its cows as shown in Cow Testing Association work as well as in official test. This herd consists of forty purebred Holsteins headed by a son of King of the Ormsbys. Several cows in this herd have produced between seventeen and eighteen thousand pounds milk in a year while enrolled in the Cumberland County Cow Testing Association and several have five year records that average above 15,000 lb. yearly.

An eight acre sweet and alsike clover pasture, on which 27 dairy animals, mostly cows, have been pastured continually from May 11th to date, is bound to interest dairymen of south-central Pennsylvania.

After the basket lunch, for which refreshments will be served by the Cumberland County Holstein-Friesian Breeders Association, there will be a speaking program in which short talks will be given by Dr. S. E. Brunner, who represents the Federal Government in Pennsylvania veterinary work, and whose subject is "Why Test for Tuberculosis?"; Jos. Lehman, prominent Franklin County dairyman, who will tell of his experiences with tuberculosis eradication in Franklin County; A. B. Shenk, of Dauphin County, whose address on the market milk situation will be of particular interest to dairymen selling to Hershey; E. B. Fitts and H. G. Niesley, of State College; J. A. Poorbaugh, a dairyman of York County, and Miles Horst, of the *National Stockman and Farmer*. These four will speak on various phases of the dairy industry.

In addition there will be a judging contest. In case of rain, the lunch and speaking program will be held at Boiling Springs Park where shelter is available. This is the most extensive and ambitious dairy program ever attempted in this part of Pennsylvania and is bound to be of interest and great value to all who attend.

A Demand for Cows

RECENTLY we saw eight carloads of dairy cows in one market. They were all reactors, condemned by the tuberculin test in a campaign to eradicate tuberculosis. With the campaigns now in progress thousands of cows must be discarded in the next two years. They must also be replaced if our dairies are to continue their production of milk, and they are going to continue. We can see nothing else ahead than a good market for sound purebred and high-grade dairy cows. For the campaign against bovine tuberculosis is not yet fairly under way. More and more markets are requiring milk from clean herds, and those regions which have not yet cleaned up will be compelled to do so before long.—*National Stockman and Farmer*.

He is the richest who is content with the least; for content is the wealth of nature.—*Socrates*.

League Price News

LEAGUE farmers will receive a net pool base price of \$1.80 for their June milk according to announcement made at the League offices in New York. As this is the base price for 3% milk at the 201-210 mile zone prices to individual dairymen will vary according to location and butterfat differentials. This price includes ten cents for certificates of indebtedness.

This base price for June is 48 cents higher than the average butter value of 100 pounds of 3% milk during the month. It is \$0.295 higher than the average June pool price received by members of the association from 1921 to 1924 inclusive.

Announcement is also made by the association that the selling price of Class I, or fluid milk, will be increased from \$2.33 per 100 pounds to \$2.80, effective July 20th.

Edison on Farm Life

WHAT do I consider the nearest approximation to happiness of which the present human nature is capable? Why, living on a farm which is one's own, far from the hectic, artificial conditions of the city—a farm where one gets directly from one's own soil what one needs to sustain life, with a garden in front and a healthy, normal family to contribute those small domestic joys which relieve a man from business strain.

Recently an aeroplane delivered a bottle of milk in Atlantic City, New Jersey, the contents having been drawn 48 hours before from the udder of a Californian cow. The contents of the bottle were tested and found to be as sweet, pure and cool as milk produced that same morning in the vicinity of Atlantic City.

We understand however, that the Atlantic City dairymen are not yet worrying over California competition.

Money talks, but to most people it lisps and stutters in words of one syllable.



PUREBRED HOLSTEINS

bred for Production and Profit. Herd headed by bulls of first-class quality.

We have been Accredited several years. Prices reasonable. Try us.

GLENN C. GERMAN

Allegheny County,

Cuba, N. Y.

NOT ABOUT COWS

Men and Chairs

"MEN are like chairs," writes a woman in a foreign exchange; "they vary in shape and size, but all can be sat on. Some men are like mahogany chairs; they lose their polish after a little while. Some are like Chippendale chairs; they need delicate handling. Some are like plush upholstered chairs; one cannot stand them on a hot day. Others are like parliamentary seats, they have to be won. Some married men are like deck chairs; they are always being dragged about. Some are like rocking chairs; they put you to sleep. And finally, some men are like benches; it takes more than one woman to sit on them—a wife and a mother-in-law."

Salads

"TO MAKE a perfect salad there should be a spendthrift for oil, a miser for vinegar, a wise man for salt, and a madcap to stir the ingredients and mix them well together." Spanish proverb.

In former years, the French people were noted as salad makers, but now Americans hold first place because of the great variety of fruits and vegetables obtainable the year round. If properly made, no dish is more wholesome or more appetizing than a salad, and a good luncheon may be made on a salad and bread and butter. If a supply of salad dressing is kept on hand, it is not much trouble to serve salads and often is a good way to use up odds and ends.

ITS VALUE ON THE MENU

It is said that, as a nation, we eat too many sweet salads and not enough green ones. Since the discovery of the elusive vitamin, scientific authorities on proper foods and feeding have stressed the value of uncooked green foods, of which we eat far too few. It would be wiser for many housewives to add a salad to their meals and to omit the rich dessert which is usually served.

A taste for wholesome green foods may be cultivated, and should some member of the family not care for them at all, they may be coaxed into it, by the use of a favorite fruit or vegetable at first, gradually adding others until a wider taste is established. The addition of such a dish to the family menu may prevent the eating of more indigestible food.

A FEW GENERAL RULES

Salads should be crisp and served daintily, for nothing is worse than a messy looking salad. Vegetables may be crisped by being placed in ice water, then wrapped in a damp cloth and placed in a cool place. In combining a vegetable salad, it should be stirred as little as possible, so that the freshness may be preserved until it is served.

Some salads, especially fish, are much improved by

marinating. About two hours before serving, treat with one part oil, three parts vinegar or lemon juice, salt and pepper. In making fruit salads, substitute lemon juice for vinegar as it keeps the fruits from discoloring.

To cut turkey, chicken, celery and meats of any kind, use shears instead of a knife as it is easier and the food looks better. Have all ingredients dry before mixing and serve as soon after mixing as possible. Heavy meats such as beef, pork or veal should be followed by simple vegetable or fruit salads, made with simple acid dressing. Light meats such as chicken, lamb or tongue may be followed by more elaborate vegetable and fruit combinations, with a less acid dressing.

Avoid the use, in the salad course of a vegetable used in a previous course or a fruit that may be followed in a dessert, and do not mix too many fruits.

Hard boiled eggs combine well with fowl, fish and vegetables. Cheese combines well with nuts and some fruits and vegetables but none of these should be used in a salad with heavy meats.

THE SALAD AS A MAIN DISH

If the salad is to form the main dish of the meal, or is to be served at a party as a main course, all sorts of fish salads may be served, crab, shrimp, lobster, and tuna fish being the favorites. Chicken salad is always good and nearly every one likes it. If a fruit salad is to be used as a main dish, it should contain filling fruits such as bananas, grapes, oranges and pineapples. One may make as many combinations as will appeal to the taste.

SALAD DRESSINGS

Salad dressings are variations of three types—the French dressing, made of oil, vinegar and seasonings; the cream dressing, made of oil, vinegar, egg and seasonings and cooked; and mayonnaise, made of uncooked oil, vinegar, egg and seasoning.

The first should be used in acid salads, with simple meats, fish, vegetables and fruits. The second may be used when a richer combination is desired. If sweetened, or combined with whipped cream, it is particularly suited to sweet-fruit refreshment salad. The last is for elaborate meat, fish, vegetable, or fruit combinations, particularly salads which are substantial, or refreshment salads of meat or fish.

FRENCH DRESSING

Put four tablespoons of oil in a bowl; add three tablespoons vinegar, one teaspoon salt, one quarter teaspoonful white pepper. Stir this five minutes. Use for dressing lettuce, tomatoes or cooked vegetables.

COOKED SALAD DRESSING

One cup vinegar, two whole eggs or three yolks, three teaspoons sugar, two teaspoons mustard, two teaspoons flour, one teaspoon salt, a little pepper. Mix

dry ingredients, beat the eggs until smooth, add one cup water, and pour the hot vinegar over the mixture, return to the fire and cook.

MAYONNAISE DRESSING

One-half teaspoon each of salt, mustard and sugar. One-eighth teaspoon cayenne pepper, one egg yolk, two tablespoons vinegar, one cup of olive oil. Mix the mustard, sugar, salt, and cayenne pepper with the unbeaten egg yolk. Stir until smooth. Heat the vinegar and add the oil, drop by drop, until the mixture begins to thicken. Then add the remaining oil as rapidly as it can be beaten in.

SYDNEY SMITH'S WINTER SALAD

Two large potatoes, passed through kitchen sieve, Unwonted softness to the salad give;
Of mordant mustard, add a single spoon—
Distrust the condiment which bites too soon
But deem it not, though made of herbs, a fault
To add a double quantity of salt.
Three times the spoon with oil of Lucca crown
And once with vinegar procured from town.
True flavor needs it and your poet begs
The pounded yellow of two well boiled eggs.
Let onion atoms lurk within the bowl
And, half suspected, animate the whole;
And lastly on the favored compound toss
A magic teaspoon of anchovy sauce.
Then, tho green turtle fail, tho venison's tough,
Tho ham and turkey are not boiled enough—
Serenely full, the epicure shall say
"Fate cannot harm me, I have dined to-day."

A little library, growing larger every day, is an honorable part of a man's history. It is a man's duty to have books. A library is not a luxury, but one of the necessities of life.—Henry Ward Beecher.

The love of power and the love of liberty are in eternal antagonism. Where there is least liberty the passion for power is the most ardent and unscrupulous.—John Stuart Mill.

FAIRS AND EXPOSITIONS

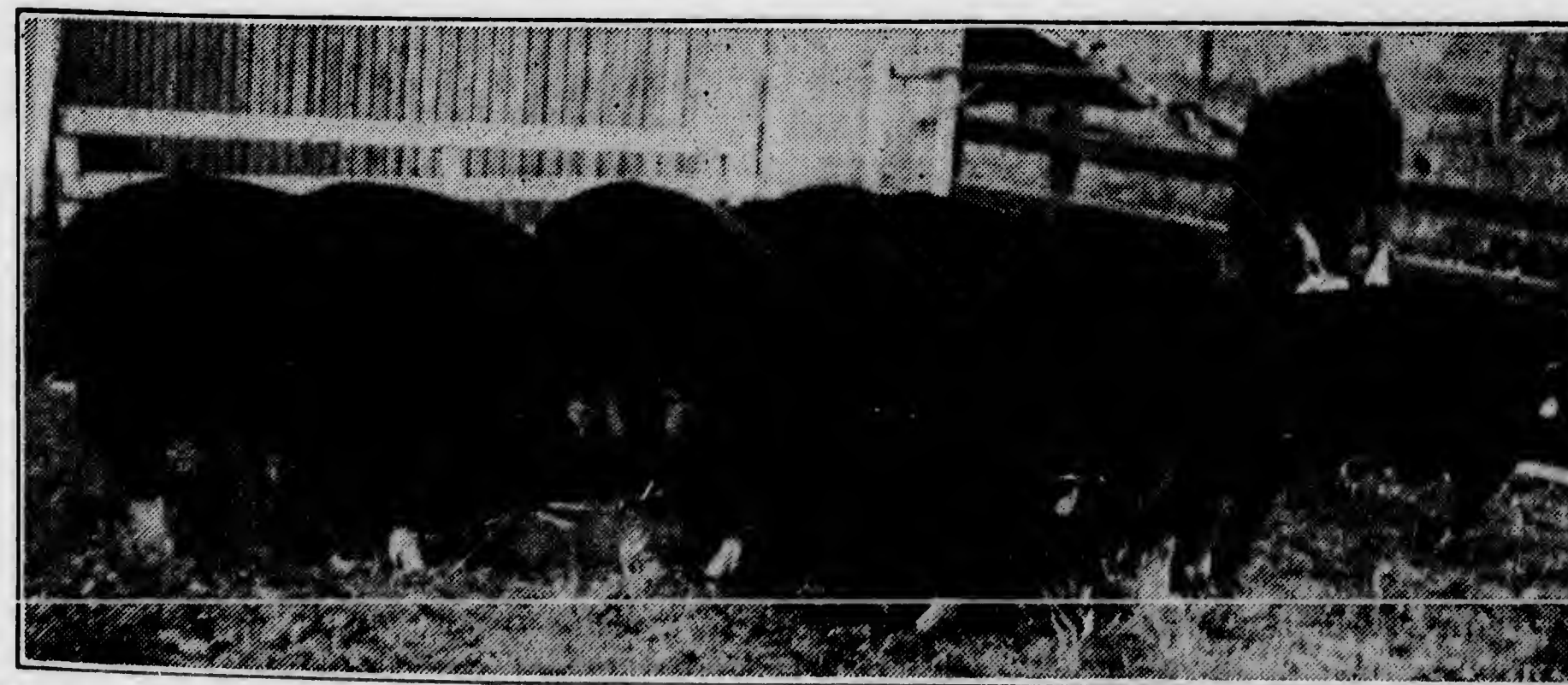
August 15-22—Davenport, Ia., Mississippi Valley Fair and Exposition.
August 15-22—Sedalia, Mo., Missouri State Fair.
August 21-29—Aurora, Ill., Central States Exposition.
August 26-Sept. 4—Des Moines, Ia., Iowa State Fair and Exposition.
August 30-Sept. 5—Danville, Ill., The I and I Fair.
August 30-Sept. 5—Milwaukee, Wis., Wisconsin State Fair.
August 31-Sept. 5—Columbus, Ohio, Ohio State Fair.
Sept. 4-13—Detroit, Mich., Michigan State Fair.
Sept. 5-12—Hamline, Minn., Minnesota State Fair.
Sept. 6-11—Helena, Mont., Montana State Fair.
Sept. 7-11—Superior, Wis., Tri-State Fair.
Sept. 7-12—Indianapolis, Ind., Indiana State Fair.
Sept. 7-12—Wheeling, W. Va., West Virginia State Fair.
Sept. 7-12—Timonium, Md., Maryland State Fair.
Sept. 7-12—Hartford, Conn., Connecticut State Fair.
Sept. 14-18—Huron, S. D., South Dakota State Fair.
Sept. 14-18—Chippewa Falls, Wis., Northern Wisconsin State Fair.
Sept. 14-19—Syracuse, N. Y., New York State Fair.
Sept. 14-19—Louisville, Ky., Kentucky State Fair.
Sept. 14-19—Topeka, Kans., Kansas Free Fair.
Sept. 14-19—Jackson, Tenn., West Tennessee District Fair.
Sept. 15-19—Reading, Pa., Reading Fair.
Sept. 15-19—Douglas, Wyo., Wyoming State Fair.
Sept. 19-25—Hutchinson, Kans., Kansas State Fair.
Sept. 19-26—Springfield, Ill., Illinois State Fair.
Sept. 20-25—Sioux City, Ia., Interstate Fair.
Sept. 20-26—Springfield, Mass., Eastern States Exposition.
Sept. 21-26—Pueblo, Colo., Colorado State Fair.
Sept. 21-26—Nashville, Tenn., Tennessee State Fair.
Sept. 22-26—Allentown, Pa., Allentown Fair.
Sept. 22-26—Helena, Mont., Montana State Fair.
Sept. 26-Oct. 3—Knoxville, Tenn., East Tennessee Division Fair.
Sept. 26-Oct. 3—Memphis, Tenn., Memphis Tri-State Fair.
Sept. 26-Oct. 3—Oklahoma City, Okla., Oklahoma State Fair and Exposition.
Sept. 28-Oct. 4—Waterloo, Ia., Dairy Cattle Congress.
Sept. 28-Oct. 3—Trenton, N. J., Trenton Fair.
Sept. 28-Oct. 3—Salem, Oreg., Oregon State Fair.
Sept. 29-Oct. 3—Lancaster, Pa., Lancaster Fair.
Oct. 10-17—Indianapolis, Ind., National Dairy Show.

The ability to choose wealthy parents or fall in love with an heiress or marry her anyhow, or being a successful retired politician, does not necessarily qualify a man to be a director of any kind of a business enterprise.

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

NATIONAL POLAND-CHINA JOURNAL, SHELBYVILLE, INDIANA



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cts. for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.00. National Record records your Poland-Chinas.

Life Membership \$10.00

No Dues. No Assessments. Saves half in recording fees.

A Profitable Business—

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

CLUB ACTIVITIES

CALIFORNIA STATE ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATES IN PUBLIC SALES BUSINESS

An additional step in the process of tying the state associations to the sales business was taken by the directors of the California Holstein-Friesian Association at their meeting at Fresno, June 23, when all except four of the fifteen directors were present.

For a number of years the large advertised sales in the state of California have been managed by the California Breeders' Sales and Pedigree Company which was organized a number of years ago by a group of owners of large herds. C. L. Hughes, who had been employed by an agricultural paper, was engaged as secretary and salesman. Later on Mr. Hughes was elected secretary of the State Breeders' Association.

Although the California Holstein-Friesian Association has a balance of more than \$4,000 in the treasury it was thought advisable to find ways and means of raising more money. It was the unanimous opinion that increasing membership fees would result in a falling off of the membership, while any revenue plan based upon a charge per head on the animals owned by members was said to be impractical and to have proved a failure wherever attempted. Therefore, some other means of raising money had to be sought.

It was the opinion of those at the meeting that the best possible plan considered was one that would link up the association with the public sales of the breed. As said above, the larger sales in the state have for a number of years been managed by the California Breeders' Sales and Pedigree Company of which Mr. Hughes was secretary and sales manager. It was brought out that early in 1924 Mr. Hughes had purchased the interest of the other stockholders and had been sole owner of the company since that time.

An agreement was made between Mr. Hughes and the directors whereby the state association should officially stand back of all auction sales managed by Mr. Hughes and the association should participate in the financial returns from such sales. New contracts were drawn up and will be used by Mr. Hughes in all the sales which he personally directs and manages.

THREE CONTRASTING HOLSTEIN FARMS

Twenty-seven members of the Marinette County Holstein Breeders' Association took an auto bus trip, visiting Holstein farms in Brown and Door Counties, Wis. The trip was taken June 15 from 7:30 in the morning to 11:30 in the night and covered 248 miles.

The first stop was at the Brown County Asylum Farm near Green Bay. On this 700 acre farm, seventy-five head of



PRODUCERS AND CHOICE INDIVIDUALS

Remember that this is an Accredited Herd; that the cattle of this entire county, when recently tuberculin tested, passed 99.2% Clean, and that this herd has always been headed by high class bulls.

Can spare a few good ones raised here.

L. S. BROWN

Saegerstown, R. D. 1,

Crawford Co., Pa.

milk cows and seventy head of young stock are kept all the time.

The pride of the herd is the junior herdsire, Ambassador Della Forbes, now two years old. He is a good individual. His dam, Princess Della, has a 38 lb. seven-day butter record with 1,088 lb. in a year. The show cow of the herd is De Kol Canary Dot with a seven-day official butter record of 26 lb. and 954 lb. in a year.

After dinner the big bus started for the farm of Joe Schneider a few miles further north. Mr. Schneider's herd shows what an average farmer can do to build up a producing aggregation with plenty of alfalfa hay and a cow testing association. Four members of this herd have produced over 300 lb. butterfat in seven months of testing.

The Murphy Farms at Egg Harbor contain 1,000 acres of which 150 are in cherries and 75 in apples. The Holstein herd contains animals purchased at long prices and there are a number of very fine individuals to be seen there. The breeders were especially interested in nineteen yearling heifers sired by Pride of Sir Piets, their remarkable uniformity caused much discussion.

The officers of the Marinette County Association are W. B. Sanderson, president; H. B. Sanderson, vice-president; and R. M. Smith, secretary and treasurer. These with County Agent Drewry planned the trip and are responsible for much of its success.

HEAR GOOD SPEAKERS

A community picnic was held June 13 at Elmwood, Wis., and was well attended considering the condition of the roads.

State Highway Commissioner J. T. Donaghey explained the state road law and told how the different appropriations were divided for different systems of roads. Dean H. L. Russell of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture told of dairying in New Zealand and showed how dairymen of this country can compete with the New Zealanders if they use some of the methods used in that far distant country.

The Pierce County Holstein Breeders' Association met in the afternoon and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Chas. Federly, Elmwood; secretary, Henry Johnson, Spring Valley; treasurer, Emil Rasmussen, Spring Valley; directors, Ole Jacobson, Spring Valley, Leter Batho, Plum City, Harry Rasmussen and Lawrence Nelson, Ellsworth. A committee was selected to ascertain the advisability of sending out another county show herd this fall.

KOSSUTH COUNTY BREEDERS PICNIC

The Holstein breeders of Kossuth County held their annual picnic on the farm of A. E. Woltz near Burt, Ia., June 18. There were 110 present at the dinner for which M. P. Christensen the Algona buttermaker, furnished cottage cheese and chocolate milk free.

President R. H. Walker of Swea City, introduced the speakers of the day. State Calf Club Leader Floyd Johnston told instances of where calf club boys had been instrumental in getting their fathers started in better stock. Mr. Johnston also gave a judging demonstration. County Agent Frank Barker spoke on the merits of the dairy cow and her contribution to the prosperity of the dairy farmer. Harry Gleim of Webster City, talked on the three essential points in dairying which he said were type, production and the herdsire. He advised his hearers when they were selecting a herdsire to see the dam and be sure she was of the proper type.

Here lies the body of John McPlunk,

He died digesting the vitamin bunk.

He studied and read—his poor head abuz,

But he never could learn what a vitamin wuz.

CRAWFORD COUNTY DAIRY SHOW

The three days show staged by the dairymen of Crawford County, Pa., at Cambridge Springs, June 23 to 25 inclusive was a notable event. In all 193 head of cattle were exhibited. In the Holstein classes, Harry McCullough of Saegertown, won first with his aged bull with L. S. Brown second. The senior yearling bull owned by O. I. Martin won first in his class. First in the junior yearling class was won by Merle Ongley of Centerville, while Royden Carpenter of Townville had the first prize bull calf, Merle Ongley's animal being second. O. I. Martin had the first prize aged cow, Merle Ongley had second, R. C. Jackson of Meadville had first prize three-year old and second two-year-old, the animal owned by Leon Maryott of Guys Mills being first. G. A. Belknap of Conneautville had the best senior yearling with R. C. Jackson second. O. I. Martin had the best senior heifer calf, Frank Jones of Centerville being second, and Merle Ongley won first prize for junior heifers. The grand champion bull was owned by Harry McCullough while the grand championship for females went to the three-year-old heifer owned by R. C. Jackson. The judges were Professors Borland and Brownell of Pennsylvania State College.

About 175 attended the dairy banquet on Wednesday evening. Mayor L. G. Conroe was toastmaster while the speakers were the Honorable Frank P. Willits, State Secretary of Agriculture, who was present the entire three days of the show; J. M. McKee, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture; A. A. Borland, of State College; L. H. Dennis, head of the State Agricultural Vocational Department; E. S. Bayard, editor of the *Stockman and Farmer*; J. M. Palmer of the Erie Railroad Extension Bureau; and Senator Frank P. Miller. An address on "The Boy of Today, the Farmer of Tomorrow" was made by O. I. Oosterhuis.

Prof. Barnhart of State College announced the winner of the calf club exhibition which was staged that afternoon. Lee Martin, whose head scarcely reached the table, won the first prize in the Holstein classes, which was \$5 and a bull calf given by the Carnation Milk Company, also a medal which will be given by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. Margaret McCullough won a prize of a pair of silk stockings for the girl showing the best Holstein calf. The merchandise prizes were given by the business men of Crawford County and the cash prizes by the National Bank of Cambridge Springs.

A consignment sale was held during the week and forty-one animals, purebred Holsteins and Guernseys, were sold. Holstein cows averaged around \$150, one cow and her calf bringing \$395. The price for Guernseys ranged lower.

COMING CHESTER COUNTY FAIR

The 21st annual Chester County Fair will be held at West Chester, Pa. September 9-12 inclusive. Entries for the cattle exhibit close August 27. All animals shown must be tuberculin tested. This fair offers liberal money prizes for an exhibition of this kind there being 16 classes and three prizes given in every class. Ribbons are donated by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. For the grand champion Holstein-Friesian male and the grand champion female silver cups will be given by the Chester County Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association, and the Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs donates premium rosettes in each of these two divisions. For the championship the entrance fee is \$5.00 and the exhibitor of the prize winning animal takes this sweepstakes.

ANNUAL BLUE EARTH COUNTY PICNIC

The annual picnic of the Holstein breeders association of Blue Earth County, Minn., was held June 24, at Madison Lake. Nearly 1,000 successfully bluffed the weather man. The previous day had been rainy and it continued to rain in the morning but cleared off. The town of Madison Lake honored the breeders by the business men closing the doors at one o'clock and the entire town attending the outing headed by a band.

One of the amusing features of the parade was an imitation of an old-time ox team. The team consisted of Jerry and Dan, eight months old Holsteins hitched to a two wheeled cart. The three boys of John Fasnacht, Clement, James and Ernest,

worked all the day previous breaking the animals to the yoke and the three were on the job during the parade. After the judging contest, the two calves carried a red and a white ribbon on their neck yokes.

After dinner speeches were made by Charles F. Collisson of the *Minneapolis Tribune*; Robert Geiger and Herbert Sohre, secretary of the Association; as well as County Agent L. A. McMillan.

Hugo Schroeder of Owatonna gave a talk on judging, using the exhibited cattle as examples.

BULL RACING AS A SPORT

One of the most interesting events at the annual picnic of the Waupaca County Holstein Breeders' Association which was held on the Christenson Brothers Farm, near Royalton, Wisconsin, June 23, was a bull race. A number of bull calves about 8 to 10 months old that never before had a rope or strap on them were each given to two boys and the teams had to make their charges go from one given point to another. This created much excitement for some of the animals refused to run at all and others wanted to go all over the farm. The event had been greatly advertised and no one excepting the organizers knew its nature. The first prize was won by Ed. Hayes and John Kelley of Royalton; second prize by Fetzer Bros. of Manawa; and third prize went to Gordon Grinnud and Wilbur Larson of Waupaca.

The speaker of the day was the Hon. W. H. Hatten of New London while short talks were given by Rev. R. Richardson of Waupaca and C. B. Stanley of Clintonville. There were about 400 in attendance and they were greatly interested in looking over the Holstein herd and the model barn.

Christenson Brothers have reason to take pride in what they have accomplished for it is now about thirty years since they came from Denmark and started working by the month for farmers around Waupaca. Today they own one of the best herds and farms in the community.

WASHINGTON COUNTY DAIRY FARMERS' PICNIC

A joint picnic was held by members of the cow testing association and bull association of Washington County at the farm of W. Lee Cowden, Hickory, Pa., on June 23. Mr. Cowden is president of the cow testing association. The oratory was furnished by Professor Bucknell of the Pennsylvania State College and County Agent E. H. Fulton. About 200 dairy farmer folks had a splendid day. The good ladies furnished an old-fashioned picnic dinner of fried chicken, biscuit, pie and cake of several kinds and helpings together with ice cream, lemonade and coffee. In sending in this information that good breeder and dairyman, Jim Paxton of Houston, asks, How does that sound to a city editor?

The Paxton herd will be seen again at the fairs this fall. The grand champion cow, Daisy Dalzell Mercedes Belle 4th, is showing that she can produce as well as win premiums. She has just finished her seventh month in milk and has produced 10,900 lb. so far on two milkings a day. Her production at Pittsburgh wholesale selling prices has a total value of \$245.53 at a feed cost of \$85.93, giving the Paxtons a profit over the cost of feed, of \$155.60. Last November she dropped a very handsome bull calf which will be shown at the fairs this fall.

SWOBODA TALKS ON MARKETING

A Holstein picnic was held June 28 on the farm of Albert Johannes, Two Rivers, Wisconsin and attended by a large crowd. Elton Morgan of Cato won first prize in the dairy cow judging contest and Edward Zimmer of Cleveland first place in heifer judging.

Frank Swoboda, manager of the Plymouth Cheese Federation was the principal speaker and his subject was Marketing Farm and Dairy Products.

A large quantity of bottled Holstein milk was sold to the picnickers by Charles Aschenback of the Alverno dairy.

The prize optimist has been defined as the person who first suggested it would be necessary to amend the Constitution to keep boys and girls from working. Any parent will agree to this statement.

HEUVELTON DAIRY SHOW

The annual cattle show at Heuvelton, New York, was staged June 24. At least 1,000 people were in attendance. To put on this show the St. Lawrence County Farm Bureau, the local breeders associations and the merchants of Heuvelton and Ogdensburg coöperated while cattle were brought from Norwood, Potsdam and Madrid. The judging was staged in the main street at Heuvelton.

B. T. Steele, of Heuvelton, won the Model Dairy Company cup for champion bull and the Larrowe cup for produce of dam, the Holstein Club cup for best heifer of this breed, born since Nov. 1, 1924, and also the C. W. Blood cup for best Holstein calves from one sire but different dams. First prize in the class for yearling bulls and for four-year-old cows was won by the exhibits of R. M. Thompson, of Heuvelton. E. E. McClure, of Heuvelton, won the Dr. Mulholland cup for championship for females and also \$5 in gold offered for the best grade cow of any breed.

J. B. Armstrong won the first prize in class for three cows in milk open to all breeds, the exhibit of B. T. Steele being second. The cattle were judged by Professors Crandall and Allen, of Cornell University. B. W. Brasie, of Morristown, M. H. Streeter, of Gouverneur, and John Thompson, of Madrid.

POLK COUNTY BREEDERS PICNIC

About two and a half miles west of the Lykens creamery is the Tip Top Farm of which James Hoey of St. Croix Falls, Wisconsin, is the owner and manager. The annual picnic of the Polk County Holstein Breeders' Association was held here.

E. B. Remund was first in the stock judging contest and won a two year paid up membership in the association. Arthur Jensen was second, winning a one year membership.

Teams from three schools competed for the silver challenge cup. The possible high score was 1,200 points, St. Croix Falls was first with a score of 958.92, Frederic second with 935.82 and Milltown third with 883.81. As this is the second year the St. Croix boys have won first honors they are now entitled to permanent possession of the cup.

Talks on judging were given by Jerry Riordan, fieldman for the Wisconsin Manufacturers Association and A. O. Colentine of the State College of Agriculture.

SCHOOL JUDGING CONTEST

The St. Croix Holstein Breeders' Association held its annual picnic June 26 on the C. H. Johnston farm near Roberts, Wisconsin.

A high school judging contest was staged between three teams of three members each who competed for a silver loving cup that

becomes the permanent property of the school winning it three times. This year the Roberts boys won first place, Ellsworth second and New Richmond third. Ellsworth won first last year.

The speakers were Charles Collison, a newspaper man, and Joe Murphy, both of Minneapolis. There was a large crowd which was greatly interested in the animals owned by Mr. Johnston.

HOLSTEIN CALF CLUB ROUND-UP

A Holstein calf club round-up was held on the J. L. Wood farm at Red Hill, Pa., June 24. Oren Woodward won first place with his calf, the prize being a silver loving cup, last year's winner, Homer Bieler, was second this year, David Wood third and John Frommer fourth. The official judge was G. A. Burdick.

Former county agent A. K. Rothenberger spoke on the importance of health of farm animals and F. F. Huber of the Pennsburg Bank, on the advantages of country life as compared with city life.

SCRUB BULL FUNERAL

A scrub bull funeral was the principal entertainment at the first annual picnic of the Buchanan County Holstein Breeders' Association held June 23 on the farm of S. E. Meythaler near Oelwein, Iowa. J. N. Spencer of the State Extension Service preached the funeral oration and a ladies quartet sang a mourning hymn. Other speakers were, Floyd Johnson, field secretary of the Iowa State Dairy Association, county agent L. A. Walters and H. W. Gleim.

EXTENSION WORK

Thirteen purebred heifers were distributed to members of the Spencer County Heifer Club recently. There were six Holsteins which were secured from Waukesha County, Wisconsin. The club is financed by the First National Bank of Rockport, Ind., and is sponsored by the Spencer County Dairy Breeders' Association. It is planned to have the members exhibit their animals at the Spencer County Fair next fall.

BIG PICNIC CROWD

The fourth annual Lafayette County Holstein picnic was held on the Winn farm near Wiota, Wisconsin, June 18. There was a big attendance and the weather was ideal. The speakers were President William J. Martin, Frank Everson, Judge J. B. Simpson, Rev. Wallace Essingham, Secretary O. C. Munson and H. D. Schreiter, secretary of the White Fair.

SUPPLEMENT PASTURE WITH GRAIN

Pastures are so variable in their nutrient content during the different periods of the pasture season that some supplementary grains must be fed and should be balanced to suit these conditions. During the early pasture seasons when the grasses are fresh and tender they carry a much higher protein content than during the later months of their growing period. Therefore the grain rations recommended for feeding with high protein roughages should be used as supplements until the grasses begin to mature, which is usually in the early part of July. At this time the grain rations should be increased in protein and the combinations suitable for medium high or low protein roughages should be used, depending upon the condition of the pasture. In late summer when the pastures are short and dry because of dry hot weather, feeding practices similar to those followed during the winter are advisable. J. P. LAMASTER.

THIS LOWERING OF VALUATIONS

Any movement that can lower taxation of farmers, and people of the towns and cities as well, is to be commended. But we fail to see how lowering the assessed valuation of property, be it real estate or chattels, is going to lower the amount of taxes unless there is a lowering of the things and conditions that call for tax money. Until some of these costs of government, whether they be federal, state or municipal, are reduced any lowering of the assessed valuation of property will simply and inevitably mean raising the rate of taxation. The tax rate must always be high enough to meet the expenditures for which tax money is used.—*Sioux City Live Stock Record*.

DAIRY CATTLE CONGRESS

Club work will be made a big feature of the Sixteenth Annual Dairy Cattle Congress which will be held at Waterloo, Iowa, September 28 to October 4. The junior program is usually emphasized at the Dairy Cattle Congress. This work has grown to great proportions. In 1922, forty-seven calves were exhibited while in 1924 the number had increased to 129. In addition to the calf club show the junior program will include a judging contest and a demonstration contest. Club camps for boys will be maintained on the show grounds under the supervision of the Y. M. C. A. while the girls will be cared for in a dormitory.

A quack doctor was holding forth his medicines to a rural audience.

"Yes, gentlemen," he said, "I have sold these pills for 25 years, and never heard a word of complaint. Now, what does that prove?"

Voice in the crowd—"That dead men tell no tales."

MILK THAT KEPT

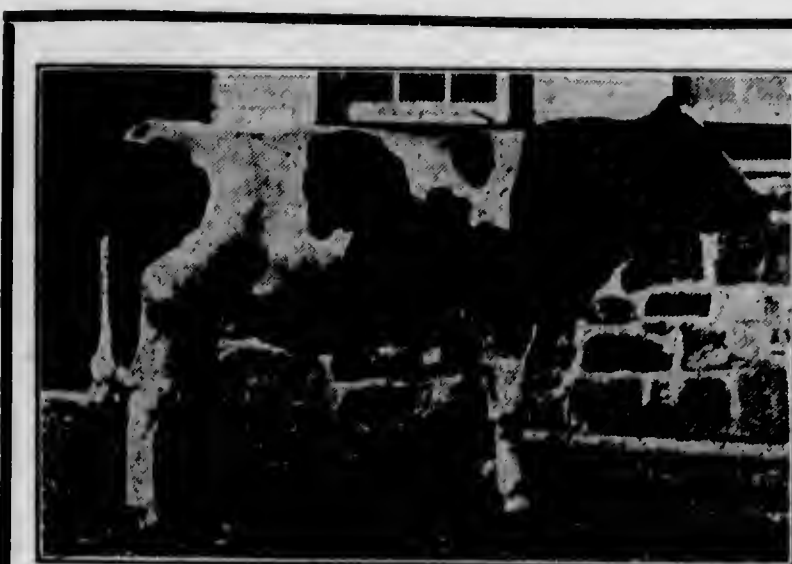
At the recent meeting of the Medical Milk Commissions and the Certified Milk Producers' Association held at Atlantic City, milk eleven days old, taken from cows on the Adohr Farms at Los Angeles, California, was served at the banquet. It had been shipped across the continent in a thermos bottle and carried by the United States Airplane Mail Service. In the competition it won first prize with samples from two score other dairies. The second prize went to milk exhibited by the International Correspondence School at Scranton, Pa.

A MATTER OF OPINION

Whether Harry Thaw is insane or ever was insane is a question about which there are different opinions. The holders of these opinions may find confirmation of the same in Mr. Thaw's actions after he was once more set at liberty. It is said that he purchased a farm near Winchester, Virginia, in the world famous Shenandoah Valley. This act might be an indication of sanity or one of lunacy. It depends a great deal upon conditions and the state of mind not only of the purchaser but also of the critic.

The Ford Motor Co. has been manufacturing Fordson tractors in England for about eight years and produced the 500,000th car on May 21. When the factory was first started only three or four tractors were produced each day. At present the output is 400 daily and it is claimed that thirty-one hours and eight minutes after iron ore has arrived at the factory it is converted into Fordson motor blocks and the blocks assembled into Fordson tractors. The first 5,000 Fordson tractors manufactured in Great Britain were purchased during the war by the British government for plowing up grass land in order to grow food crops.

Waitin foh de sunshine
When de sky is gray;
Whinin' an' a-pin'in',
For de blues to go away.
See de water trickle
Down de window pane,
Wish dat it would hurry 'long
An' nebber come again.
Wishin' foh de rain storm
When de drought comes round,
Wonder why dat sunshine keep
A-dryin' out de ground;
Better stop dis kickin',
Doesn't help a bit,
Kin' o' weather what you has
Is all you's gwinter git.



KING PIEBE OF YORK 20TH

heads our herd. His dam in 10 months produced 16,198.2 lb. milk, 648.73 lb. butter. His sire is a show bull and sire of show ring prize winners, is by Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King from a 1,032 lb. year record daughter of King Segis Pontiac Count.

This herd is ACCREDITED. The cows are not only big producers but are also high class individuals.

You will be pleased with stock you get here.

W. A. WITHERS

Elizabethtown Lancaster Co., Pa.

All the Cattle in
Crawford County, Pa.

Have been tuberculin tested TWICE under the Accredited Area Plan. In the second test 99.2% passed CLEAN.

When buying Holsteins, purebred or grade, why not come to Crawford County. The producing capacity and individuality of our cattle equal their health record.

Any of the men listed below would be pleased to supply your needs or put you in touch with responsible breeders who can.

L. S. Brown,Saegertown

Ralph C. Jackson,

.....Conneaut Lake

Maple Grove Stock Farm, F.

Jones, Mgr.,Centerville

O. I. Martin,

.....Cambridge Springs

Merle W. Ongley, ..Centerville



BESSIE OSA DE KOL

The Kind we like in Clear Spring Herd. She averaged 86.2 lb. milk a day during the week of her test.

Such cows are bred to our herdsire

BERKS ORMSBY POSCH

a son of King Tweede Spring Farm and Hazelwood Ormsby Posch 2d, a noted show cow and championship winner that gave 106 lb. milk in a day.

Will sell Cows, Heifers or Young Bulls.

M. H. BENNETCH

Sheridan, Lebanon County, Pa.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.



ELNORA PONTIAC 2D

578.7 lb. milk, 25.52 lb. butter in a week. Later we will show you her 34 lb. daughter.

This picture was taken when she was 14 years old—and shows the type and quality of SYLVDALE HERD and its Accredited Holsteins.

Let us sell you our kind.

GLENN L. WARNER

Cuba, R. D. 5, Allegany Co., N. Y.

GET THE SON OF
Hillside Rhododendron

35.15 lb. butter, 543.8 lb. milk in 7 days, 2,759.7 lb. milk, 147.95 lb. butter in 30 days, a show cow of magnificent proportions.

He was sired by Charlevoix Rookwood Prince, son of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 40th and Rookwood Zwellie Riblet, 728.3 lb. milk, 33.93 lb. butter in a week; 3,019.6 lb. milk, 135.83 lb. butter in 30 days. She and her dam both have good yearly records.

This bull was born April 26, 1925, is right in every way, about 7/10 black, well marked. His dam and sire's dam average 34.54 lb. butter, 636 lb. milk in 7 days; 141.89 lb. butter, 2,889.6 lb. milk for 30 days.

HILLSIDE AND
SPRINGBROOK FARMS
Trucksville, Pa.

Herd recently passed Another Clean Test.



A MEMBER OF THIS HERD

Study her outlines—her visible type and conformation her square rump and, above all, her udder and teat placing.

She is strictly attending to business and is a business cow, just the kind you and I like.

Our herd is headed by GRAND CHAMPION SEGIS 2D, noted show sire and show bull. His dam is a 37 lb. four-year-old.

M. DEWITT GRIFFING

Heart Lake, Susquehanna County, Pa.

Herd Accredited.

Cow Testing Association Reports

OUTSTANDING PRODUCTION

The purebred Holstein herd owned by C. W. Henry of Greeley, Colorado, led the Johnstown Testing Association for the recently ended testing year by averaging 11,289 lb. milk, 385.2 lb. butterfat. The 18 cows of this dairy averaged to earn \$180.60, of which \$74.23 was net profit over the feed cost. The 15 cow Holstein dairy of Van Meter and Krebill of Loveland averaged 11,088 lb. milk, 361.7 lb. butterfat. The five leading herds for milk production, for fat production and for profit over feed cost consisted of Holsteins. The 14 Holsteins owned by the Reid Brothers of Platteville averaged a profit of \$112.19. Reid Brothers herd made butterfat at a cost of 17c per pound.

A Holstein owned by Harry C. Brown of Greeley was high producer with a record of 19,534 lb. milk, 617.1 lb. butterfat. Korndyke, owned by Weigandt and Stewart of La Salle was second for fat with 571.6 lb. and Jessie, Holstein owned by Stewart and Gwinner was second for milk with 17,204 lb. The five leading cows for butterfat production and the five leading cows for milk production were all purebred Holsteins. This information was compiled from the testers' reports by the State Dairy Commissioner.

WASHINGTON COUNTY C. T. A.

Every herd in the cow testing association of Washington County, Pa., is headed by a purebred bull. The organization has 25 members owning about 400 milk cows. Fourteen herds are Holsteins, mostly purebred, three herds are purebred Jerseys, one is purebred Shorthorn and seven are of mixed blood. Twelve herds are federally accredited and three others are

tuberculin tested. During the first six months registered Holsteins held first position four months, a registered Jersey was high cow two months. No less than 100 cows have produced either 6,000 lb. milk or 200 lb. butterfat during this period.

For May purebred Holsteins held first and second position as well as fourth. McClelland Brothers owned the leader with 74.2 lb. fat from 2,182 lb. milk, J. P. White and Son owned one with 74 lb. fat and 2,000 lb. milk, R. L. Carter and Sons one with 65.3 lb. fat and 1,814 lb. milk while W. Lee Cowden had three on the honor list, one with 61.2 lb., another with 57.9 lb. and a third with 57.2 lb. The McClelland herd consisting of fourteen purebred Holsteins was first for both milk and fat with 1,290.4 and 42.76 lb. A. W. Mawhinney has six purebred Holsteins that average 1,248.8 lb. milk, 39.45 lb. fat. All members are feeding some grain with their pasture this spring and several are sowing a soiling crop to feed their cows this coming fall.

WISCONSIN TESTING

A purebred Holstein herd, owned by A. M. Chrislaw, headed the Brill-Angus Association which ended its year's work June 1. The average of this herd of thirteen cows was 11,451 lb. milk, 384.61 lb. fat. The 23 herds under test last year averaged 6,817 lb. milk, 294.23 lb. fat. Augusta of Clover View produced 12,989 lb. milk, 521.5 lb. fat, and Johanna Maid of Wickfield 12,648 lb. milk, 467.6 lb. fat. Both are members of the Chrislaw herd.

For the sixth consecutive time the registered Holstein herd owned by H. Weiner & Sons headed and went above the 40 lb.

fat average in the Portage Testing Association. Bess Burke Ormsby DeKol was the highest producer and is credited with 2,297 lb. milk, 89.6 lb. fat in the 31 days of May. She was milked twice daily.

Bess, a purebred Holstein owned by C. A. Mayer, headed the Slinger C. T. A. for May by producing 2,232 lb. milk, 82.5 lb. butterfat. The ten Mayer cows averaged 1,304 lb. milk, 48.6 lb. fat.

A registered Holstein owned by Westphal Brothers headed the La Grange C. T. A. by producing 64.8 lb. fat, 1,907 lb. milk. The Ray Thayer herd of 28 grade Holsteins averaged 37.4 lb. fat.

Sue, a registered Holstein owned by B. W. Ayres of Gilmanton, headed that association by producing 75.9 lb. fat from 1,897 lb. milk during May. Tester W. E. Acker says that twelve milking machines are being successfully used in his association.

A DAUGHTER OF K. S. P.

R. M. Skillen, of Greene, Iowa, had the highest producing cow in the Butler County Cow Testing Association during June. Queen Una Jewel, a daughter of King Segis Pontiac freshened April 28 and during June gave 2,247 lb. milk which contained 85.4 lb. butterfat. She was milked three times a day and her profit above feed cost was \$25.29.

The high herd consisted of eight high-grade Holsteins owned by John Kouken, of Plainfield. They averaged 38.4 lb. fat, 1,187 lb. milk.

There were twenty-nine herds in the Association and 302 cows were tested last month. Their average production was 27.4 lb. fat, 725 lb. milk.

MICHIGAN TESTING

A herd of twenty grade and purebred Holsteins owned by Hansen and Merner of Cedar Falls, Iowa, led the Pioneer Testing association during the past month by averaging 51.8 lb. fat, 1,448 lb. milk and returning \$3.45 for each dollar used for feed. A member of this herd, a three year old grade Holstein, was high cow with a production of 65.5 lb. fat, 1,770 lb. milk. Her profit above feed cost for the month was \$26.24.

Glenn Luther, tester in charge, says that the men who turned their cows on pasture in May without feeding grain got a big return and low production costs for that month but in June they had a big slump in milk and a raise in production cost. The men who feed grain and silage with their pasture are getting large enough returns to make up for the extra costs with a prospect of larger profits the rest of the summer.

The May report of the Ionia-Lake Odesa Testing association showed that the best herd consisted of five purebred Holsteins owned by Voight Figg with an average of 53 lb. fat, 1,402.4 lb. milk. The eleven purebred Holsteins of the Lakeside Dairy averaged 47.4 lb. fat, 1,405 lb. milk. The average for the 253 cows on test was 33.8 lb. fat, 906 lb. milk. One of the cows owned by Voight Figg produced 85.6 lb. fat, 2,139 lb. milk while a grade Holstein owned by Harry Van Dyke of Clarksville, Mich., has produced 397.4 lb. butterfat in six months.

IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY

A purebred Holstein owned by Glass Brothers, of Bulger, Pa., led the Allegheny County Testing Association for June by producing 69.3 lb. fat, 2,301 lb. milk. Grizzella, owned by W. S. Chamberlin was second for both milk and fat with a production of 68.58 lb. fat, 1,905 lb. milk. The Chamberlin herd which consists of registered Holsteins was first for average milk with 1,102

lb. and third for fat with 35.43 lb. The C. W. Scott herd, of which about half are registered Holsteins, averaged 38.88 lb. fat, while the A. N. McClinton herd of registered and grade Holsteins averaged 36.63 lb.

There were 395 cows tested in the 25 herds. Of this number 62 produced over 40 lb. and thirteen over 50 lb. while 50 exceeded 1,200 lb. milk. The association has reorganized for another year and Mr. L. M. Stark, whose work has been so satisfactory the past year, has been reëngaged.

A LARGE PRODUCER

Pauline DeKol Butter Girl, a cow in the herd owned by the Training School at Casewell, North Carolina, produced 2,639.3 lb. milk in thirty days. Joe Reinhardt, the institution's dairyman, believes this is the highest production credited to any North Carolina cow. Her milk averaged 3.1 per cent fat and her best day was 94.7 lb. Pauline is a large handsome cow and is claimed to have tipped the scales at 1,860 lb.

HOLSTEINS PROMINENT IN LAWRENCE COUNTY

The Westfield Cow Testing Association operates in part of Lawrence County, Pa., and the April and May reports were received together. The April list is headed by the purebred Holstein, Wesson Lady, owned by W. W. McMillan & Sons of Wampun. She was a four-year-old and is credited with 76.5 lb. fat, 2,050 lb. milk. Jewel, owned by H. A. Freed, Racine, is second with 61.2 lb. fat and Sue of the same herd is third with 61.1 lb. while Princess Amber Korndyke, owned by C. L. McMillan is fourth with 60.7 lb. Nine of the cows in the leading ten are Holsteins and all gave 55 lb. or more butterfat.

The May list is headed by Princess Amber Korndyke of the C. L. McMillan herd. She is credited with 70.9 lb. butterfat, 1,575 lb. milk. A three-year-old

in the herd of W. W. McMillan & Sons is second with 65.1 lb. fat from 2,100 lb. milk and Ono, owned by H. W. Boozel was third with 61.2 lb. fat from 2,112 lb. milk. During May the twenty-six herds in this association had 294 cows in milk of which fifty-five produced over 40 lb. fat and seventeen over 50 lb. reports the tester, Albert Kendall.

MATTHEWS HAD GOOD ONES

Sadie, a purebred Holstein, owned by Clarence Matthews, of South Bend, Indiana, led the St. Joseph County Testing Association for June by producing 68.6 lb. fat, 1,761 lb. milk. Jaraldine, another member of the herd produced 61.4 lb. fat, 1,183 lb. milk. Pauline, owned by St. Mary's College, made 62.1 lb. fat and 2,070 lb. milk, and Friesland, owned by Russell Mangus, produced 66.6 lb. fat, and 1,332 lb. milk. The St. Mary's College herd averaged 34.6 lb. fat, the Oliver herd also consisting of registered Holsteins averaged 34.5 lb. The Russell Mangus herd 33.5 lb. and the St. Joseph's farm herd 33.4 lb.

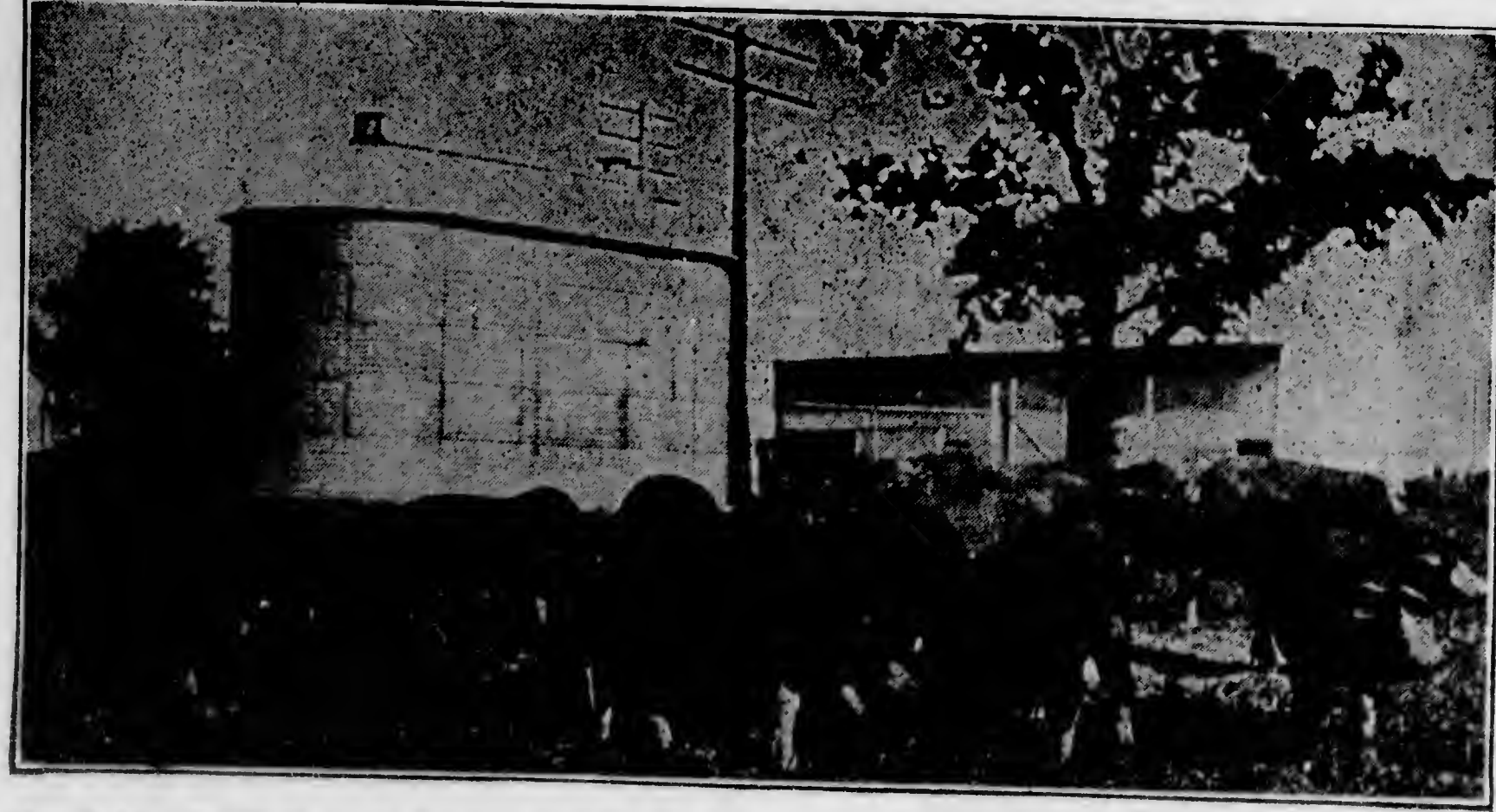
HILL LIKES THEM MIXED

A purebred Holstein owned by Joseph H. Hill, of Richmond, Indiana, produced 67.6 lb. fat, 1,536 lb. milk in the Wayne County Testing Association during June. The Hill herd which consists of purebred Holsteins and Guernseys averaged 36.8 lb. fat, 1,151 lb. milk, the second highest average reported. There were 333 cows on test with an average production of 27.7 lb. fat, 675 lb. milk.

Albert Snazelle, the tester of the association, reports that 92 per cent of the herds composing the association have been tuberculin tested.

Join the Amateur Picture Contest. If you have not mailed us photographs of some of your good animals, do so at once.

A Co-operative Poland China Swine Journal, Owned by the Breeders; Upward of 400 Poland China Breeders now own this Swine and Farm Journal devoted to the interest of pure bred stock. Every Breeder of Poland China Hogs Should become a member of this Co-operative Journal.



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His dam is Pietje Alcartra Fayne the highest record daughter of

KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE

for both milk and butter, 30.03 lb. butter, 707.7 lb. milk in a week, 41 days after freshening, 104 lb. milk a day.

His sire, Dutchland Konigen Creamelle Boy, is by King Segis Pontiac Konigen and his four direct dams were: Dutchland Creamelle Colantha Vale, Dutchland Colantha Vale, Creamelle Vale and De Kol Creamelle.

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Ideal Farm, Kingsley, Pa. Four clean tests without a reactor.



Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago

is siring splendid youngsters.

He is by California's best bred herdsire and greatest show bull.

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Let me sell you a nice young bull, or else some good females bred to our herdsire. Remember our herd is ACCREDITED.

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Purebred
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by a son of

King of the
Johanna Lads

from a 30-lb. dam.

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E. B. BENNETT or DREW BROS.,

THE OLD HOME FARM

Allamuchy, New Jersey

Herd under State and Federal
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WE BREED HOLSTEINS

for size, type, health and economical production. If you want fresh cows, springers, heifers or young bulls, the following breeders and dairymen, located within a half hour's drive from Wyalusing, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, have them.

You are invited to inspect our herds and do your own picking.

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OUR TYPE

BRED FROM PRODUCING STRAINS
RAISED ON LIMESTONE SOIL
WELL FED AND WELL GROWN
KEPT FOR DAIRY PRODUCTION
Priced Reasonably

H. A. STOTTLEMYER
Hagerstown, Md. R. D. 5
Every purebred in this herd has passed
Three Clean Tuberculin Tests.

ALL KINDS OF 30-LB. BACKING FOR ONLY \$50

Crated and with all papers.
Bull calf: Born April 4, 1925.
Evenly marked and a choice individual.

Dam: Amsdale Jennie Walker, a large producer, a perfect cow in every way—her dam a granddaughter of Colantha Johanna Lad.

Sire: King Lyons Clothilde Walker whose five nearest dams average 33 lb. butter and 690 lb. milk in 7 days.

AMSDEN BROTHERS
Cuba, Allegany Co., New York

Keep in mind that this herd is
Accredited.

PENNSYLVANIA TESTING

The three biggest milk producers and the three highest fat producers in the state of Pennsylvania for the month of May were registered Holsteins. The leader is owned by W. Drumheller and is credited with 104.9 lb. fat, 2,691 lb. milk. W. H. Landis, of East Greenville, has the cow that stands second for fat with 98.1 lb. to her credit while the cow in third position is owned by Ivo V. Otto, of Carlisle, and is credited with 95 lb. fat. The second position for milk production is held by a cow owned by L. A. Zimmerman, of Lehighton. She is credited with 2,666 lb. milk while another Drumheller cow stands next to her with 2,412 lb. milk. The three highest milk producers are all enrolled in the Carbon-Lehigh C. T. A.

Production was reported for 32 associations in which 12,761 cows were tested. Of this number 1,749 produced more than 40 lb. fat and 595 exceeded 50 lb. while 1,166 cows gave more than 1,200 lb. milk. During the month members of the association purchased eleven new herdsires and sold 108 cows because they were unprofitable.

TESTERS' CLUB MEETS

The annual meeting of the association of testers conducting association work in Pennsylvania was held June 17-19. The purpose of the meeting was to give the testers up-to-date information, determine their problems and perplexities and to discuss methods of improvement.

The principal speakers were Professor A. A. Borland, head of the Dairy Department, J. B. Parker, of Washington, D. C., who has charge of C. T. A. work in this state, and E. P. Pitts, head of dairy extension work. The officers of the association elected for the coming year are: President, A. A. Raudabaugh, Cumberland County Association; Vice-President, C. R. Kennedy, Juniata County; Secretary-Treasurer, C. R. Gearhart, State College, Pa.

TESTERS WANTED

An opportunity for farm boys to learn to become testers is offered by the Pennsylvania State College which periodically holds testing schools lasting for a few days, in which instruction in this important work is given. Owing to some of the present testers deciding to go to school or college next fall while new associations are being formed there will be a number of vacancies to be filled. Anyone interested should write Professor A. A. Borland at the college and they will get full information.

COUNTY OWNED HERD ACCREDITED

The purebred Holstein herd owned by the Pittston Poor District at the Ransom Home, Ransom, Pa., has just been placed on the accredited list. Last year the herd, then numbering 33 head, passed a clean test and on June 25th the present herd now increased to 41 head again passed clean.

IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Ten purebred Holsteins owned by Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pa., headed the Montgomery County association for June by averaging 912 lb. milk, 33.5 lb. fat. The A. K. Rothenberger herd consisting of eighteen animals was second for milk with an average of 904 lb., and the third for fat with an average of 31.5 lb. Four animals each made over 60 lb. fat, the leader, a Brown Swiss cow, having 66.8 lb. to her credit, a Holstein owned by William H. Landis, East Greenville being second with 66.6 lb., one owned by W. S. Farley third with 63.6 lb. and one in the college herd fourth with 60.4 lb.

There were 348 cows tested in 25 herds of which thirteen produced over 50 lb. fat and 29 over 1,200 lb. milk.

RECORDS BY STATE OWNED COWS

Some more official records have been made in the Springfield State Hospital herd at Sykesville, Md. The five year old Howard Star Annetta Prince, in seven days produced 32.02 lb. fat, 689.3 lb. milk; Beauty Korndyke Inka De Kol, a six year old is credited with 27.05 lb. fat, 605.1 lb. milk and the four year old Eli Prilly Ordella closed the week with 26 lb. butter, 526.4 lb. milk to her credit. Superintendent Farr is planning on doing considerable advertising for the hospital herd this fall when he will exhibit a representative string of hospital cattle at a few high class Maryland fairs.

PERSISTENT OLD COW

R. S. McGinnis of Stanley, Iowa, was induced to buy the twelve year old purebred Holstein, Teckstra Mutual Homestead. Some of his friends told him that she was too old to be a profitable cow but during May she produced 2,388 lb. milk testing 3.6% which gave her a production of 85.75 lb. butterfat. Two grade cows owned by Mr. McGinnis produced 60 lb. and 55 lb. respectively. This was the third lactation period for each of the animals.

CALIFORNIA'S C. T. A. WORK

California has thirty-two cow testing associations operating in twenty-five counties with 52,000 cows enrolled. This is 7.8% of all the cows in the state as against 1.2% of the country as a whole.

There are 30,000 dairy farmers in California, and about 800 dairy manufacturing plants. The dairy industry, on farm and in factory directly supports 130,000 men, women and children of the state's population.

GOOD GRADES

Peter L. Anderson, of Webster, Minnesota, has two grade Holsteins that have recently made nice year records in C. T. A. work. Lillie produced 10,657 lb. milk, 369.3 lb. butterfat. Pansy produced 9,680 lb. milk, 377.2 lb. fat, both cows are of good type. Mr. Anderson is a believer in cow testing association work and a student of dairy management in the care, feeding and selection of the animals in his herd.

STATE-OWNED HOLSTEIN HERDS

New York has now thirty public institution herds. The Hospital herd at Gowanda contains 153 head of which 83 are purebred Holsteins. For seventeen years the sires at the head have been purebreds. At the present time there are 97 mature cows in the herd of which 45 are registered. There are 28 purebred heifers, yearlings and two-year-olds, and about a dozen purebred heifer calves. Most of these are sired by Cornelia Ormsby Lad. The other sires in service are King Vale Veeman Dutchland and King Ormsby Beets Segis Maxie.

The Gowanda herd has an annual average of between 9,000 and 10,000 lb. milk per cow. Some members of this herd have produced as high as 14,000 lb. during the milking period. In a monthly test, held June 15, the Gowanda herd averaged 37.3 lb. milk per cow, the highest average of any of the state hospital herds. A new herdsire has been purchased recently from Carnation Farms. He is King Matador Butter Boy, a son of Matador Segis Walker and Butter Boy Pontiac De Kol, a cow with a 365-day record of 26,422 lb. milk, 1,072 lb. butter.

STILL BUYING

The Billiwhack herd is said to be one of the largest in the country. Mr. and Mrs. Ruble, with manager, J. W. Snodgrass, have been adding to the herd for the last three or four months and early in July took two carloads from Chehalis, Washington. The shipment contained 26 head ranging from heifer calves to mature cows of Chimacum blood lines and the consideration is said to be \$4,000.

A HERD OF PRODUCERS

The purebred Holstein herd owned by the state hospital at Independence, Missouri, consisting of 84 cows averaged 1,029 lb. milk and 33.9 lb. butterfat during the month of May. Twenty-three of these cows each produced over 40 lb. fat. This is a splendid record for a herd of this size.

"How did you get to know your second husband?"
"Oh, it was he who ran over my first in his motor."

FEED THE PRODUCERS

It is a mistake to withhold grain from heavy producing cows while on pasture says the Dairy Department of the Michigan State College, but it does not pay to grain feed cows giving a small amount of milk. Figures taken from Minnesota testing associations show that 1,231 cows on pasture alone produced 228 lb. fat with an average feed cost of \$41.87 yearly, while 572 cows fed grain with the pasture averaged 296 lb. fat at a cost of \$39.43, so that \$7.46 spent for grain during the pasturage season gave a return of 68 lb. butterfat worth at 40 cents a lb., \$27.50.

The Dairy Department recommends two home mixed grain rations for summer use, the first consists of 400 lb. of cornmeal or ground barley, 200 lb. of ground oats or bran and 100 lb. cotton seed meal; the second is composed of 300 lb. corn meal or ground barley, 200 lb. of ground oats or bran and 100 lb. gluten feed. For Holsteins producing 25 or more pounds of milk daily the college recommends 3 lb. of grain with 2 lb. added for each additional five pounds of milk.

GRADUALLY IMPROVING

A purebred Holstein owned by C. E. Johnson of Ironwood, Michigan, led the Gogebic County testing association for the month ending June 8th, by producing 75.8 lb. fat, 2,167 lb. milk. A herd of grades owned by Gust Abramson averaged 50.4 lb. butterfat with an average milk production of 1,284 lb., the highest reported for the Upper Peninsular. Tester Raymond Peterson says that the average monthly production per cow shows a gradual but steady increase from year to year showing that continuous testing is a means of increasing production.

BUE'S COW AGAIN FIRST

A purebred Holstein cow owned by Hagbarth Bue, of Northfield, Minnesota, was the high record cow of the Rice County testing association for May. She produced 68.6 lb. butterfat, 1,674 lb. milk on twice a day milking. A grade Holstein owned by C. W. Terry, milked three times daily, stood second with 63.7 lb. fat, 1,593 lb. milk. The average for the whole association was 31 lb. butterfat and 859 lb. milk.

HAMMOND'S "CATTLE COMFORT"



"CATTLE COMFORT"

The application of CATTLE COMFORT will relieve Cows, Mules, Horses, Dogs and Fowls from the noxious effects of Horn Flies, Gnats and Mosquitoes, and is healing to any sore. Applied to the perches in the henery it prevents the spread of lice; put on the heads of fowls it destroys head lice; applied to mangy dogs it affords relief and effects a cure.

Directions—CATTLE COMFORT may be diluted half and half with kerosene as a matter of economy. Rub lightly over exposed parts, as mentioned hereon, with a cloth, sponge or atomizer.

Sold by Merchants and Seed Dealers

HAMMOND'S PAINT AND SLUG SHOT WORKS, Beacon, New York



Females of Quality

Producers and choice individuals
bred to

King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje

who has two daughters above 700 lb. milk in a week and is also sire of K P A P Gelsche, 687.06 lb. butter, 15,349.2 lb. milk in 10 months as a junior two-year-old, the class champion of Maine.

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A. E. Robinson
Susquehanna Co., Montrose, Pa.

FOR SALE—Registered Holsteins.
From heifer calves to fresh cows.
All sired by or bred to grandson of
King of the Pontiacs. **OLIVER F.
ELLSWORTH, Dallas, Pa.**

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER,
Chambersburg, Penna.

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THE BEST BEDDING FOR
COWS

Write for Delivered Price in Car Lots
Oscar Smith & Son, Albany, N. Y.

Seven Bulls for Sale!

- No. 1. Born January 27, 1925.
His dam is making an 800 lb. year record as a junior two-year-old.
Price\$500
- No. 2. Born January 15, 1924.
His dam is a 21-lb. two-year-old. His ten nearest dams averaged 30 lb.
Price\$400
- No. 3. Born February 19, 1924.
He is from a 21 lb. four-year-old daughter of a 1,200 lb. bull.
Price\$300
- No. 4. Born February 16, 1925.
He is from a 22-lb. heifer.
Price\$200
- No. 5. Born May 10, 1925.
His dam is a 642 lb. yearly record heifer.
Price\$100
- No. 6. Born April 4, 1925.
He is from a daughter of a 1,200 lb. bull.
Price\$50
- No. 7. Born April 14, 1925.
Price\$25

Numbers 2 and 6 are sired by a 35 lb. son of Creator. The others are sired by a 30-1,200 lb. bull.
Write for Pedigree to
DAVID FALCONER
Scottville, Michigan.
Never had T. B. or Abortion.

The Head of Waldron Herd is

King Ona Aaggie Sunny Side

a son of King Aaggie Ona and Aaggie Queen of Sunnyside, 33.94 lb. butter, 702.5 lb. milk in 7 days, 1,119.4 lb. butter, 27,498.3 lb. milk in a year.

His nine nearest dams average in 7 day work 31.64 lb. butter, 633.4 lb. milk.

His dam and sire's dam are maternal sisters and average in yearly work 1,127.95 lb. butter, 26,742 lb. milk.

MRS. MAUD DWIGHT
South Otselic, Chenango Co.,
New York
Herd Accredited

SYLVAN LAWN FARM



HARTJE LASS

A granddaughter of KING HENGERVELD HARTJE, whose daughters and granddaughters are noted for size, type and production.

Notice her topline and tremendous depth of body. Others like her in SYLVAN HERD, which is under State and Federal Supervision.

Tell me your needs.

E. C. COBB
Chenango Co., Greene, N. Y.

100 ENVELOPES

and 200 5½x8½ Note
or Lettersheets,

printed with your name and address and postpaid to you, \$1.00. Send \$1.00 for one year's subscription to our farm and home journal and 25c extra to pay postage and get a trial box of stationery free. Send cash with order to

Fletcher's Farming
Hondo, Texas

FEEDING DOPE

This is not an attempt to advise buyers when to purchase feeds. It is merely a statement of certain facts and probable tendencies to stimulate personal thinking on the subject. Each must assume his own responsibility.

The average price per month for a 20% total protein mixture has been calculated by Professor E. S. Savage, for the two years before the war and the last two years. The monthly variation in price of the mixture during the four years considered is judged to be a fair index of the probable variation per month to be expected now. For all four years the low prices for the commonly used feeds came in April, May, and June, while the high prices came in the late fall and early winter. Sometimes a low dip comes in October and November when the new crop hits the market.

Whether the low spot for this season has been reached or not is a question. Weather is a big factor and crops are not yet made. It is well to take into account the general price level, the probability of a poor oat crop and the uncertainty of wheat. As things look now, storing feeds so as to give an 18 per cent digestible protein ration at \$45 for next winter would seem to be safe. However, as the season advances things may take on a different appearance.

The expected mid-summer sag in feed prices may be at hand. In a comparison of prices on 13 feeds with those of a month ago, two have not changed, seven low protein feeds are down, and four high protein feeds are up. The average drop on the seven feeds is \$2.15. The average rise on the four high protein feeds is \$1.31 a ton. Even though they have declined in price, oats and barley are relatively higher than last month on the basis of total digestible nutrient cost.

The following ration is recommended: 200 lb. White hominy, 100 lb. Middlings, 200 lb. Bran, 300 lb. Gluten feed, 100 lb. Cotton seed meal, 100 lb. Linseed oil meal.—*New York News Letter.*

ANOTHER HOLSTEIN DISTRICT

Living in the Red River district, Wisconsin, is a number of dairymen who believe the Holstein cow is the greatest dairy machine yet devised. One of these is John Wery who gets his mail through the office at Luxembourg. Mr. Wery at one time was a cheese maker but now is a high class farmer. His barn is one of the attractions in this district and is equipped with water buckets, electric lights and a milking machine, with, of course, large silos. The herd is part purebred and part grade and consists of both good producers and fine individuals.

Joseph Barrette years ago built a barn 132 feet long. Five years ago he sold out and went to live in the city but last year returned and bought back the farm. He owns 110 acres and his herd consists of both purebreds and grades. The barn has whitewashed walls and sealed ceilings, is equipped with electric lights, running water, a litter carrier and a milking machine.

Joseph Boucher has a barn 140 feet long which is equipped like those of his neighbors. He farms 200 acres and is assisted by his two boys. His herd consists of 25 grade and purebred Holsteins.

The farm of John Du Chateau has been in the family for three generations. John's father Frank still makes his home with the family although he is employed on the county highways. Like his neighbors he is a Holstein man.

A short distance from the Du Chateau farm is the home of the Bero family run by John Bero and his sister. John is a former student of the Door-Kewaunee Normal School. He is keenly interested in having the area tuberculin tested and is working to secure the necessary signatures on the petitions.

Red River is a smiling contented land, a land of large farms, enormous barns, Holsteins, and contented farmers.

WILL HEAD GOVERNMENT HERD

Varsity Derby Matador, a Nebraska bred seven year old herdsire, has been purchased by the United States Bureau of Dairying and will head the Government Holstein Dairy kept at Beltsville, Md.

Varsity Derby Matador was purchased from the North Platte sub-station. He is a son of King Derby Lincoln whose dam Kitty Gerben Lincoln was a daughter of Nebraska's famous old cow Katy Gerben. A number of fine records have been made by daughters of this bull. His daughters have completed six 365 day tests with the following results:

	Age	Lb. Butter	Lb. Milk
Junior three	912.29	20,810.7
		844.37	17,885.6
		739.87	15,524.1
Average	832.14	18,073.4
Senior two	880.97	19,410.7
		737.70	15,259.6
		720.89	15,475.0
Average	779.85	16,715.1

The uniformity of type as well as the uniformity of production shown by his daughters has given Varsity Derby Matador the rare opportunity of heading the great Holstein herd owned by the Federal Government.

HOLSTEINS FOR MONTANA

Peter Hoogland of Malta, Montana, recently purchased a carload of purebred Holstein cattle around Hallock, Minnesota. Most of these came from the herd of the late Senator Sundberg, who spent twenty years in building a high producing herd. Mr. Hoogland selected 26 head in the three days. Some of these he will retain and others will go to other dairymen in Phillips County. In most cases the purchases were financed through the Agricultural Credit Corporation.

The farmers of Phillips County appear to be concentrating on the breed they favor. A preference for Milking Short-horns is shown in the non-irrigating farming sections while Holsteins are generally approved on the irrigated farms.

RO-AN FARM OFFERS YOU CHOICE YOUNG SONS OF



ROYAL JOHANNA KORNDYKE
whose daughters are making splendid records in C. T. A. work. He was by Colantha Johanna Lad 8th and from a 24-lb. two-year-old that made 602.3 lb. milk in 7 days; her dam a 30-lb. cow.

Our cows are producers and choice individuals. Our herd is Accredited and has never housed a re-actor.

ROY W. CHAMBERLAIN
Allegheny Co., Canadadea, N. Y.

A PAIR FOR \$150

BULL born December 15, 1924.
Sire: Clever Model Glista from the 34 lb. Cornell University cow, Glista Coreva.

Dam: Maple Grove Pontiac Genevieve, 471.9 lb. milk, 20 lb. butter in 7 days, a daughter of King Pontiac Jupiter.

HEIFER, born January 8, 1925.
Sire: our 27 lb. herdsire, Maple Grove Ybma Glista.

Dam: Maple Grove Koningen Ormsby Glista, her name tells her bloodlines. This pair are nicely marked, straight and right in every way and are from our Accredited Herd.

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM
F. Jones, Mgr.,
Centerville, Crawford Co., Pa.
R. D. 4



Traverse Echo Sylvia King

heads Merryall Herd. His dam produced 33.27 butter in 7 days and averaged 102 lb. milk daily for a month.

3 nearest dams average 33.03 lb.
7 nearest dams average 32.72 lb.
10 nearest dams average 33.67 lb.
14 nearest dams average 30.18 lb.

That's Transmitted Producing Ability.

Let me price you a good bull calf.

Herd Federally Accredited.

A. L. BURLINGTON, Wyalusing, Pa.

DEMAND FOR MARTIN BULLS

O. I. Martin of Cambridge Springs, Pa., recently sold the very handsome young bull, Martin Pietertje Alcartra to E. L. Stump of Shoemakersville, who owns a good producing herd of grade and purebred Holsteins.

Martin Pietertje Alcartra is a son of King Tobe Alcartra De Kol and Star Farm Pietertje America, an A. R. O. daughter of Mercedes Julip's Pietertje's Paul and therefore a sister to the famous King Segis. Mercedes Julip's Pietertje's Paul was a remarkably handsome individual, a characteristic which has been transmitted to his descendants. His dam formerly held the world's championship for seven days butter production and was one of the greatest cows of her day.

King Tobe Alcartra De Kol is the sire of the younger milkers in the Martin herd and upon the daughters of this bull, Mr. Martin plans to build his future as a Holstein breeder. Their size, shape and producing ability indicate that he was a remarkable sire whose usefulness was ended all too soon. He was by King Segis Pontiac Alcartra from Lady Tobe De Kol, 36.59 lb. butter, 631 lb. milk in seven days, 141.24 lb. butter in thirty days world's record in the senior three-year-old class at time of making. She was the dam of Geraldine Rag Apple Korndyke, 30.21 lb. butter in seven days as a four-year-old while her dam, Christmas Tobe 2d as a ten-year-old made a seven-day record of 31.66 lb.

DOES NOT PASTURE HIS HOLSTEINS

Frank Granzo of Elkhorn, Wisconsin, has a farm of 120 acres but does not let any of his fifty Holsteins feed on pasture. Every foot of land on this farm is fertile and the owner believes he can better afford to crop the land than pasture it. Corn silage and clover hay have been the main roughages but alfalfa is gradually being introduced with the aid of lime and inoculation. The most satisfactory way of seeding has been to seed in August after early potatoes but Mr. Granzo has been very successful seeding alfalfa with both late and early peas.

There are two silos thirty feet high, one 14 feet and the other 16 feet in diameter.

The manure is drawn out with a three-horse spreader. After the corn ground is plowed there is a time when the manure is piled but as soon as possible the piles are scattered on the farm and the manure from the stables drawn direct to the fields.

The dairy herd consists of high grade Holsteins and for a number of years has been headed by a purebred Holstein bull.

Johnny and Billy had been "cutting up" in school and the teacher had sent them out to an old apple tree for switches for their punishment.

"Don't you wish God hadn't let us be born?" sobbed Billy.

"Naw," said Johnny, "but I wish Adam and Eve had swallowed every one o' them blamed apple seeds."

Individuality

A cow from this herd won first prize in the recent Crawford County Dairy Show.

Production

A member of this herd led the local C. T. A. for butterfat production for the recently ended year.

Our Prices, like our cattle, are RIGHT.

O. I. MARTIN
Cambridge Springs, Penna.
Herd under State and Federal
Supervision

ON THE HILLS

of Tioga County have been raised some of the best Holsteins that ever came from New York State—big healthy cows that yield large quantities of rich testing milk.

The following breeders of healthy Holsteins whose establishments are located near Owego and within easy driving distance of Elmira, Ithaca, Binghamton or Waverly can supply you with good cattle and invite inspection of their herds.

Roy J. Sabin.....Spencer
C. F. Gridley.....Candor
C. F. Giles.....Apalachin

Come and See My New Young Herdsire

His sire's three maternal dams average 1,215.67 lb. butter, 26,877 lb. milk in yearly work.

His dam, as a junior two-year-old produced 760.44 lb. butter, 18,117 lb. milk in year test.

The yearly records of his three nearest dams average 922.13 lb. butter, 20,816 lb. milk.

Accredited Stock For Sale

MURRAY A. MILLER
Milton, Pa. R. D. 3

Spring Brook Herd

is headed by

King Sadie Vale Hengerveld Ormsby

noted sire of producers and show stock. He was by King Sadie Vale Hengerveld from a 1,085 lb. year record daughter of Sir Veeman Hengerveld.

We offer good females bred to "King."

Bear in mind that the average test of this herd ranges from 3.5% to 4.2% fat.

C. F. GILES

Apalachin, Tioga Co., N. Y.



Young Stock For Sale

At prices that the

Everyday Breeder and Dairyman

can well afford to pay.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

SCRANTON, PA.

Herd under the Accredited Plan

FOUR YEARLING HEIFERS

Well grown, well marked, and extra nice individuals.

They are from big producing dairy cows of approved bloodlines, while their sire was King Artis Waconda, he by King Korndyke Sadie Vale Jr., from a 30-lb. cow that made a world's record in yearly work.

Just passed Clean Test. Priced for Quick Sale.

S. T. WITMER

Union Deposit, Dauphin Co., Pa.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision

FIRST KANSAS CONDENSERY

The first evaporated milk condensery of Kansas was built at Mulvane in 1910. It was four years before it was thoroughly established but since that time it has gradually grown until it can easily handle from 75,000 to 100,000 lb. milk daily. The heaviest run ever made in a day was 110,000 lb. It takes about two and one-half pounds of milk to make one pound of evaporated milk.

Most of the farmers around Mulvane are partial to Holstein cattle and the manager of the condensery says he prefers the milk of this breed because of its proportion of butterfat and solids.

The milk for the condensery is collected by a fleet of 21 motor trucks, four of which are owned by the management and the remainder by farmers who have their own routes and do custom hauling.

The Mulvane condensery sells its products extensively in Kansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas which are routed over the leading railroad lines entering these states. Each carload contains 800 cases. The Mulvane condensery in 1924 produced 264 carloads. The management paid farmers in 1924 around Mulvane \$354,234.25 for fresh milk. The management also paid out \$58,000 for freight and \$141,412 for labor.

IN OTHER LANDS

In a recent issue, the British Friesian Journal made a proposition that the British Friesian Society which periodically holds consignment sales, should exclude from all sales held under their supervision, bulls that had not passed a clean tuberculin test. In the February issue a correspondent not only endorses this suggestion but also makes the rather startling proposal that no bull should be registered unless his application for registration is accompanied by a certificate showing a clean test. This same writer says that the British Hereford Herd Book Society already has a rule that all bulls sold at sales held under the official supervision of that Society must be accompanied by a certificate of test made within six months of the date of the sale or else sold subject to be tuberculin tested immediately after the sale.

A HERD BUILDER

Queen Piebe St. Croix, a daughter of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 37th, has produced three heifer calves, 15,000 lb. milk and 711 lb butter during the past fourteen months. Her best days milk production was 108 lb. She is owned at the St. Croix County Farm, New Richmond, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE—Ten Purebred Holstein Heifer calves, two weeks to six months old. Sire Bonanza King Sylvia. Accredited herd. GEORGE S. GATES, DeRuyter, N. Y.

Mrs.: "Don't you think this is a duck of a hat, dear?"

The Brute: "Judging from the bill, it looks more like a pelican."

Cows And Heifers

well grown and of good bloodlines, bred to

King Reliance Lockhart Veeman

whose five nearest dams have official seven-day records averaging 29.23 lb. butter.

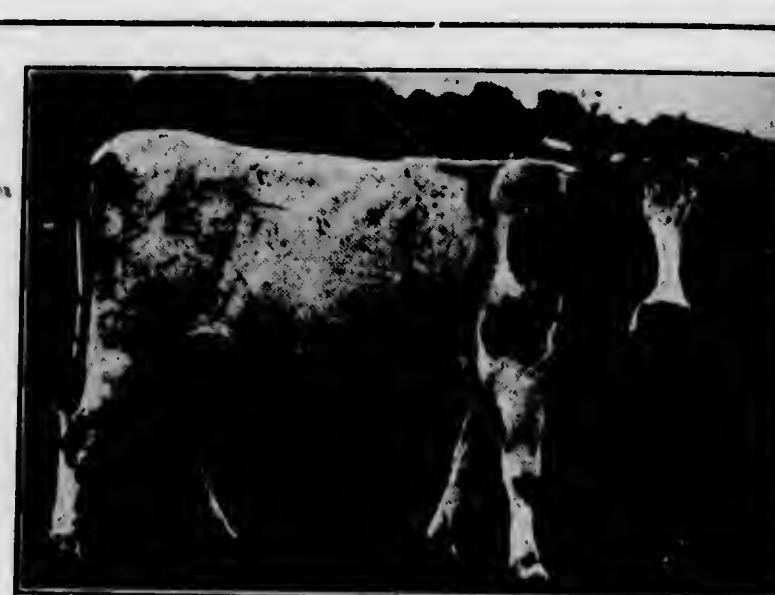
Herd established fifteen years, under State and Federal Supervision, last test **CLEAN**

DAN E. ANDERSON

Pine Ridge Stock Farm

R.D. 3

Norwich, N. Y.



Cows in this Herd have produced more than 12,000 lb. milk in a year in C. T. A. work and make a good profit above feed cost.

We can show you a whole lot of first prize and championship ribbons won at local fairs.

This Herd is Accredited—has never housed a reactor.

Will price anything in the herd.

A. R. BUSH
Montrose, Pennsylvania.

Come to Chenango County for Good Holsteins!

Chenango is one of the four leading counties of New York State for number of Registered Holstein-Friesians. Every owner is a practical Breeder and Dairyman, and each herd here listed is under State and Federal Supervision and is periodically Tuberculin Tested. These herds are within a short distance of Sherburne and Norwich. Good Roads and splendid railroad facilities.

Dan E. Anderson Norwich
Menzo A. Brooker
South New Berlin
Mrs. Maud Dwight
South Otselic



THE TYPE WE BREED

Straight top-lines, level udder, even markings and HORNLESS. She averaged 4.28% fat in her yearly work.

Place a Polled Holstein Bull at the head of your herd. Prices and Quality are both right.

GEORGE E. STEVENSON

727 Connell Building
Scranton, Pa.

Just a Suggestion

Our cows and heifers are making good. In their everyday work they return a nice profit over feed cost. In A.R.O. test they have nice records, two-year-old heifers making 20 lb. of butter in a week, older cows in proportion.

Herd under Federal Supervision and T. B. Free.

Isn't this worth something to you?

Raymond D. Strickland,
Nicholson, R. D.
Susquehanna Co. :: Penna.



KING PIEBE OF YORK 7th
heads Lime Rock Herd, which contains 30 head of

ACCREDITED HOLSTEINS

He is a show bull, was Grand Champion at the 1924 Lebanon County Fair.

His sire is by Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King from a 1,000 lb. year record daughter of King Segis Pontiac Count.

His dam is a showy granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs and has a year record of 796.9 lb. butter, 19,038.4 lb. milk.

We offer you Cows in milk, Heifers and Calves.

HUBERT S. MILLER
Myerstown, Lebanon County, Pa.

AN HISTORIC HOLSTEIN HOME

Rough and Ready Island is in the San Joaquin River, near Stockton, California. A large part of this island was owned by the Pierce Brothers and years ago the Pierce herd was the leading California Holstein herd. That famous old cow, Alcartra Polkadot was for years a member of this herd and while in it dropped one of her daughters, Alcartra Polkadot of Riverside. Another member of this herd at the time it was owned by Chas. Pierce was Belle Korndyke's Daughter, the highest record daughter of the famous foundation cow, Belle Korndyke.

This ranch will again be a Holstein establishment for it will be the home of the herd owned by a company operating under the name of Palo Alto Stock Farm which, for the last eight years, has kept its herd on property leased from Stanford University.

AN ACCREDITED HOLSTEIN ISLAND

Washington Island, sometimes called, "The Holstein Isle of America" has qualified as a modified accredited area and is the first district in the state of Wisconsin to be placed on the list. Recently nearly a thousand animals on the Island were tested. All or practically all of these were Holsteins and there were only four reactors or much less than the one-half of one per cent required to qualify. The dairymen gain from another standpoint as the packers are paying ten cents premium per 100 lb. on all hogs shipped from modified area districts.

A PRIZE WINNING BUNCH

Seven very handsomely marked, well built Holsteins owned by J. Roy Buckingham of Kalamazoo, Michigan, won the silver loving cup given the Kalamazoo Cow Testing Association by the County Farm Bureau. The seven cows averaged 12,430 lb. milk, with an average gross market value of \$315.50. The cost of a year's feed was \$126.16 so that each animal averaged their owner \$175.11 net profit. This is the second time Mr. Buckingham's registered Holsteins have won this silver cup.

FOR SALE—Ten Bred Heifers and six fine cows. Begin freshening in August. Clean Stuff. They will please you. THOMAS REESE, Montoursville, Pa.

BIG SHIPMENT TO MEXICO

The last week in June, eighty head of Holstein cattle were shipped from Wau-paca, Wisconsin, to Mexico City. They were purchased by Salvador Gongales Newton and Rodridge Rangel, who spent about two weeks traveling around Wau-paca. R. L. Pope and Vego Jensen will take care of the animals on their journey and the shipment is being handled by the local cattle dealers, Shambau and Kenyon.



To Whom It May Concern:

Early this year conditions made it necessary to dispose of the Bonnymeads Farm herd.

In deciding on the choice of auctioneers, a personal friend of mine recommended Mr. Glenn R. Mead of East Aurora, New York, as one of the best auctioneers obtainable regardless of price and his charges were not exorbitant and his expenses very reasonable.

I was more than agreeably surprised with Mr. Mead's ability as auctioneer. From the time the first animal was led into the sale ring until the last one was sold Mead did nothing but sell cows. He did not spend time making speeches or demonstrating his oratorical ability neither did he try to entertain the spectators and by-standers by relating questionable stories. His efforts were concentrated in holding the attention of the buyers and making the Sale a success.

By referring to the published accounts of our sale as compared with other sales, it would seem that it was one of the most successful sales of Holstein cattle in recent years.

We were pleased with the sale and with Mr. Mead's work.

Yours truly,

BONNYMEADS FARMS,
Hiram Billett, Supt.
July 14, 1925.

GLENN R. MEAD
East Aurora, New York

If You Want Fresh Cows, Springers, Heifers or Young Bulls

BRED IN THE PURPLE, you can secure them in Susquehanna and Wyoming Counties, Pennsylvania, from the following breeders and dairymen whose establishments are within easy driving distance of Tunkhannock, Thompson, or Montrose. *You are invited to inspect these herds and make your own selection.*

A. L. Bowell & Son...Thompson
H. S. Brown & Son...Thompson
A. R. Bush.....Montrose
M. DeWitt Griffing, Heart Lake
L. N. Mack & Son....Montrose
Floyd E. Mack.....Montrose
Cecil L. A. Resseguie..Kingsley
A. E. Robinson.....Montrose
Robert Springer....Factoryville
Raymond Strickland, Nicholson

Log Cabin Herd

exhibited at the recent Crawford County Dairy Show.

One of our three-year-old heifers not only won first prize in her class but also carried off the Grand Championship, evidence enough of the Quality of our stock.

Log Cabin Herd is Accredited and is headed by

KING HENGERSVELD LEFA JOH

a son of King Joh from a 32 lb. daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka.

Can we do something for you?

RALPH C. JACKSON
Conneaut Lake, Crawford Co., Pennsylvania

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS.—Two months to two years. Sire over 1,000 lb. Prices and terms best ever. W. A. BEACH, Mankato, Minn.

A HERDSIRE PARTNERSHIP

Not far from Angelica, Allegany County, New York, is a farm of 230 acres owned by James A. Young, who owns 40 head of purebred Holsteins. Mr. Young and three other near-by breeders own the head of the herd, King Segis Cantrilla, in common. This bull, now five years old, is a son of King Valdessa Korndyke and Dorothy Segis Cantrilla with 31.55 lb. butter, 616.4 lb. milk in seven days. She averaged over 85 lb. of milk a day for thirty days and is a granddaughter of Pietertje Hengerveld Segis. Mr. Young's partners in the herdsire are L. J. Ives, of Almond, who has 15 head, Frank Morton, of Angelica, and Charles Morton, of Almond. Frank Morton has 30 head while the Charles Morton herd contains 40 purebreds. The lines of breeding in the young herd are well known to all eastern breeders. One of the former sires was King Pontiac Canary Arona while before him Czar Walker 3d was in service. The King was sired by King Pontiac Canary, a son of King of the Pontiacs from Canary Hartog DeKol, 26.49 lb. butter, 533.6 lb. milk in seven days. Czar was by Czar Walker and from a 21.96-lb. junior two-year-old daughter of King Quality and her dam was a 25-lb. daughter of Admiral Walker Pietertje.

When the representative of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN called upon Mr. Young he was digging potatoes by machinery. He had already harvested 2,000 bushels, but left six acres unharvested as he was able to obtain only 40 cents a bushel. In Harrisburg we were paying at that time prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per bushel, with most of the sales around \$1.25. Quite a spread between the price paid by the consumer and figures received by the producer.

APT NAMING

Vosanca is the name chosen by Anthony and Carl Vosen of Lodi, Wisconsin for their Holstein farm. To make this title they combined their family name with their own given names. The place has been in the family for 17 years, but the boys have been running it for the past eight years.

On their 350 acre farm they have a herd of 45 Holsteins, twelve of which are purebreds. The milking cows receive from 30 to 35 lb. of silage daily with all the alfalfa they can eat and for every four pounds of milk they have one pound of a grain ration composed of two parts ground oats, two parts barley and one of oil meal.

"Coöperative marketing helps the farmers get a little better price for their goods some of the time, but the main thing is to first produce the right kind of products at home," says Anthony Vosen, "and that is what we are trying to do." "We also try to produce them in the right way and to us, that is doing it in the most efficient and most economical manner."

FOR SALE.—Holstein-Friesian Bull. Pedigreed. Address 401 N. Front St., Harrisburg, Pa.

SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF CHIEF TACORA KORNDYKE PIEBE

whose dam produced 13,999.9 lb. milk, 543.81 lb. butter in 349 days at just three years old.

She is full sister to a 35 lb. cow and her dam produced 654.1 lb. milk, 30.12 lb. butter in a week, 26,011.1 lb. milk, 1,060.81 lb. butter in a year.

Our cows produce from 10,000 lb. to 15,000 lb. milk in a year in C.T.A. work.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision, last test CLEAN.

RAY J. SABIN
R. D. 2, Tioga Co., Spencer, N. Y.



CREAMELLE KORNDYKE KONIGEN

our senior herdsire, is a show bull of superior excellence. Study his type and conformation.

He is from producing strains. His six nearest dams have a daily milk average of 84 lb.

His daughters—themselves choice individuals—are bred to KING ORMSBY ENDERCAMP a son of King of the Ormsbys from a 904 lb. year record daughter of Judge Segis.

Accredited Stock For Sale.

A. L. BOWELL & SON
Thompson, Susquehanna County, Pa.

The Champion of the South

O. K. L. KATIE PAUL

36.95 lb. butter in 7 days as a junior four-year-old, the Champion of the Southern States, is a sister to our herdsire.

ORMSBY KORNDYKE HOCK-STER LAD

Let us sell you a young bull by him and from a big producing dam. Can also spare a few heifers.

CHENEY BROTHERS & JONES

Randolph, Va.
Herd Federally Accredited for Years.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

SPANGLE HAMBURGS and cockerel for sale. FREDERICK REID, LEYDEN, MASS.

SINGLE COMB BUFF MINORCAS Stock, chicks, eggs for hatching. H. J. HANSEN Berea, Ohio.

DUCKLINGS, EGGS—Mammoth Pekin. Chicks, Wyandottes, Rocks, Reds. The very best. F. S. KEITH, Easton, Mass.

ROSE COMB WHITE MINORCAS. World's best. The large fowl that lays large eggs. WILLARD TEETZ, ESPERANCE, N. Y.

MARCH HATCHED. WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS for sale. BETTER POULTRY COMPANY, SUGARCREEK, TUSCARAWAS COUNTY, OHIO.

2,000 WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS FOR SALE—1,400 March hatched, 600 April hatched. Range grown and well bred. FOX HALL, POULTRY FARM, Box 297, Dover, Delaware.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS. Free range grown. From selected parent stock; 12 weeks old. June delivery. JOSEPH THIELMAN, Ransomville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—BABY CHICKS AND DUCKLINGS from purebred culled stock. Prices right. Before ordering elsewhere, send for prices and circular. Bank reference.

BUCHER BROS. BUCYRUS, OHIO.

CHESTER COUNTY BABY CHICKS

Black and White Leghorns\$10 per 100
Barred Rocks and Reds\$12 per 100
White and Silver Wyandottes\$13 per 100
Jersey Giants\$22 per 100
Larger Lots Cheaper. 1,000 chick orders a specialty.

GEORGE S. CULLEN, ELKVIEW, PA.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

HOMESPUN CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO—5 lb., \$1.25; 10 lb., \$2.50; 20 lb., \$4.50. HICKORY RIDGE FARMS, Mayfield, Ky.

KARAKUL FUR SHEEP—Breeding stock for sale of the best to be found in America. Address, ALEX ALBRIGHT, DUNDEE, TEXAS.

ROLL ROOFING PAPER \$1.00. Slate Surfaced Roofing Paper \$2.00 per Roll. Nails and cement included. H. M. ALPERIN & Co., 527 CONCORD AVE., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

NATURAL RED LEAF TOBACCO, direct to consumer, prepaid; best grade. Five pounds, \$1.75; 10 lb. \$3.25. Smoking, 5 lb. \$1.25; 10 lb. \$2.25. W. B. ADAMS, SHARON, TENN. Reference, Bank of Sharon.

CEMETERY MEMORIALS from Vermont marble and granite. Reduced prices. Artistic designs. Send for our new catalogue. THE TEMPLE BROTHERS, RUTLAND, VERMONT.

DOGS

POLICE PUPPIES—Fine stock, two months. For further particulars write R. THURRELL, EAST WOLFEBORO, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

OLD FASHIONED, LONG-EARED BLACK AND TAN FOXHOUND PUPS. Private stock. OSCAR ROSE, ENOSBURG FALLS, VERMONT.

LOVELY 3 MONTHS OLD GERMAN (SHEPHERD) POLICE PUPPIES. Also one two years old—females. Ideal farm dogs, protectors, companions. Supreme quality, pedigree and registered. MT. CROTCHED KENNELS, Antrim, N. H.

REGISTERED WHITE COLLIE PUPS. Also bred female. MRS. WARNER HOY, Findlay, Ohio, Route 4.

HUNTING DOGS—Coon, possum, skunk and rabbit dogs. Reduced prices. Sent on trial. SAM. STEPHENSON, Covington, Tenn.

FOR SALE—Collie pups, \$3 and \$5. ELI D. WEIRICH, Shipshewana, Ind.



REGISTERED WHITE COLLIES. At farmers' prices. THOMAS LONERGAN, RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

DACHSHUNDS—Whelped June 1, 1925, from pedigree stock registered with American Kennel Club. HARVEY P. WALTER, Bethlehem, Pa., R. No. 3.

REGISTERED WHITE COLLIE PUPS, small head markings, \$10. ALICE RODECAP, R. No. 2, ANDERSON, IND.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred coon hound pup; also broken fox hounds. Pit Game cocks and hens. HUBERT KINNARNEY, ASHLAND, MASS.

REGISTERED WHITE COLLIE PUPS—Small sable markings. Also older dogs. CLYDE COLGLAZIER, Salem, Ind., R. No. 7.

FOR SALE—Small Black and Tan Terrier Pups. J. R. WILLARD, Veterinary, Fairland, Indiana.

WHITE COLLIES AND SABLES. Have more pedigreed puppies and dogs than can handle. Will sell few to good homes at fraction of value. MRS. E. K. GAY, GLENDAE COLLIE KENNELS, BOONTON, N. J.

ATTENTION! Are you looking for Good watch dogs? Will sacrifice year old German Shepherd, pedigree brown male \$35; black bitch \$20, to good home. GLENDAE KENNELS, Boonton, New Jersey.

LIVE STOCK

MILK GOATS OF THE FINEST QUALITY H. CLOSE, Tiffin, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Holstein-Friesian Bull. Pedigreed. Address 401 N. Front St., Harrisburg, Pa.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS—April Farrowed. Pedigree furnished. F. W. KLAMMER, Mora, Minn.

LARGE BERKSHIRE REGISTERED STOCK for sale. In growing condition, not fat. Two boars from March 27, 1925, weight 85 lbs. Some good sows from the same litter. S. S. HOCHSTETLER, Meyersdale, Pa., R. No. 2, Box 110.

PLANTS, SEEDS AND BULBS

SEND—\$1.00 for 8 potted geraniums, all double, postage paid. V. T. SHERWOOD, Charles-town, N. H.

ALFALFA SEED—90% pure, \$7.00 per bushel. Hulled white sweet clover 90% pure, \$5.50 per bushel. Track here. Sacks free.

GEO. BOWMAN, CONCORDIA, KANSAS.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER—Clean and certified, 10 cents per lb.; Bromus Grass guaranteed free from Quackgrass, 8 cents per lb. PURE SEED FARM, COGSWELL, N. D.

STATE TESTED FANCY ALFALFA SEED—Best grade. Red, Alsike, white and yellow blossom sweet clover, grass seed; samples and prices on request. Order early, supply limited. THE PURITY SEED FARMS, Box 188, JEROME, IDAHO.

PLAN BEFORE YOU PLANT—Send for our descriptive and very distinctive catalog on Fruits and Ornamentals. Our STOCK makes good or WE do. Five hundred acres of fruit and ornamental trees under cultivation.

FINGER LAKES NURSERIES, 471 Washington St., Geneva, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

GET OUT OF THAT RUT—"600 ways to make money," 300 pages, only \$1.00. This book contains the information you have been hunting.

D. W. MCBRYDE, NEW ALBANY, MISS.

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Heifer Calves

\$100 A PAIR

No. 1. Born Jan. 11, 1925, about $\frac{3}{4}$ white. Sired by KING WALKER LYONS ARCADEY, he from a daughter of Ormsby Korndyke Lad.

No. 2. Born Jan. 20, 1925, about $\frac{3}{4}$ black. Sired by KING MADALINE BUTTER BOY, a show bull whose four nearest dams average 27.42 lb. butter.

Both are from daughters of A. R. O. cows.

Mrs. Mary F. Witter & Son
Allegany Co. Cuba, N. Y.

This herd had been Accredited THREE years.

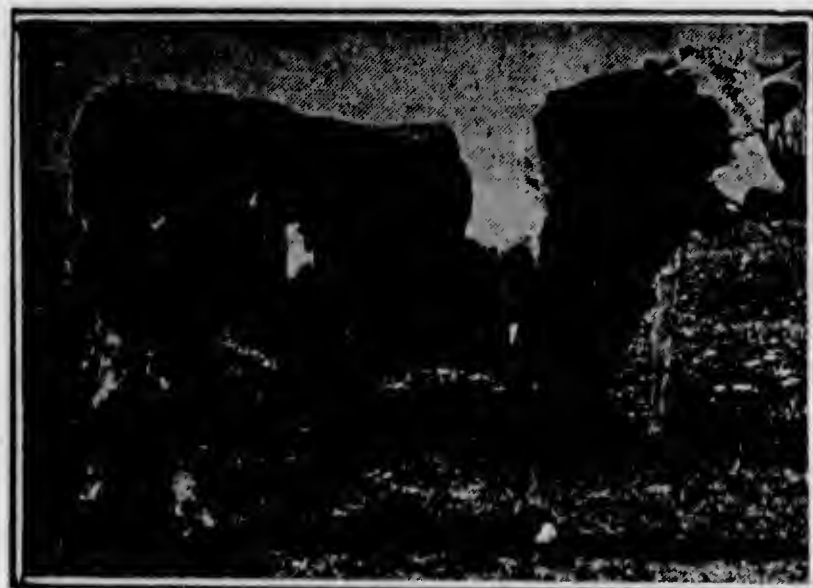
A Healthy Territory!

On April 1, 1925,

89.2% of the herds in Allegany County, New York, were either Accredited or has passed one clean test. More than one third of the cattle and practically one-third of the herds are Accredited.

The following owners of purebred Holstein Accredited Herds live close to Cuba, New York, work their own farms and milk their own cows. They offer YOU cattle that will earn a profit for YOU and invite YOU to look over their herds.

Amsden Bros. Cuba
Roy Chamberlain Caneadea
Glenn German Cuba
Glenn L. Warner Cuba
Mary F. Witter & Son ... Cuba



KING RAG APPLE PLUM COPIA

is now in service in our herds. His dam made 30.47 lb. butter in 7 days, 120.63 lb. butter in 30 days with a daily milk average of 32.3 lb. as a five-year-old, and as a six-year-old made 33.26 lb. butter in 7 days.

He will be bred to daughters of GRAND CHAMPION SEGIS 2d.

YOU know their Quality.

Our herds contain 120 head and are under State and Federal Supervision.

L. N. MACK & SON and FLOYD E. MACK
Montrose, Pennsylvania

JOHN IS SETTLING DOWN

Four miles west of Royal, Nebraska, is the farm of John Smyth who owns one of the good herds of Holstein-Friesian cattle in Nebraska. The herd is headed by Best Segis Fafnir, a son of Winterthur Bess Burke Best.

Mr. Smyth buys run-down farms, sows alfalfa on them and then after farming them for a while sells them at a substantial profit.

Mr. Smyth was born on a farm near Oakdale, Antelope County, Neb., in 1879. When he was 5 years old his parents returned to England where he was educated. He served with English forces in the Boer war. He won several prizes in the army for marksmanship, and in 1900 was the best swordsman in his regiment. He was one of the group of men who served as guard of honor to King Edward VII when the latter was crowned. In 1906 he set sail for his native country and for Antelope County. After six years in the mercantile business he bought a run-down farm near Anoka and planted alfalfa. He farms for the joy of it and, incidentally, makes a successful business of it.

PRICES ARE TOO LOW

Prices of good purebred cows are too low rather than too high says the veteran dairyman A. L. Haecker. When he had charge of the Nebraska College herd eighteen years ago, Katy Gerben, a member of that herd, produced 10,000 quarts of milk in a year which was sold at the college farm for 10c a quart. Professor Haecker figures the cost of feeding this cow to be \$160 and allows \$100 for her share of the farm labor. The bull calf dropped by Katy was sold for \$500 when it was ten months old so that the gross income earned by this cow during the year was \$1,500 and her net income around \$1,300. The college authorities refused \$5,000 for Katy Gerben and Professor Haecker claims they showed good business judgment. Mr. Haecker advises reducing the herd to good cows and when members are added it should be seen that they are producers. The poor cow is the expensive cow for she costs too much whether she is purchased or raised.

Alfred—"Father, the rain falls alike upon the right and the wrong doesn't it?"

Father—"Yes, yes. Don't ask silly questions."

Alfred—"And it isn't just to steal another man's umbrella, is it?"

Father—"Certainly not. If you ask any more—"

Alfred—"But, father, the rain doesn't fall upon the man that steals the umbrella, and it does on the man that had it stolen. Funny, isn't it, father?"

"Women quarrel, and they will always quarrel. It is part of their amusement in life, and you can't stop them having their amusement."—Judge Parry, in English Court.

"Why, Pa, this is roast beef!" exclaimed little Jim at dinner one evening when Mr. Brown, a guest of honor, was present.

"Why, you told Ma this morning, that you were going to bring an old mutton-head home for dinner this evening."

Twenty Head of Registered Holsteins soon due to freshen. Heavy Milkers. Heifer and bull calves from 2 to 12 months old. Priced for Quick Sale. Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

J. R. FROST
Munnsville, New York

WANTED FROM CLEAN HERDS

Open Heifers and Heifer Calves from A. R. O. Dams. Give Pedigree and lowest cash delivered price with first letter.

FAIR VIEW FARMS, Inc.
SCOTTSVILLE, VA.

Every Animal

in my herd of 60 head with the exception of my young herdsire has been raised on

Early Rise Stock Farm

This herd is under State and Federal Supervision and is just the place where you can buy good young animals at reasonable prices.

Menzo A. Brooker

R. D. 2 South New Berlin, N. Y.



SIZE, TYPE AND PRODUCING CAPACITY

Such cows are bred to KING PIETJE AAGGIE PONTIAC a son of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje from a 31-79 lb. cow. Choice Young Stock For Sale.

ROBERT I. SPRINGER
Factoryville, Pa. R. D. 1.
Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN

Published in the Interest of Breeders and Dairymen Everywhere

OFFICES: EVANGELICAL BUILDING
BOX 110, HARRISBURG, PA.

AMATEUR PICTURE CONTEST

To the Breeders and Dairymen:

Send us pictures of your good Holsteins. We are offering One Hundred One Dollars in prizes for the Twenty Best Amateur Pictures received.

We will pay Twenty-five Dollars for the first Prize Picture, Fifteen Dollars for the second Prize Picture, Ten Dollars for the third Prize Picture. Other prizes as follows:

\$101.00 IN CASH PRIZES

Twenty-five Dollars for the first Prize Picture	\$25.00
Fifteen Dollars for the second Prize Picture	15.00
Ten Dollars for the third Prize Picture	10.00
Five Dollars each for the next four Prize Pictures	20.00
Three Dollars each for the next five Prize Pictures	15.00
Two Dollars each for the next eight Prize Pictures	16.00

One Hundred One Dollars in all \$101.00

Join in the contest by sending a picture of your best Holsteins. Let us show our readers the kind of cattle you own and breed. You are just as likely to receive the Twenty-five Dollars First Prize as anyone. Surely you ought to be able to win at least one of the prizes.

Only pictures of producing females will be accepted. The name and address of the sender should be marked plainly on the back of each picture.

Pictures of single animals should be marked with the name and number of the animal. Group pictures should be accompanied with a letter, telling something about the animals or the herd of which they are a part.

Not more than two pictures will be accepted from the same contestant, one of which must be of a single animal and the other a group of animals. All Prize Pictures will be published with a story of the herd.

All subscribers to *The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman* are eligible to participate in this contest. If you are not a subscriber send in your subscription with the pictures. Join the Contest and win a prize.

Very truly yours,

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

WESTVIEW HERD
IS HEADED BY



MAPLE GROVE CLEVER KONINGEN
GLISTA

His sire is a son of the great Cornell University cow, Glista Coreva, 593.5 lb. milk, 34.08 lb. butter in 7 days, dam of a 31 lb. daughter.

His dam made 20.60 lb. butter in 7 days as a heifer. In C.T.A. work she produced over 10,000 lb. milk in a year with an average test of 4.1% fat.

Our cows are producers and pay a good profit for their feed and labor. Some have A.R.O. records, all are from large producing strains.

Try this ACCREDITED Herd. You will like our stock and our prices are right.

MERLE W. ONGLEY

Centerville, R. D. 4

Crawford Co., Pa.



The Kind We Raise

Cows of this size, type and evident producing capacity, bred and raised on this farm, are mated with

MODEL DARIUS KING SEGIS

whose dam produced 639.8 lb. milk in a week, averaged 79.8 lb. milk a day for three months and produced 2,771.2 lb. milk, 732.4 lb. butter in 10 months all as a two-year-old heifer.

This herd is Accredited.

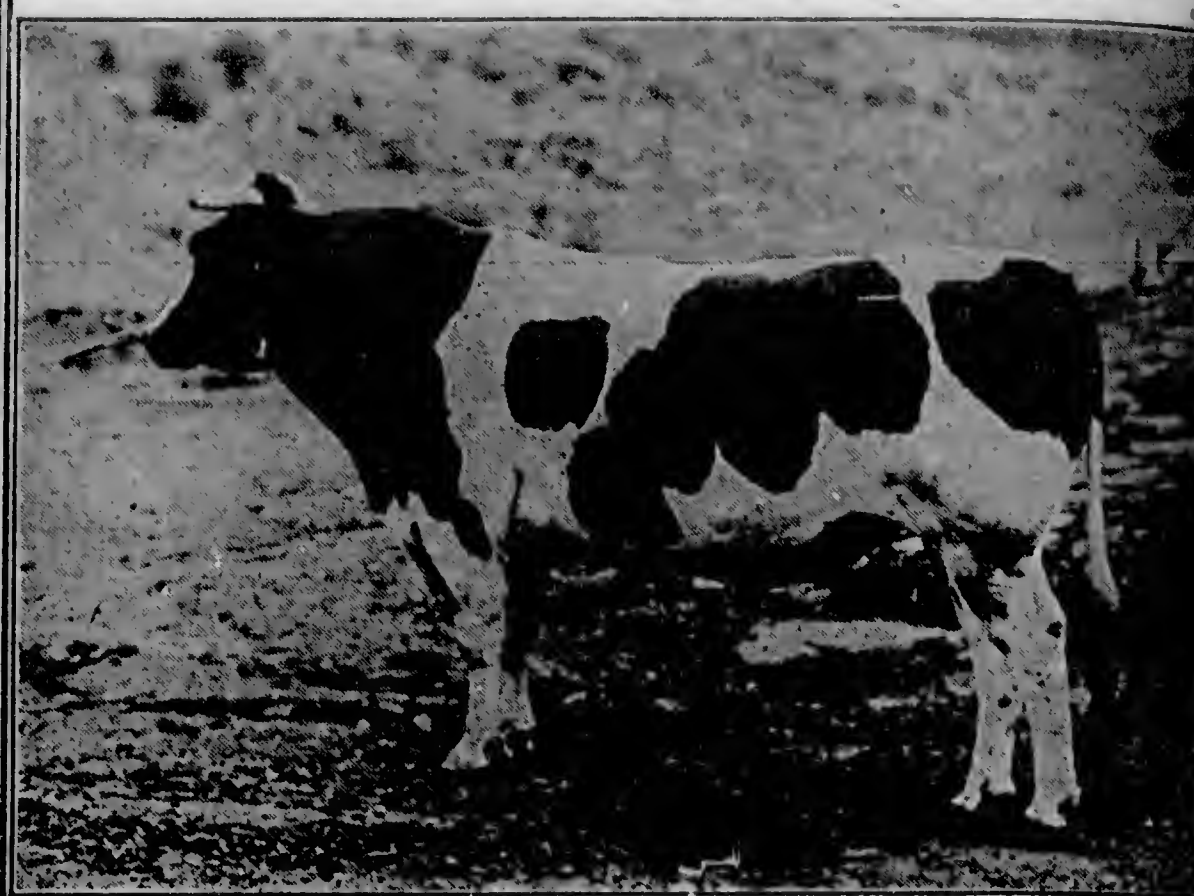
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Wyoming Co.

Laceyville, Pa.

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Is STRONGLY in EVIDENCE at SILVERWOOD



KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE

is our senior herdsire. He was from Fairmont Zerma Segis Pietje, 35.61 lb. butter in 7 days as a junior four-year-old, World's Record when made. His sire, King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, was from a heifer that made World's Records for butter production for periods of 7 days, 30 days and 365 days while he was by a son of a cow that made World's Butter Records for 7 days, 30 days and for a full year.

Sons and daughters of this great sire have won high honors at the great cattle shows and expositions. His sons are proving that they, too, are splendid sires for their offspring win prizes and also produce.

Let us price a few good ones to you.

Silverwood is under State and Federal Supervision.

Silverwood Stock Farm, H. S. Brown & Sons, Props.
Susquehanna County, THOMPSON, PA.



BURKE COLANTHA CANARY
LADY

85 lb. milk in a day, 23 lb. butter in 7 days. Bred, raised, developed and tested in this herd.

Note her size, individuality, apparent constitution and capacity.

Others like her in my ACCREDITED purebred herd.

Let me show them to you and tell you my low prices.

C. F. GRIDLEY,

Candor, Tioga County, New York.

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The Holstein Breeder and Farmer

Vol. IV HARRISBURG, PA., AUGUST 8, 1925 No. 15

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



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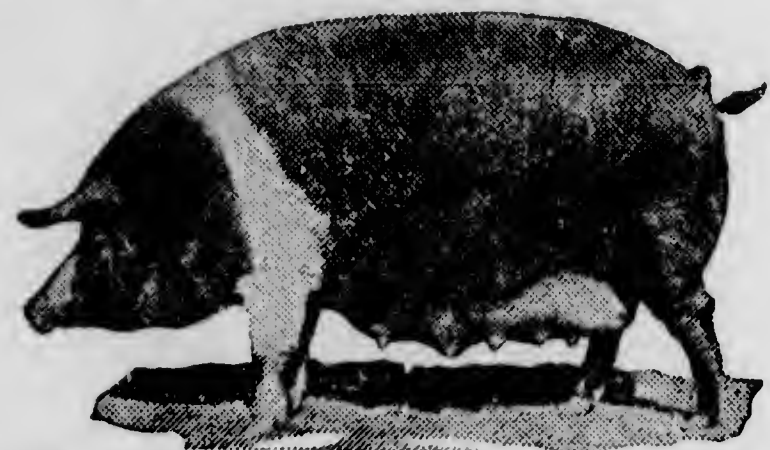
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The Hampshires have won over all breeds in the carload classes at the International at Chicago, the greatest livestock show in the world.

As usual the Hampshires not only won the grand championship, but had the heaviest carload for their age of the entire show.

Not only at the International, but at practically all of the large shows during the past few years, Hampshires have carried off the highest honors in the carload classes. These honors have been won by average farmers. The Hampshire hog and good home-grown feed have achieved the desired results.

A copy of the HAMPSHIRE ADVOCATE, the official breed paper, will be sent to you free upon request. The Hampshire Advocate Company can put you in touch with breeders who have these profitable money-making brood sows.

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ALWAYS USE A Corbin Switch Holder To Secure Real Sanitary Milk with lowest possible SEDIMENT TEST

WHAT USERS SAY

From the New York State School of Agriculture, Morrisville, N. Y.:

"We have used the Corbin Switch Holder and found that it is a good idea.

(Signed) J. R. DICE,
Dairy Husbandman."

From the New York State School of Agriculture, St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y.:

"I put the Corbin Switch Holder on the cows and after the strangeness had worn off they did not seem to mind the holder. It is easily kept clean and is a sanitary device.

(Signed) H. A. DODGE,
Prof. of Animal Husbandry."

Free with the **HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN** at two years for \$1.

Name
Address



MEMBERS OF THE BOILING SPRINGS HERD

occupied the first three places in the Cumberland County Testing Association for May. Their average production was 81.43 lb. FAT, 2,140 lb. milk.
The entire herd, 21 in all, averaged 1,348 lb. milk, 48 lb. FAT. You can find cattle that will please you in this Accredited Herd.

IVO V. OTTO
Carlisle, R. D. 6 Cumberland Co., Pa.

**Holstein Breeder
and Dairyman Ads
Bring Results**



ORMSBY SENSATION 3D

heads Springbrook Herd which is under State and Federal Supervision.

His sire, Ormsby Sensation, heads the noted Beaver Dam Herd. You know about him, the work of his dam and his daughters.

Ormsby Sensation 3d's dam, as a two-year-old, averaged 69.5 lb. milk daily in her official test. She produced 20.22 lb. butter in 7 days, 628.53 lb. in a year.

Ormsby Sensation 3d combines choice individuality with royal breeding. His daughters are exceptionally promising. Come and see them and their sire in my herd. You will want to take one of his sons back with you.

S. T. WITMER

Union Deposit, Dauphin Co., Pa.
Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. IV

HARRISBURG, PA., AUGUST 8, 1925

No. 15

The Catatonk Holstein-Friesian Herd

TWENTY years ago C. A. Fisher, of Spencer, Tioga County, New York, started in the Holstein business by purchasing some animals from the Bronson herd, then one of the leading Holstein establishments in New York State. Chief among the purchases was the well-known cow Johanna Wit De Kol, born March 25, 1921. She was bred in the herd of C. A. Schroeder, of West Bend, Wis., and Mr. Fisher paid \$400 for her. She was bred to Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline Count, a son of Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline, the then world's champion for seven and thirty day butter production. Appoline Hartog De Kol, Durkje Manor De Kol and Pietertje Lady Manor De Kol were daughters of Lord Manor De Kol and all had been bred to Mercedes Julip's Pietertje's Paul, whose dam was a former champion for seven day butter production. Baroness Idola De Kol was a daughter of America Lord De Kol and had been bred to Goudgeld Mercedes Prince, considered one of the best sires of his day. Appoline Hartog De Kol and Baroness Idola De Kol both dropped bull calves which were used in the Fisher herd. Cornucopia Sir De Kol, a son of Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline Count and Anna Battels Pietertje De Kol was, we believe, the first herdsire of the Fisher herd. Two of his sons, Sir Cornucopia Johanna De Kol and Cornucopia Baron De Kol succeeded him in service. The dam of Sir Cornucopia Johanna De Kol was Johanna Wit De Kol while the dam of Cornucopia Baron De Kol was Baroness Idola De Kol. So it can easily be seen that for a time at least the blood of the foundation animals was intensified in this herd.

A sire that had a great influence on the herd and that brought in different blood was Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka Prince. As he was by Colantha Johanna Lad from the 30-lb. cow, Lady Princess Beets, he was full brother to the noted century sire, Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka. Although he was not used as extensively as his more famous brother, he was however, a first-class sire and his descendants are producers and many of them are animals of high-class type and conformation. One of his daughters in the Fisher herd produced 95 lb. milk in a day.



MAPLE CORNER SUPREME
The head of Catatonk Herd.

King of the Pontiacs from Roxie Pauline De Kol Posch, 675.6 lb. milk, 31.18 lb. butter in seven days. His sire was by Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac from Belle Model Johanna 2d, a cow that two different years produced over 37 lb. butter in seven-day test.

Maple Corner Supreme heads the herd at the present time. He was selected because of the type and producing ability of his offspring. Mr. Fisher had seen a number of these in the herds of C. F. Gridley, W. A. Hart and F. E. Hilbert, breeders living in the same county, who jointly owned this bull. The dam of Maple Corner Supreme was Albina Butter Girl Pontiac. Tested as a five-year-old she made official records of 32.63 lb. butter, 629.6 lb. milk in seven days, 126.59 lb. butter in thirty days with a milk average of 83 lb. daily while in 192 days she produced 572.25 lb. butter, 12,715.5 lb. milk. Her dam, Albina Butter Girl De Kol made 29.09 lb. butter, 619 lb. milk in a week as a junior four-year-old while her sire, Spring Farm King Pontiac 6th was by Spring Farm King Pontiac from Tweede De Kol Lass, 34.39 lb. butter in a week, the dam of K P Pontiac Lass, 44.18 lb. butter in seven days. Maple Corner Supreme was sired by King Sadie Vale Supreme, a son of King Korndyke Sadie Vale from K K S V Topsy, 40.38 lb. butter in seven days as a senior three-year-old. Her dam, King Segis De Kol Korndyke Topsy was a 33-lb. four-year-old, sired by King Segis De Kol Korndyke, a son of the former world's champion Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2d. The six nearest dams of Maple Corner Supreme have seven-day records that average 35.11 lb. butter and a number of animals that have held world's records in various classes are closely related to him.



A FEW MEMBERS OF THE CATATONK HERD

Maple Corner Supreme is a very fine individual and was second in his class at the Tioga County Fair where he had lots of competition. Mr. Fisher exercised, we believe, rare good judgment in placing this proven sire at the head of his herd.

The present owner of this herd is Lewis A. Fisher, who has been on the farm since January 1, 1924. He has had a wide experience with Holstein breeding and was formerly superintendent of the well-known Loyalsock and Allendale herds. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher have one child, Frances M., now thirteen years old. In order that she may have funds to put her through college they have given Frances the heifer Catatonk Princess, a daughter of King Echo Model Posch from Princess Aaggie Inka 2d, she by Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka Prince. Catatonk Princess will be kept in the Catatonk herd and when the time comes, her descendants will be sold for the college fund Frances is accumulating.

Catatonk Creek flows close by the farm and the name "Catatonk" was selected as a farm name and as a herd prefix so you find the names of the younger members begin with this word. The Catatonk Herd is under state and federal supervision. A number of very creditable records have been made here from time to time and it is the intention of Mr. Fisher to not only place the herd on the accredited list but to build up a Holstein aggregation capable of winning at the fairs and making a good profit at the pail.

Sadie As a Profit Earner

SADIE, the champion grade cow of the South, has headed the Fairfax County Cow Testing Association for three successive years. Her production for these three years, which includes the time she was dry, total 61,056 lb. milk, 2,308.2 lb. butterfat. Sadie is owned by Ben Middleton of Herndon, Va.

In 1922, Sadie, while enrolled in the Fairfax County C. T. A. produced 18,490 lb. milk, 729.6 lb. butterfat.



SADIE, SOUTHERN GRADE CHAMPION
61,056 lb. milk, 2,308.2 lb. butter in three calendar years, while enrolled in Cow Testing Association work. Owned by Ben Middleton, Herndon, Va.

In 1923, she made her highest year's record, 21,589 lb. milk, 847.5 lb. butterfat. During 1924, she is credited with 20,877 lb. milk, 731 lb. butterfat.

Sadie has never been milked four times daily and was milked three times daily for slightly less than half of the last two years. With this exception she was

kept under ordinary dairy farm conditions, was stanchioned in a row in the stable with the other cows owned by Mr. Middleton. In addition to roughage she was fed some beet pulp and a ready mixed dairy ration.

Although Sadie's production in 1924 was not as high as the amounts credited to her the previous year, her performance was even more noteworthy. She was dry about six weeks, the longest time she was ever dry since she first freshened and she dropped very large twin bull calves. Despite this handicap, when she got straightened around, several days she milked over 100 lb. milk a day.

In 1924, Sadie was on pasture 172 days. During the winter and as supplementary feed while on pasture she consumed during the year 6,000 lb. silage, 610 lb. beet pulp, 2,433 lb. mixed clover hay and 588 lb. Larro dairy feed. The cost of her ration, including the allowance for pasturage, was figured by the cow tester as \$67.13 while the grain feed cost \$155.62, a total feed cost of \$222.75. Her milk was shipped to Washington in fluid form and the average price received was \$2.90 per 100 lb. This brought in \$606.39 so that Sadie made a profit over feed cost of \$383.64 during the year or returned \$2.72 for every dollar's worth of feed she consumed both during the time she was in milk and the time she was dry.

The *Larro Dealer*, the monthly trade organ published by the Larro Milling Company, gives the following interesting table of profitable production for this great cow, the said table being in the form of a banking account summary.

Year	Deposits (Milk)	Withdrawals (Feed)	Balance
1921	\$374.70	\$158.74	\$215.96
1922	545.21	160.92	384.29
1923	702.72	255.58	447.14
1924	606.39	222.75	383.64
Total	.....	.....	\$1,431.03

The Farmer and His Wages

THE farmer receives his money wages in the form of payment for his crops and live stock. These wages are not paid regularly every week or every month, except in part in the case of some dairy farmers, but at irregular intervals varying from three months to a year or more, depending upon the nature of the crop. Neither rate of wages nor hours of work are agreed upon in advance. The consuming public pays, but it makes no agreement as to the amount it will pay. The farmer is urged to produce abundantly, but the price paid him for what he produces is set after the amount of his production is known. The buyers drive the shrewdest possible bargain. The more the farmer produces, the less the buyers want to pay. Thus we have large production penalized. Very often—indeed, it is the general rule—a large crop brings the farmer fewer total dollars than a small crop.—*The late Henry C. Wallace.*

Amusements should be truly profitable and helpful, promoting good fellowship, physical development, love of clean life and knowledge of nature and man.—*Robert E. Speer.*

The Rise and Decline of the Holstein-Friesian Association

IN 1885, the Holstein-Friesian Association of America was formed by amalgamating the two Registry Associations that were then in existence, the Dutch-Friesian Association and the Holstein Breeders' Association of America.

For upwards of thirty-five years the Holstein-Friesian Association of America prospered as the breed increased in number and popularity. During this period, the Association was operated conservatively on a small transfer fee of twenty-five cents.

By conducting the Association's affairs economically, retaining the confidence and good will of the breeders and dairy public, the volume of business transacted by the Association made it possible to lay aside a handsome surplus.

From the time the Association was organized in 1885 up until 1919, it had recorded practically a steady growth in each Department.

In 1919, the Association was the most prosperous Association of its kind in existence, its total assets being over \$367,000, and the Holstein-Friesian cow was the most popular dairy animal in America.

The year 1919-1920 marks the beginning of a change and the Association has since been doing a decreased amount of business each year. Last year's report shows a tremendous falling off in the amount of business transacted by each Department. Yet, the Canadian Association, representing the Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle in the Dominion of Canada, just to the north of the United States, recorded an increased amount of business, from fifteen to forty per cent in each Department.

What is the "something" within the Holstein-Friesian Association that seems to be working to its utter destruction?

For two or three years previous to 1919 it became generally known that the Holstein-Friesian Association had accumulated a large sum of money as a Reserve Fund, and trained political minds could readily discern that a tax on registration and transfer certificates provided an excellent means of raising additional funds.

OPEN ATTEMPT TO GAIN CONTROL

In 1918 there was an open attempt launched to gain control of the Association. This campaign was led by Mr. F. F. Field, of Brockton, Mass.; Mr. Ward Stevens, of Liverpool, New York, who were Directors of the Association at that time, and Mr. O. U. Kellogg, of Cortland, New York.

The *Holstein-Friesian World*, controlled by Mr. Ward Stevens and his brother, and edited by Frank T. Price, was used as a campaign organ as was The Black and White Record of which Mr. Hastings and Mr. Maurice Prescott were the controlling influences.

The chief attack was made on Secretary Houghton. It was apparent that the Insurgents hoped to defeat him for re-election and elect one of their own group to the position of Secretary and thus take over the prin-

cipal office of the Association in their efforts to gain full control.

At the annual meeting in Milwaukee in 1918, where the fight was brought upon the floor of the Convention, the Field-Kellogg-Stevens-World-Black-and-White-Group were defeated.

The leaders on the floor of the Convention, representing the "Insurgent Group" were: Mr. J. M. Hackney a lawyer, politician, and land sale promoter of St. Paul, Minnesota, who stated on the floor of the Convention that it was the first annual Convention he had ever attended and Mr. O. U. Kellogg, of Cortland, New York; Mr. James A. Reynolds, of Cleveland, Ohio, a herdsman and a politician, and who at that time was not a member of the Association, also participated extensively in the discussion on the floor of the Convention.

DEFEAT OF "INSURGENTS"

The "Insurgents" were decisively defeated and the principles for which the Association had formerly stood were preserved. Mr. Field and Mr. Stevens lost their seats on the Board of Directors.

The controversy at Milwaukee in 1918 did not mark the end of this attempt to gain control of the Association, to take over the Reserve Fund and increase the fees. Following the Milwaukee Convention the defeated "Insurgents" held an "Indignation Meeting." It may be assumed that at this meeting definite plans were mapped out and immediate steps were taken preparatory to gaining control of the Association, if possible, at the following annual meeting which was held in Philadelphia in June 1919.

Let us review some of the happenings that took place in the ranks of the "Insurgent Group."

The *Holstein-Friesian World* and the *Black-and-White Record*, which had championed the cause of the "Insurgent Group" in the campaign previous to the Milwaukee Convention, were consolidated. Mr. Maurice Prescott was made Editor and Mr. Frank T. Price, Business Manager.

Large display advertisements of the herds belonging to members of the "Insurgent Group" or of the herds where they were employed began to appear repeatedly in this joint publication.

Editorials, News Items and Photographs continuously appeared, setting forth what wonderful men some of these "Insurgents" were and what good work they were doing to boost the Holstein cow. The whole policy of this publication seemed to be to promote the Holstein cow from an exaggerated speculative standpoint.

If we look into the records of the Association, we will find that Mr. James A. Reynolds, who was identified with the "Insurgent Group" at the Milwaukee Meeting when he was not a member, joined the Association the following December, a few months previous

to the next annual convention which was held at Philadelphia.

WHAT HAPPENED AT PHILADELPHIA

Let us see what happened at this Philadelphia Convention.

There was a By-Law amendment introduced at the Philadelphia Convention increasing the Board of Directors to sixteen and also an amendment proposed by Mr. J. M. Hackney, increasing the transfer fee from twenty-five cents to fifty cents.

When the Call of the meeting was sent out with the provision to increase the Board of Directors to sixteen, the members did not object neither did they make any effort to gather proxies or marshal their forces because of the fact that to comply with the law there would not be any Directors elected to fill these newly created positions until the next annual meeting and the breeders assumed that the Association would live within the law.

The "Insurgents" came to the Philadelphia Convention fortified with a large number of proxy votes they had gathered on the quiet by gumshoe methods, which placed them in absolute control of the Convention.

LET US SEE WHAT THEY DID

In the Call of the meeting it was proposed to increase the transfer fee from twenty-five cents to fifty cents, yet the Financial report for that year showed that the Association had been operated at a profit of over \$64,000 and there was no reason for increasing the transfer fee. In fact, the records show that the members had paid to the Association during that year \$20,620 in transfer fees. If the transfer fee to members had been dispensed with, the Association would have been operated at a profit of over \$44,000. There was no need of increasing the fee, yet the fee was boosted from twenty-five cents to \$1.00.

The By-Law amendment to increase the Board of Directors was passed. The "Insurgents," being in control of the Convention, insisted on electing Directors to fill the newly created offices, which act was in violation of the laws under which the Association was chartered. The "Insurgent Group," acting under the principle that "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," took chances of plunging the Association into law suits rather than miss the opportunity of controlling the Association and the Association's Reserve Fund.

The officers elected at the Philadelphia Convention were not nominated from the floor of the Convention but the old method of a Nominating Committee to place in office a hand-picked group was resorted to.

WHO WERE PLACED IN OFFICE

Who of the "Insurgent Group" were nominated and elected?

Mr. J. M. Hackney, who was a leader of the "Insurgents" at the Milwaukee Meeting in 1918 and who was not in attendance at the Philadelphia Convention, was nominated and elected Vice-President.

Mr. Fred Field, who was defeated for re-election as Director at the Milwaukee meeting, was elected as one of the Directors for a four-year-term.

Mr. James A. Reynolds, who was active at the Milwaukee Meeting in 1918 when he was not a member, and who joined the Association only a short time be-

fore, was elected a Director for a four-year-term and was afterwards made chairman of the Executive Committee.

Mr. John A. Bell, Jr., who attended the "Indignation Meeting" after the Milwaukee Convention, was elected a Director.

Ten of the Board of sixteen Directors were elected at the Philadelphia meeting and these ten comprised a group consisting of Millionaires, Dealers and Professional Politicians, and the control of the Association passed into their hands. At the present time only one of the sixteen Directors are dependent on the returns of their dairy for a living. The other fifteen, if they own any cattle, are not dependent upon the returns of their dairy for a livelihood. Only one of the sixteen can be considered a dairyman.

FIRST AND ONLY SALARIED PRESIDENT

At the first meeting of the new Board, Mr. D. D. Aitken was voted a salary of \$12,000.00 per year as President in violation of the By-Laws which state that the outgoing Board of Directors should fix the salary of the officers for the ensuing year and, further, there was no provision in the Constitution and By-Laws that permitted the paying of a salary to the President, saying nothing of a salary equal to that of a Supreme Court Judge or the Chief Executives of the leading States in the Union, nevertheless this Board voted Mr. Aitken the \$12,000.00 salary.

Mr. James A. Reynolds, a herdsman and politician from Cleveland, Ohio, who had joined the Association only a few months previous, was made Chairman of the Executive Committee. At the end of a year he was voted a salary of \$3,000.00 and has been drawing from the Association's treasury ever since. Part of the time he has drawn two salaries.

Let us review the Association's activities under the direction of the "Insurgent" Board that took over the control of the Association at the Philadelphia meeting.

WHIRLWIND CAMPAIGNS

The \$12,000.00 President with a corps of high salaried, silver tongued orators and propaganda spreaders, started out on his famous Whirl-Wind campaign to build up a Political organization in each state to maintain the "Insurgent Group" in power under the guise of a State-Paid-Secretary.

Mr. Aitken and his corps of paid organizers toured the leading Holstein States, collecting large sums of money in membership fees. Thus thousands and thousands of dollars were extracted from the breeders' pockets aside from the increase in the transfer fee.

During the Whirl-Wind campaign of the New England States, the expenses of Mr. Aitken and his corps of paid organizers were around \$5,400.00 and he collected some \$6,600.00 from the breeders or \$5,400.00 was taken out of the Association's treasury to be used in extracting \$6,600.00 from the New England breeders' pockets.

Experience has demonstrated that this Whirl-Wind campaign State-Paid-Secretary movement, has been an utter failure as far as promoting the welfare of the breed and the breeders is concerned. The State-Paid-Secretary is now looked upon in his true light, as a Political representative of the "Insurgent Group" that

came into control at the Philadelphia Convention. Any legitimate service which he might render to the breeders is being supplied by the Agricultural Colleges and Extension workers free.

INSURGENTS TRY FOR FURTHER CONTROL

The "Insurgent Group" that came into control of the Association at the Philadelphia Convention were not content but wanted to gain further control of the Association and at the following annual meeting, which was held at St. Paul, Minn., in June 1920, Mr. James A. Reynolds introduced a resolution that a Committee be appointed to select a National Home for the Association. They were not content to leave the Association in its former prosperous condition. If they could not move the Association bodily and set it in their midst, they proposed to move it piece by piece.

Therefore, pursuant to carrying out their future program of moving the offices, the Extension Department was moved from the Secretary's office, where it rightfully belongs, and was established in the City of Chicago, in the fall of 1920. Thus, under the banner of trying to centralize the Association's activities under one roof, they were spreading them farther and farther apart, causing increased expense and rendering less efficient service to the members.

As a further effort to gain control of the Association, in the call for the 1921 annual meeting which was held in Syracuse and which marked the second year of the tenure of office of the "Insurgent Group," the Committee on By-Law Revision, of which Mr. James A. Reynolds was chairman, introduced a resolution which, if passed, would have given the Board of Directors the privilege of Altering, Amending or Repealing the By-Laws from time to time as they saw fit.

MEMBERS RESENT INSURGENT'S ACTIVITIES

The introduction of this proposed amendment in the Call of the annual meeting, which could only be interpreted by the members as an attempt by the "Insurgent Group" to gain complete control of the Association, resulted in an indignant uprising among the breeders who, at the Syracuse Convention by the largest vote ever cast at an annual convention rescinded the resolution offered by Mr. James A. Reynolds at the Milwaukee Meeting to establish a National Home for the Association.

They refused to pass a resolution voicing a vote of approval for the official conduct of the officers.

They defeated the \$12,000.00 President for re-election.

They reduced the transfer fee from \$1.00 to fifty cents and did all that was in their power to check extravagance and Political Intrigue and restore the Association to its former good standing.

The members were not only displeased with the manner in which the Association had been conducted from the year 1919 to 1921 but the annual reports for the year ending April 30, 1921 that were filed by the Auditor and the Treasurer did not agree. The members were inclined to accept the statement rendered by its worthy and honorable treasurer, Mr. Wing R. Smith, in preference to the Auditor's report.

The treasurer's report for the year ending April 30, 1921, showed that the cash receipts for the year

were \$490,548.03. The cash expenditures were \$500,855.99, or the Association was operated at a loss of \$10,307.96.

The Auditor's report, and he was known to be affiliated with the "Insurgent Group," gives an entirely different set of figures. The Association's receipts were \$496,910.10. Its cash expenditures were \$461,556.01 or it was operated at a profit of \$35,354.09.

The breeders realized with this variation in reports that it was time for some radical steps to be taken.

INSURGENTS CHAGRINED BY DEFEAT

The results of the Syracuse Convention was a bitter pill for the "Insurgent Group" to swallow. During the previous two years they had had a taste of the "Sweets of Power," well flavored with the Association's funds.

They could plainly see that at the next annual convention when the majority of their number would come up for reelection, they would be defeated and forever cut off from access to the Association's funds unless by some hook or crook they could deprive the members of their direct right to vote.

Thereupon, immediately following the Syracuse Convention, steps were taken to change the Form of Government and substitute for a Business Form of Government or a direct voting system, a Political Form of Government.

The affairs of a Political Form of Government are not administered by individuals but by two or more opposing Political parties, the same as are our State and National Governments.

Therefore, by adopting a Political Form of Government and building up a Political machine or party comprised of the Extension Department, the State-Paid-Secretaries and the officers, the "Insurgents" were practically assured of controlling the next annual convention.

MEMBERS DISARMED

A Special Meeting was called at St. Paul, Minnesota, one thousand miles west of the center of the Holstein population, and the *Holstein-Friesian World*, the official organ for the "Insurgent Group," came out with the bold statement that breeders should not send their proxies to this meeting.

It was reported that the State-Paid-Secretaries were in the field soliciting proxies long before the Call for the Special Meeting was sent out and it is a matter of history that James A. Reynolds, Chairman of the Executive Committee, who had drawn thousands of dollars from the Association's treasury, sent out letters soliciting proxies when the Constitution and By-Laws state that no salaried officer or paid employee shall solicit or vote proxies and, further, the law of the State of New York, under which this Association was incorporated, as quoted by Senator Stevens on page 59 of Volume 12 of the Herd Book, reads as follows:

"The laws of 1892 of the state of New York, on page 1428, Section 613, prescribes a form of proxy to be used by all Associations organized under the laws of the state of New York, and this law makes it a penal offense for a paid employee to solicit proxies."

By calling the Special Meeting and putting forth a

concerted effort, the "Insurgent Group" were able to deprive the members of their direct voice in the Association's management and adopt a Political Form of Government.

The "Insurgent Group" contended that in order to save the Association it was necessary to adopt some other Form of Government than the Business Form of Government, which has been so successful in administering the affairs of Railroads, Banks, Business Corporations and other commercial enterprises.

Was the assertion of the "Insurgent Group" well founded or was their purpose in depriving the members of their right to vote purely to make further raids on the Association's resources and increase the fees?

Let us review what has transpired since the Political Form of Government was put into operation.

FEES INCREASED

At the first annual meeting under the Political Form of Government, which was held at Kansas City in June 1922, the transfer fee was increased from fifty cents to \$1.50, fifty cents of each transfer to be turned over to support the State-Paid Secretary, whose chief duty seems to be, as we have stated before, to look after the Political welfare of the management in the State in which he is employed.

Further, they passed a resolution depriving the members even through delegates of the right to elect a Secretary, Treasurer and Superintendent of Advanced Registry. The power to appoint these officers was given to the Board of Directors.

At the end of the first year under the Delegate Form of Government with the \$1.50 transfer fee, the Association's financial report shows that it was operated at a loss of \$39,530.56.

PROPOSED RAID ON RESERVE FUND

Previous to the annual meeting, which was held in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1923, Mr. James A. Reynolds, Chairman of the Executive Committee, proposed in a letter to the members that \$93,000.00 be taken out of the Reserve Fund. This was the first announcement of a proposed raid on the Association's Reserve Fund.

At the end of the second year under the Delegate Form of Government the Association's report shows it was operated at a loss of over \$40,000.

At the end of the third year, or last year, the report of the Finance Committee states that the Association's total assets had decreased \$56,830.63.

If we review the secretary's reports to find the number of registration and transfer certificates issued, we will find that there has been a gradual falling off in the amount of business transacted at the Secretary's office during the past several years.

In the year 1919-1920 the Association issued 114,503 registration certificates and 131,823 transfer certificates. Last year it issued 111,529 registration certificates and 87,535 transfer certificates. Barely half of the estimated natural increase of the breed is now being recorded and transferred.

For the year ending April 30, 1919, just previous to the Philadelphia Meeting, the Association's total operating expenses were \$275,206.92. The transfer fee was twenty-five cents. The Association was operated at a profit of \$64,320.04.

That year the transfer fee was increased from twenty-five cents to \$1.00 and the Association showed a profit of \$146,344.81. This was the first year that the "Insurgent Group" came into office and they had only nine months in which to get their extravagant extension program working.

The following year, or the second year under the management of the \$12,000.00 President, the Association was operated at a loss of over \$10,000.00.

The next year, for an eight months' period, it was operated at a loss of over \$20,000.00 and the loss has been increasing ever since.

If we review the Association's Financial reports, we will find that over \$2,664,000.00 has been paid out by the Association since the present management assumed control some five years ago.

Of this amount, in the neighborhood of \$1,178,000 has been expended in conducting the office of the Secretary, publishing the Herd Books and may be assumed to constitute the legitimate expenditure of a Registry Association.

WHO SHARES IN THE MONEY?

There are no itemized statements available to show for just what purpose the balance, or \$1,485,000 was expended or who received this money and for what purpose it was paid.

The records show that some \$33,000 was paid to Mr. D. D. Aitken as salary and expenses in two years.

Mr. O. U. Kellogg, the same Mr. Kellogg that was identified with the "Insurgent Group" at Milwaukee in 1918, drew from the Association's treasury in one lump sum \$15,000 for services away back in 1922. We do not know how much he had had before that time or since.

Some fifteen thousand dollars or more has been drawn from the Association's treasury by Mr. James A. Reynolds.

Director Thomas Elder was given a free trip to South America at the Association's expense.

Last year Mr. James A. Reynolds traveled abroad at the Association's expense, visiting Scotland, England and other European countries.

The Holstein-Friesian World, the official organ of the insurgent group, has drawn large sums of money from the Association's treasury for paid advertisements encouraging the breeders to drink more Holstein milk.

Indirectly this publication has drawn on the Association's funds through advertisements carried by the various State-Paid-Secretaries. Thus, directly and indirectly, the insurgent group has been able to help finance their official organ at the Association's expense.

Since the Board of Directors has been increased to sixteen, it has been noticeable that Directors' meetings are called at many of the leading fairs, shows and exhibitions. Thus by having the Board get together at these events for a little visit, they are able to saddle their expenses on the Association.

Some of the affairs of the Association has been so extravagantly conducted that the members have thought it necessary to protect their rights and interests in the Courts and the management has caused large sums of money to be drawn from the Association's treasury to pay lawyers to protect them in office.

The legal entanglement in which the Association has

become involved places the members of the Association much in the same position as the man of wealth who has taken unto himself an undesirable wife. In order to get rid of her he must employ lawyers to present his case and also provide funds for the undesirable wife so that she can employ lawyers to fight against him.

The Whirl-Wind Campaign, State-paid-Secretary movement conducted by Mr. Aitken and the band of high salaried organizers was an expense that drew heavily from the Association's resources, saying nothing of the vast amount of money that was paid over by the breeders to support these State organizations.

At the present time the State-Paid-Secretaries are drawing constantly from the Association's resources. A tax of fifty cents on each transfer fee is set aside for this purpose.

FAILURE OF THE EXTENSION DEPARTMENT

The Extension Department, established at Chicago under the supervision of Fred Koenig, has been one of the most expensive projects indulged in by the Association. Over \$204,000 has been expended by this Department in a single year and during the year that this enormous expenditure was made by the Extension Department, the number of registration and transfer certificates issued by the Association decreased. In other words their Extension work drove business away.

The Extension Department of the Association has taken on a project to advertise special Holstein milk. The term "Special" does not apply to the character of the milk but rather to the conditions under which it is produced, and more particularly the kind of milk which the Association is advertising and trying to help create a market for; the kind of milk produced at large breeding establishments with palatial stables and expensive and elaborate dairy equipment, the kind of breeding establishments which are owned by several of the Association's directors or where other directors are employed.

Space will not permit reviewing all of the ridiculous projects undertaken by the Extension Department and carried out at the enormous expenditure of the breeders' money. Suffice it to state that not one single project undertaken by this Department has proven to be sound when put to practical application. It would seem that even the management have come to this conclusion because the services of many of the Extension workers have been dispensed with.

TO HELP THE HAND OF GREED

But there is no indication that raids on the Association's Reserve Fund will be discontinued for, at the last annual Convention, which was held at Grand Rapids, Michigan, a resolution was introduced and passed, making it possible to draw money from the Reserve Fund by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Directors instead of a unanimous vote.

It is understood that two of the Directors refused to go along on the project to draw further money from the Reserve Fund. Therefore, to overcome the objection of these two Directors and make it possible to draw further sums from the Reserve Fund, we assume this resolution was introduced and passed.

Again, at this same meeting Mr. D. D. Aitken offered

a resolution that a Committee be appointed to look into the advisability of incorporating the Association under the laws of some State other than the State of New York.

The introduction and passage of this resolution has been taken by many of the members to mean that the Corporation Laws of the State of New York are too restrictive for the present management and that they would like to incorporate the Association in a State which will permit them to do more as they please with the Association's funds.

Why should the breeders and dairymen be forced to contribute hundreds of thousands of dollars for millionaires, politicians and cattle dealers to carry out their foolish, ill-conceived experiments at the breeders' expense?

Will the Equity proceeding that is now pending in the Court compel these men to restore this money to the Association's treasury?

OUR CONCLUSION

The Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle has increased in number and popularity in the hands of the plain breeders and dairymen who have managed their business economically and efficiently and thus have been able to establish a reputation for themselves and the breed. It would seem that the management, control and direction of the Association should always remain in the hands of this class of breeders.

Any successful enterprise or business always attracts a certain element that endeavor to use the reputation gained by the prosperous parent organization. The Holstein-Friesian industry is no exception.

It would appear that the influence that has been perpetuating the practice of making exaggerated records, and promoting consignment sales at which price fixing is indulged is the same influence that has been working within the Holstein-Friesian Association to the extent that, through its Advanced Registry and Extension Departments, a steady flow of propaganda has been disseminated to the breeders and dairy public, setting forth the value of these forced, exaggerated records.

The influence that has been working within the Association to perpetuate these things, who, in former years, were compelled to stage sales at their own expense to catch innocent victims, has now taken over the management and control of the Holstein-Friesian Association and are using it to encourage the making of exaggerated records, accepting such records and giving them extensive publicity by personal letters, printed bulletins and press reports.

Since the present management assumed control of the Holstein-Friesian Association, every world's record but one that was then on the Association's books have been exceeded by other records and new high records of forced production have been established.

The Association, under the present management and through the State-Paid-Secretaries, indulged for the first time in promoting, managing and advertising consignment sales. Under the supervision of a State-Paid-Secretary, new high averages at sales of such a character have been established and not only that, buying of each others cattle by consignors has been indulged in, and directors and officers have participated.

A complete and radical change must be brought about in the Association's management if the public confidence is to be restored and prosperity returned to the industry.

The clever and unscrupulous politician and the shrewd promoter will always infest to a greater or less degree any prosperous industry but allowing this element to gain the upper hand has worked to the destruction of many prosperous industries and organizations and is ready and waiting to destroy others.

HOW CAN THE EXISTING WRONGS BE CORRECTED?

If the members had not been deprived of their right to a direct vote, the destructive influences working within the Association, we believe, would have been defeated at the Kansas City Meeting in June 1922.

For the breeders to build up a Political Organization to work in opposition to the present Extension force, with the view of controlling the delegates at the next Annual Convention, would require an expenditure of many thousands of dollars. If they were successful they would be merely rescuing the Association, as it were, from a "pack of hungry wolves," greedy for money, and this enormous expense would have to be continued indefinitely.

The Equity Proceedings now pending in the Courts has every promise of affording the desired relief but the Courts of Justice move slowly and in case of a favorable decision the possibilities of appealing postpones the relief from this source so far in the future that every dollar in the Association's Reserve Fund will be wiped out if the extravagance that has prevailed during the past three years is continued, saying nothing of the vast sum of money that would be taken from the breeders' pockets in excess fees.

Therefore, the best way, the most satisfactory way, the cheapest way and the most effective way for the breeders and dairymen, who constitute 90% of the membership of the Association and own 95% of the cattle, to declare themselves as being opposed to the manner in which the Holstein-Friesian Association is being conducted, is to withdraw in a body and organize a new Association with a provision in its By-Laws that no one can serve as a Director unless he is a herd owner and follows dairying as his major business. The sole purpose of the new Association should be to maintain a Herd Register, to issue registration and transfer certificates to its members at cost, consistent with prompt and efficient service.

The management of the affairs of a Purebred Dairy Cattle Registry Association should remain in the hands of the men who milk cows and not in the hands of those who use cows to milk the public, or use their influence to milk the Association.

Breeders everywhere have become discouraged to the extent that they have failed to patronize the Association as can be seen by the great falling off in the number of registration and transfer certificates issued.

We believe there is a bright and prosperous future for the Holstein-Friesian industry as soon as the breeders organize to suppress Speculation and Exaggeration and are provided with a means of maintaining a Herd Register that will issue registration and transfer certificates to its members at cost and thus free the dairymen from paying tribute to the Speculators.

In Time of Summer Prepare Cows for Fall

By GEORGE LESLIE

COWS that will calve in the month of October should now be dry; and it will put dollars in the pockets of their owners this coming winter if these animals are kept in good condition until they calve.

To get condition on a dairy animal she must be taken good care of, both as regards comfort and feed.

Night pasture and her stall in the cool barn, with clean bedding, and water before her, will, in the heat of August, mean much to both cow and calf. She must have material to keep her own body and her calf in good thrift, and this material must be supplied by the feeder in her daily ration.

If she is well fed she will keep in good condition. "Well fed" does not mean heavily fed, but properly fed with body building nutrients in a palatable and easily digested form.

A good grain ration is, of course, necessary and no dry cow soon to freshen should have less than six pounds of grain daily. A heifer soon due to drop her first calf should have four pounds.

Succulence is important, too. Expecting dry cattle to build condition on burned out August grass is folly. They should have summer silage or roots or some green crop. This is helpful in keeping up normal bowel action.

They won't get enough roughage at this season, if pastures are dry, without some hay. Rough feed is an absolute essential for a dairy cow at all times, if she is to be healthy. She needs the dry matter and the bulk, and in hay it is supplied in a form which no other part of her ration can exactly duplicate. Dry roughage, too, is one thing a cow will never eat too much of. It is well to weigh what she will clean up, two or three times, to see what her normal capacity is, if you don't feel that you can weigh it every day.

Silage should be weighed because a "basket of silage" or a "bushel of silage" will vary in weight at least 10 to 20 lbs., according to the condition and growth of the corn when ensiled. Too much silage will be apt to bring about digestive disturbances which will interfere with the cow's making the best use of the rest of her feed.

It is wiser also to weigh any green crops fed as silage to supplement poor pasture. With some hay about 20 to 25 lb. of green feed is a fair allowance for a dry cow and 10 lb. to 15 lb. for a well grown heifer in calf.

Cattle well fed and kept comfortable through this period of preparation for fall calving, with silage or roots or beet pulp gradually taking the place of the green crops so as not to get a sudden change from succulent feed to dry hay and concentrates, will calve in fine condition. Their calves will be strong and vigorous and the dams will produce much more through their milking period.

Home-made things become a part of life. Boughten things at best are appurtenances.

A Review of the Dairy Industry

By A. M. LOOMIS

IT has been a long time since general conditions in the dairy industry were much more satisfactory than they are as the 1925 season of flush production draws to a close. A birds-eye view of the dairy industry shows that production has been satisfactory in most dairy producing sections.



A. M. LOOMIS
Secretary of the National Dairy Union.

At the same time, the market has been active and in general in the producers' interest. Everyone knows that the way the steady demand cleaned up the big storage was both a revelation and a happy surprise. The markets did not go as low as had been generally anticipated, responded as well or better than usual to the demand stimulated by the seasonal price declines of June and July, and the price is now

starting its upward climb way above last year's figures and without any visible reason either near or remote for not continuing a steady seasonal advance.

If one season can be more "normal" than another, this one is it. On August 1st the storage while just a shade larger than two years ago is about 25% less than last year while reports from the field generally indicate that no abnormal increase in storage can be apprehended this year.

Without going into details, it can safely be said that the world butter situation is entirely satisfactory to the maintenance of a satisfactory price in this country. England alone of the foreign consuming countries reports serious unemployment, and that unemployment because of the dole and government-aid system has not resulted in any marked decline in consumption. On the other hand, there is almost a 10% increase in the importations of butter into England in the five months of this

year. Germany continues to be a large importer. Unfavorable weather conditions have cut short the production of northern Europe. It is too early to forecast the season in the Southern Hemisphere, but its influence cannot be felt on the American market before the beginning of another year.

Conditions are almost equally optimistic at home. While both payrolls and employment declined sharply in July, August and September a year ago, there is no present indication that such a decline will take place this year. June employment and payroll figures show a sharp increase over last year, almost 10%, and it will take a very sharp break in the business world to bring about any conditions which will unfavorably influence the sale and consumption of good butter within the next six months.

There is one even more satisfactory condition to be pointed out than any of those mentioned, and that is, an apparent decided increase in the amount of butter scoring 90 points or better which is being received at the principal markets as compared with previous years. How big a factor this is in the increase in consumption can only be suggested but it is a subject upon which the American dairy industry is to be complimented. Both the trade and the industry will welcome additional statistical information on this subject.

Of course this whole optimistic outlook is predicated upon an outstanding fact, and that is that there has not been any boom in dairy production but a normal growth. Both the economic factors involved and the good judgment of the dairy farmers have restrained this increase in the dairy industry to a point which has just about kept pace with the normal growth and increase in consumption. Anything else would be ruinous to the industry. Therefore, while the immediate future is optimistic, the greatest danger is that conditions will be too good and lead to a development of the industry beyond the capacity of the public to absorb the product.

Three maxims for success? I would suggest thinking, working and economizing.—E. B. Butler.

Come to Chenango County for Good Holsteins!

Chenango is one of the four leading counties of New York State for number of Registered Holstein-Friesians. Every owner is a practical Breeder and Dairyman, and each herd here listed is under State and Federal Supervision and is periodically Tuberculin Tested. These herds are within a short distance of Sherburne and Norwich. Good Roads and splendid railroad facilities.

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Choice Bull Calves

MAPLE GROVE UNEEDA KING GLISTA

Dam: Maple Grove Columbia Jupiter, a daughter of King Pontiac Jupiter, he by King of the Pontiacs from a daughter of Hengerveld De Kol. Calf was born Dec. 23, 1924, is nicely marked and well grown. Price, \$70.

MAPLE GROVE UNEEDA CLEVER GLISTA

Dam: Maple Grove Clever Coreva Glista 349.2 lb. milk, 15.05 lb. butter in 7 days as a two-year-old, a daughter of our 34-lb. bull, Clever Model Glista. Calf born April 3, 1925, in color is more black than white, well grown, with good top lines, an excellent calf. Price, \$85.

These calves were sired by Maple Grove Yhma Glista, whose dam produced 27 lb. butter, 641.3 lb. milk in this herd in 7 days.

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One of our three-year-old heifers not only won first prize in her class but also carried off the Grand Championship, evidence enough of the Quality of our stock.

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KING HENGERVELD LEFA JOH

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The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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AUGUST 8, 1925

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

An Outrage

IF there was no other legitimate reason for organizing a new Registry Association than to free the Holstein breeders from a tax on the transfer fee, which compels them to contribute to the support of the State-Paid-Secretaries, to perpetuate the Political management in office, organize State and National consignment sales and spend the balance of their time begging, it would appear that a new registry association would be welcome.

The State-Paid-Secretary movement built up under the Aitken Whirl-Wind Campaign to promote the selling of cattle at public auction, at State and National Sales and look after the political welfare of the management, it would seem, has assumed the rôle of a public charge.

By depriving the members of the Association of their right to a direct vote at the annual meeting, the Political, Millionaire Group were able to increase the transfer fee and place a tax on each transfer certificate to go toward the support of the State-Paid-Secretaries.

The breeders in Wisconsin last year were thus forced to contribute the tidy little sum of \$8,750.50 towards maintaining the State-Paid-Secretary. New York State breeders were forced to pay \$6,469, yet the over \$8,000 in the State of Wisconsin and the over \$6,000 in the State of New York failed to supply the necessary money for the State-Paid-Secretaries.

The "ONE MAN" New York State Association, with Charlie Bigler as President, Charlie Bigler as Secretary and Charlie Bigler as Sale Manager, is reported to be in very hard financial straits. Mr. Charlie Bigler is reported as spending much of his time trying to inveigle breeders to go out and beg for him in the interests of the State Association on a salary basis.

The news clippings that come into the office of THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN from Wisconsin regarding the activities of the State-Paid-Secretaries, shows that nine out of every ten Club Meetings that Mr. Leslie Oldham, Secretary of the State Association, attends is for the purpose of inducing the members to

join the State Association, pay their dues and keep Mr. Oldham in spending money.

It is reported that the Illinois State Holstein Association, where Mr. Clark is serving as Secretary, is over \$6,000 in debt.

It is high time this State-Paid-Secretary outrage be discontinued and the State-Paid-Secretaries engage in some legitimate work, go to the Alms House or take out a Professional Beggars license.

Our Debt to Farm Machinery

FEW of us realize the wonderful part that machinery has played in the development of our civilization.

"In the days of our forefathers, the entire family worked on the farm. Little time was spent in going to school, in reading or in travel, yet the few farm tools were so crude and the farming so poorly done that a family raised little more than it consumed. Work as hard as they could, the family was often threatened with famine. Nearly all persons had to be farmers to live.

"In India and China we have much the same condition to-day. One family raises little more than it uses, hence a very large part of the population are farmers. So long as this condition continues, it is impossible for a high state of civilization to develop.

"When our fathers began to use machinery and better farming methods, it became possible for one family to produce enough to feed two families.

"This made it possible for half of the population to do other kinds of work. At the same time, the farmer became a purchaser of articles that formerly were unheard of luxuries.

"If civilization is to progress, this movement must continue. It allows men to engage in research and invention, to write books and magazines, to manufacture and transport the things that a higher civilization demands.

"Best of all, it allows the youth of the land more years of schooling. All progress in civilization depends on having each farmer produce more than his father produced.

"With the spread of the improved methods that are used by our better farmers, it is probable that the time may soon come when one farmer will raise enough to feed five or six families.

"When this time comes, only 15 to 20 per cent of the population will be farmers. These farmers will purchase many things not yet invented, and all civilization will have taken a long step forward."—Dr. G. F. Warren.

That the dairy cow has a marked effect on the health of Nations is shown by a recent study of twenty-four countries made at the Ohio State University. In New Zealand where there are twenty-five cows for each 100 persons the death rate is only ten per 1,000 inhabitants as against thirty-one deaths in Chile where there are about five cows to every 100 persons.

Advertising is attracting attention with a view of creating the desire to possess.

Foot and Mouth

ON July 31st Foot and Mouth Disease was diagnosed in a herd of cattle near Houston, Harris County, Texas. Warnings were promptly sent to the chief veterinarians in the different states and these in turn notified the active veterinarians in their territory.

The information available indicates that the outbreak is confined to one herd, a herd kept on land on which infected cattle were kept a year ago. Federal and Texan veterinarians were rushed to the scene of the trouble. The herd was slaughtered and buried to prevent infection going any further.

The U. S. Junior Judging Team in Holland

THE three farm boys from Franklin County, Iowa, who represent the United States in the International Junior Dairy Cattle Judging contest learned that all Europeans were not as backward as they had been taught to believe. Instead of going from England to Holland by boat, they were taken in an airplane from London to Amsterdam, making the trip in three and a half hours.

One of the boys wrote: "We flew at a height of about 3,500 to 3,900 feet and our speed was from 45 to 65 miles an hour. Cattle looked like tiny cats and people were almost invisible. Our plane was a twelve passenger machine."

The three boys, Raymond Monahan, Lester Olson and Harlan Leonard, practiced judging in a number of Holland herds and they as well as their coach, V. B. Hamilton, county agent of Franklin County and Earl Weaver, head of the dairy husbandry department of Iowa State College, were carried away with some of the cattle they saw in Holland. In one herd, according to Professor Weaver, they found five cows any one of which, in their judgment, could have defeated the champion female at the last National Dairy Show. In a small herd owned by a Dutch farmer they found a cow which, Prof. Weaver says, is superior to any of the breed he ever saw at any American show.

The Hollanders not only have cattle of wonderful type but good producers along with it. Their cattle, as a rule, are a little more beefy than Holstein cattle are in this country but the Hollanders do not particularly care for great size in cows.

Confronted by a Condition

LET us say frankly to those who are talking, writing and holding meetings to protest against the tuberculin testing of cattle that they are doing themselves and their community no good. A condition, not a theory, confronts the milk producers of the eastern part of this country. The cities wherein milk is marketed have a right to take measures which they believe will safeguard their milk supply. These cities are insisting that their milk must come from cows known to be free from tuberculosis, and the criterion by which they judge freedom from that disease is the tuberculin test. Baltimore, Cleveland and other cities

which draw their milk supply from the territory in which this paper circulates have already made such provision for their protection, though the enforcement of it has been deferred. But it is deferred only to give dairymen a fair chance to eradicate disease from their herds. Ultimate enforcement appears to be certain, not merely in those cities which have acted already but in all other cities. That is the condition confronting the milk producers in this territory, and no amount of argument about the merits of the tuberculin test or the composition of the milk or the theory of evolution is going to change it. Producers must either comply with the requirements of their markets or they must cease to sell therein. There is no other way as long as these requirements exist; and there is no indication that they are to be abandoned. The position of the cities in this matter is strengthened by at least three things—by the approval of science, by the knowledge that before long they need not be wholly dependent on near-by supplies, and by the action of dairymen who desire clean herds as much as the cities desire disease-free milk. The thermos car is going to prevent a milk famine in our cities. The dairymen of distant states are testing out tubercular cattle as fast as funds will permit, and they will furnish the milk if near-by producers fail or refuse to comply with the requirements.

Such considerations as these should give pause to any one who is inclined to hearken to the opponents of the prescribed test. Even if these opponents were right about the test itself, the condition would still confront the milk producer, the bar to his market would still remain, and his protesting friends have shown him no way over, under or around that bar. He must test if he is to market in the future, so wisdom counsels him to prepare for the inevitable rather than to resist it. Public funds should help to the limit of safety, for the losses will be sufficiently severe in any case; and the whole difficult problem should be handled with as much consideration for the cattleman as possible. But nothing should be allowed to obscure the fundamental facts about his future market.—*National Stockman and Farmer*.

True

ONE of the drawbacks to successful coöperative marketing is the attempt of many to build too rapidly and on too large a scale. If these men would take time to learn the history of a large majority of our big business institutions, they would find that they started in a small way and as they grew in size they gathered information necessary to the successful conduct of these institutions. Let us not despise small beginnings, for if there is back of them a true understanding of what can be accomplished and what ought to be done, coupled with capable business management, success will ultimately be attained.—*Hoards Dairyman*.

A judge has ruled that an engagement ring is not a gift, but a trust. On the other hand, try and get it back.

Training softens severity.

NOT ABOUT COWS

Warm Weather Helps in the Laundry

ALTHOUGH summer has always brought out the bright colors in clothes, yet this year, the variety of bright and unusual colors is larger than ever before. This makes it imperative that all possible care should be taken in the laundering of the summer gowns. Even if you have the best laundress in the world, it is wiser to do these dainty things yourself, for naturally, you can exercise greater care in washing, can use one of the milder soaps or soap flakes, and can see that the sun does not get in its deadly work while the garments are drying.

Having bought a piece of new material, it always means a great struggle to decide whether to shrink or set the color in the goods or make it up just as it is. The new cloth is never quite so pretty as before it is put in water, and one hates so to destroy all that fresh beauty. Then, too, after having once been laundered, wash clothes seem to soil so much more easily. Yet who has not had the horrible experience of having the color in a dress run or fade the first time it was washed, or had the garment shrink beyond all possibility of future wear.

That is a question each woman must decide for herself. To risk or not to risk? Should the decision be to shrink and set the color before making the dress, it can best be done by leaving the material folded, covering it with boiling water and allowing it to remain covered until the water is cold. Then it should be hung in the shade where it can drip until just dry enough to iron. Should the material be of that nature which is known to shrink badly, this operation should be repeated allowing it to get perfectly dry from the first wetting before immersing the second time, and ironing after the second. It should not be ironed too wet, as it leaves the material too stiff and is much harder to do.

SETTING COLORS

When it comes to setting colors, what to use depends upon the color of the material. For blue or green use one ounce of saltpeter to twelve quarts of boiling water. For any other color use one ounce of sugar of lead to the same amount of water. Where blue and pink both appear in the design, use one level tablespoon of baking soda to the same amount of water. For pink and green, use vinegar, being careful to have pure cider vinegar. Ordinary salt—using a heaping tablespoonful to a gallon of water—is good for any color excepting blue, which it sometimes injures. Whatever the medium used to set the color, the material should be thoroughly rinsed in several waters before being hung up to dry.

HANG IN THE SHADE

The greatest care should be taken never to hang colored clothes in the sun or even in a very strong light. It must also be remembered that a shady spot

may soon become a sunny one. It is better to dry colored clothes indoors if possible, or by rolling in a large bath towel. If dried outdoors, they should be taken in the instant they are dry, as even the wind and air work damage. The price of pretty colored gowns is eternal vigilance.

IRONING

After being hung out and dried as quickly as possible, dark linens should be ironed on the wrong side, as ironing on the right side gives them an ugly shiny look and causes the color to fade. Dotted Swiss or mull or any embroidered dresses should also be ironed on the wrong side. If lace is used as a trimming, iron that first and the dress proper afterwards. Buttons are a nuisance when a dress or blouse has to be pressed. It will help a lot if you place a folded Turkish towel under the place where the buttons are. They will then sink into the towel and the spaces between them may be smoothed easily.

WASHING SILKS

When washing white silk garments for the first time, put a dessertspoonful of borax in the water, and allow to stand for half an hour. Then wash in the usual way being careful not to twist in wringing the water out, but to squeeze it out with both hands. White silk stockings or gloves should be washed and dried at night, as light causes them to turn yellow and they should not be ironed. Silk stockings should really be washed after each wearing as it is the perspiration that causes them to wear into holes. Chamois gloves may be kept soft and pliable by being rinsed in clean soapy water, laid in the folds of a clean towel and the water pressed out as much as possible, then they may be hung in the open air to dry.

TO CLEAN HATS

To clean a white felt hat, make a paste of arrow-root and magnesia mixing it well with cold water, using equal proportions of each. Brush over the hat, allow to dry thoroughly, and brush off. Talcum powder, dusted into such a hat, allowed to stand as long as possible, overnight at least, then brushed out, will clean but not so thoroughly.

A panama hat may be cleaned by using a warm castile soap lather, to which a few drops of ammonia has been added. It should be rinsed well with tepid water and rubbed dry with a soft cloth. Or Oxalic acid (which is poison) and hot water may be used.

A black chip hat which has become dusty may be wonderfully improved by being rubbed with a very little olive oil.

Less than 10% of the farmers' problems can be remedied by legislation; the remaining 90% can best be solved or approached for solution through the business of farming.—*Secretary of Agriculture Jardine.*

THE PRACTICAL DAIRYMAN

HOW PREGNANCY AFFECTS MILK YIELD

Comparing records is a favorite indoor sport of students of breeding and of the dairy industry. It is oftentimes indulged in by cattle owners and all are very much inclined to overlook details and simply keep in mind the size of the record, estimating its value by its magnitude. Yet everyone of us know that conditions materially affect the value of a record, that the performance of a cow in a small herd, given ordinary dairyman's care and feed, may be more meritorious than the performance of her sister in a large herd where records are made regardless of cost and even of profit, if profit is construed to mean returns above cost of feed. Yet records should be compared by anyone who contemplates purchasing a herd sire or introducing new blood into a herd. Each herd owner should compare records in estimating the comparative value of animals owned by themselves.

One factor that is often overlooked in record comparison is pregnancy. That is, the stage at which the cow again becomes pregnant, which is one of the great factors governing the amount of milk which a cow yields in a lactation period. In actual practice this is allowed for, roughly, by stating not only the total lactation yield but also the number of days the animal was in milk, but as H. G. Sanders, a leading British agriculturist, writes in the *Agricultural Gazette*, this is very far from satisfactory, for some cows (usually the poor milkers) dry off a considerable time before they are again due while others milk on until pregnancy is far more advanced, and often there is some difficulty in getting some of the most persistent dry at all.

For example: Two cows might give 8,000 lb. milk in 300 days, and their performances would appear to be equal. But one might not be due to calve again for another six months, whereas the other might be due almost immediately. It is obvious that from the producers' point of view the latter animal is a much better "rent payer." Although it is a better plan to give cows a rest of six weeks or two months between lactation periods than to let them milk all the time, in judging the performance in a lactation some cognizance must be taken of when the cow's next calf was due.

This could be done by stating not the number of days the cow was in milk, but the number of days between the beginning of this particular lactation and the beginning of the next; or, perhaps better, by the interval between the beginning of the lactation and the date when the cow became pregnant again. This last has been called the service period.

Thus, if a cow calves on October 1 and is successfully served on the next Christmas Day, her service period for that lactation is the interval between October 1 and Christmas Day, or 85 days; and we can describe her lactation fairly accurately by stating that her yield was 8,000 lb. (or whatever the figure was), with a service period of 85 days.

Notice that where a service period is 85 days, the next calf is due in exactly a year's time after the previous one; since pregnancy lasts about 280 days, and 280 plus 85 makes 365. Our example means, then, that this was the yield when the cow had just a year between calvings. Now, if two animals give the same yield with the same service period, their performances may reasonably be said to be equal (other influences such as age, etc., are not considered here) and it does not matter how long they are in milk; for if one dries off much earlier than the other, she must have given a considerably higher yield to begin with, in order to reach the same total.

This conception of the service period is quite simple, and Mr. Sanders says, might easily be absorbed into practice, instead of the length of lactation idea which is now in vogue. The first and most obvious advantage is that the statement, although no more involved than the present one, would have a perfectly definite meaning. The second advantage and one of more importance is that one can allow for different lengths of service periods—one cannot allow for lengths of lactations because of their indefinite nature.

The accompanying table shows how this allowance can be made and, as it is based on over 5,000 lactation records of cows kept under ordinary conditions, it may be regarded as fairly reliable.

CORRECTIONS FOR SERVICE PERIOD
TO ESTIMATE YIELD IF SERVICE PERIOD HAD BEEN 85 DAYS

Service Period	Correction to Apply		Service Period	Correction to Apply	
	1st Calvers	Others		1st Calvers	Others
0-19 days	+28%	+34%	200-219 days	-20%	-20%
20-39 "	18	21	220-239 "	22	21
40-59 "	11	12	240-259 "	23	23
60-79 "	4	5	260-279 "	25	24
80-99 "	-1	-1	280-299 "	26	25
100-119 "	5	6	300-319 "	27	26
120-139 "	9	10	320-339 "	28	27
140-159 "	12	13	340-359 "	29	28
160-179 "	15	16	360-379 "	30	28
180-199 "	18	18			

A service period of 85 days has been taken as a standard, because this means that the cow is due again in exactly a year's time, and also because it happens to be just about the average interval of all the records included. The table gives the percentage which should be added where a cow is served very soon after calving, and the percentage to be subtracted where a cow is left unbred for a long time. This is in order to estimate what the yield would have been if, in each case, the service period had been 85 days—in other words, the two cases are standardized in this respect, and so become comparable.

An example will perhaps make the matter clearer. Suppose it is required to compare two individuals, one giving a yield of 10,000 lb. in a long lactation, not being served until she had been milking 270 days, and the other giving 7,000 lb., having been served 30 days after calving. The corrections, given in the third column of the table, are minus 24% and plus 21%; and the standardized yields are respectively:

$$10,000 - \left(\frac{24}{100} \times 10,000 \right) = 7,600 \text{ lb.}$$

$$7,000 + \left(\frac{21}{100} \times 7,000 \right) = 8,470 \text{ lb.}$$

We should know that the latter was a better yield under the circumstances and also just how much better it was.

Separate corrections are given for first-calvers, but they do not differ very much from the others. The reason for the variation is that heifers give rather a different lactation curve (on the average) than older cows—a flatter one.

Heifers do not, of course, give so much milk as older cows; but, allowing for this, their yield in the early part of the lactation does not rise so high, although it is maintained better as the lactation advances. As an older cow gives a higher proportion of her yield early in the lactation, she is more handicapped by a short service period; and so, to be accurate, we must give her a higher correction.

In the same way, the heifer's flatter curve means that if the lactation is a long one the milk obtained over and above the normal is a higher proportion of the total; and thus for long service periods a greater percentage must be taken off in the case of heifers.

Pregnancy, of course, definitely puts an upper limit to the length of the lactation, and it also lowers the yield during the later stages. With a sufficient number of records, it is possible to measure this effect week by week; and when this is done it is found that immediately after fertile service the yield drops very slightly, and that this drop increases slowly from about five to ten pounds a week for the first five months. At this point (to be exact, at the twentieth week of pregnancy) there is a sharp and sudden fall, and the cow begins definitely to dry off, a process which is complete usually by the thirty-second week of pregnancy. This sudden change to the big fall is very marked, and can easily be seen if the records of as few as forty or fifty cows served at the same time are averaged. There are, however, a few individual exceptions.

It may be that food and energy go to form the growing fetus that would otherwise go to form milk. This might be partly responsible for the lowering of the yield, but it is known that, as pregnancy advances, the milk-secreting cells of the mammary gland are, as it were, closed for repair, in preparation for the next lactation. It is probable that this renovation is chiefly responsible for the fall in milk yield during pregnancy.

SUCCESS DEPENDS UPON MANAGEMENT

As in all other enterprises, the success of dairy farming depends upon good business management. According to surveys of several thousand dairy farms, made with the idea of determining the cost of producing milk, it was found that the feeds consumed represented from 60 to 70 per cent of the total cost of milk production; labor represented from 20 to 30 per cent; and incidentals, such as interest, insurance, and depreciation, represented from 10 to 20 per cent. No system of dairy farming can prove profitable over a period of years unless at least all the roughages needed for the herd are produced at home. The cost of feeds for the dairy cow can be controlled largely by producing them on the farm where consumed. In buying grain feeds many dairymen are misled into believing that the cost price per ton is the most important. However, with our present system of guaranteed analysis, which is protected by law, we should consider the more important factor of the total digestible nutrients contained. We should use home grown roughages and grains for the basis of the ration and purchase only those grains or mill products which furnish the greatest amount of nutrients per dollar and which may be necessary to give the ration balance, bulk or variety.

J. P. LAMASTER.

FLY SPRAYS

Flies cause considerable annoyance to dairy cows during the summer and not only does the irritation caused by the flies tend to lower milk production but the restlessness of the cows is a frequent cause of inefficient milking.

A good fly spray can be made from:

- 4½ quarts coal tar dip
- 4½ quarts fish oil
- 3 quarts coal oil
- 3 quarts whale oil
- 1½ quart oil of tar

Dissolve 3 pounds laundry soap in water, add the ingredients of the spray and bring the whole up to 30 gallons with lukewarm soft water. This spray will keep off the flies and prevent the coats of the animals from becoming harsh.

The cows should be sprayed twice a day in the morning after milking and in the afternoon when in the barn for silage or green food. With a portable cart, made from a half barrel by attaching wheels and a spray pump and nozzle, two men can spray 40 cows in five minutes.

Thirty gallons of mixture will spray 40 cows twice a day for ten days at a very nominal cost.—*Illinois News Letter*.

FORMULA FOR FLY POISON

Mix one part formaldehyde in 20 parts of water. Add enough corn syrup to sweeten and sprinkle on the floors or in the mangers. If sprinkled in the mangers it should be on the leavings after the cow has eaten which should be swept out before she is fed again. Small amounts of formaldehyde will not harm a cow but she should not receive too much. Poison may be set about barn, out of reach of the dogs and cats in wide dishes with flaring rims, kept well filled so flies may get liquid readily.—*Illinois News Letter*.

REED ON CALF RAISING

Professor O. E. Reed, of the Michigan State College of Agriculture, is using the radio in talking to the farmers. The following is taken from a talk he gave recently on calf raising:

"The time to begin to raise good calves is before they are born, and poor calves are the calves that were not right when they were born. We are told that from the time the egg cell

is fertilized until the calf is born ninety-five per cent of the power of growth has been expended. This makes it plain that everything possible be done to furnish the necessary nutrients for development and growth during this period. A cow cannot produce good strong calves year after year without having proper care and feed and given a rest from producing milk each year. In some herds the cows have plenty of vacation but they are not fed properly when dry. This is too important a time in the calf's life for the mother to be so treated. The cow must be properly fed at this time and the ration should contain succulent foods if at all possible.

"A cow should have a vacation on full feed every year. Instead of being turned into the back pasture or the stalk field and forced to rustle for herself, she should receive a balanced ration including legume hays or pasture, just as she had to have to produce the maximum flow of milk when fresh."

DOES THE FEED OF THE BULL INFLUENCE SEX OF CALVES?

Feeding to govern sex of the offspring has received considerable attention by medical men and livestock breeders since the earliest times. Guy MacL. Richards, whose writings in Washington Farm papers are well known, is a strong believer that if a bull is fed a ration consisting largely of carbohydrates, the sex of the offspring will run largely to females. Mr. Richards handled two well known Holstein sires, King Korndyke Pietertje Pontiac No. 127387 and Sir Colantha Prilly No. 106062.

At the time King Korndyke Pietertje Pontiac was under the care of Mr. Richards, he was two years old. He was given plenty of exercise, was broken both to ride and drive and in addition had the use of a large paddock. During three years while he was fed a strongly carbonaceous diet, he sired 74 calves of which 48 were heifers and 26 were bulls.

Sir Colantha Prilly was five years old before Mr. Richards had the care of him and his former owner complained that he was a "notorious bull getter." During the four years while Mr. Richards cared for him he sired 36 calves of which 29 were heifers and 7 were bulls. As the herd contained a number of his daughters and it was desired to avoid inbreeding, he was not used very extensively during this period. Being five years old at the start he was fully matured, had a very ugly temper and was confined in a pen 25x75 feet. Mr. Richards says he was cross with himself and the world in large and in consequence took very little exercise.

These two bulls received no alfalfa during these years. Their hay consisted largely of mixed Italian rye grass and timothy and their grain was a mixture of two-thirds ground barley and one-third bran. Mr. Richards believes that the system of feeding adopted had much to do with influencing the sex of the offspring of these two bulls and says that, were he again handling a herd of dairy cattle, he would use the same system of feeding feeling sure that a large number of the calves dropped in the herd would be heifers.

BLIND TEATS

Atresia-blind or imperforate teats, is a defect existing from birth and is seldom, if ever, discovered until after the heifer has freshened. The owner's suspicion is first aroused when one or more quarters become abnormally large, hot, and painful while the efforts of the calf to obtain nourishment are evidently unsuccessful. Examination usually reveals the fact that the teat orifice is wanting, but there will be seen clearly a distinct ring surrounding the slight depression where the teat orifice should be.

Treatment is obviously surgical. The orifice may be artificially established by means of a large, sterile needle or a small-blade knife thrust through the sterilized skin perpendicularly at the center of the depression.

To prevent closure by healing, it is advisable to insert a milk tube, with usual precautions as to sterilization, at milking time, and to replace it between milkings with a sterile teat dilator, or even a strand of antiseptic tape, to act as a seton.

Healing may be promoted by the application of an ointment of balsam of tolu, or fluid extract of belladonna and glycerin. Should the opening become sealed during the healing process, it will become necessary to repeat the process already described.

—*Farmers' Bulletin*, 1422.

CLUB ACTIVITIES

JUNEAU COUNTY BREEDERS PICNIC

On June 30 the Holstein breeders of Juneau County, Wisconsin, held their annual picnic at the farm of Keiffer Brothers at Lindina. The speakers were County Agent Sands, Jerry P. Riordan of Mayville, and A. O. Collentine, of Madison. Dairy Extension specialist. Mr. Riordan spoke on prospects of the dairy industry and Mr. Collentine gave an interesting cattle judging demonstration using part of the farm herd as exhibits.

HEAR VARIED TALKS

The Douglas County Holstein breeders and members of the Cow Testing Association gathered July 2 at the Modena farms near Lake Nebagamon, Wisconsin, for their annual joint picnic. About 70 were present. Besides the musical program short talks were given by A. N. Young, of South Range, the retiring president; E. Bolognesi, owner of the Modena farms; Hon. R. Bruce Johnson, member of the state assembly; County Agent John M. Walz, and Tester Hilding High.

Mr. Young and Mr. Bolognesi talked on the purposes, aims and achievements of both the Holstein association and the cow testing body; Mr. Johnson explained in detail the new tuberculosis bill passed by the legislature; Mr. Walz dwelt upon the subject of diversified farming in Douglas County; Mr. High discussed cow testing activities in the county.

Officers elected for the next year by the Holstein association are: Hugh A. McArthur, Station B, president; Mary Dooher, Itasca, vice-president; E. Bolognesi, Lake Nebagamon, secretary and treasurer; Otto Schmidt, Foxboro, and Howard Seldon, Station B, directors.

MANUFACTURED MILK MARKETS

An improved condition is reported in the condensed and evaporated milk markets. Buying is fairly active and unsold stocks on July 1 were less than one-half of the volume of July 1, 1924, while it is reported that unfilled orders show a big increase. The warm weather has stimulated the demand for ice cream thus making another broad outlet.

Production ever since January has shown consistent decrease each month from the corresponding month of last year. May production was about four percent lower than that of last May while June production is almost seven percent less than that of June a year ago.

There has been a general decrease in the volume of dairy products manufactured due to the fact that in many districts fluid milk surpluses have not reached their usual proportions. Favorable prices on the butter and cheese markets made strong competition for the condenseries.

Usually in June manufacturers stocks increase but this year



PRODUCERS AND CHOICE INDIVIDUALS

Remember that this is an Accredited Herd; that the cattle of this entire county, when recently tuberculin tested, passed 99.2% Clean, and that this herd has always been headed by high class bulls.

Can spare a few good ones raised here.

L. S. BROWN

Saegerstown, R. D. 1,

Crawford Co., Pa.

a small decrease was recorded, further evidence that demand has been more favorable and production lighter than last year.

Exports were slightly heavier during June than for May, and also greater than June of 1924. Shipments to Germany of evaporated goods account for the greater part of the increase. However, the total to date since the first of the year is considerably below the same months of 1924, and the export trade is not regarded as offering a great deal of support to domestic markets. Exports of all countries during June totaled 18,213,368 lb. which makes the total from January to June 75,115,695 lb. Last year the total for June was 11,460,838 lb. and from January to June 107,848,269 lb.

Exports of powdered milk showed an increase during June of this year, 285,620 lb. being exported against 251,127 lb. the corresponding month of last year. The figures for the first six months of the year show an increase of nearly one hundred thousand pounds over the corresponding six months of 1924 for which the figures were 1,606,851 lb.

The United Kingdom, Japan, and the Netherlands were the heaviest customers during June, the United Kingdom taking 58,000 lb., Japan, 53,405 lb. while 52,500 lb. shipped to the Netherlands. Mexico and China each took over 18,000 lb., Italy a little over 15,000 and France 15,761 lb.

NOW ON COMMUNITY PLAN

The Rusk County Holstein breeders in a general meeting at Ladysmith, Wisconsin, June 30, organized their association under the community club plan. A board of directors consisting of eight members, four of whom represent the Bruce and Ladysmith clubs and the other four various sections of Rusk County were elected, several committees were appointed and a plan of work adopted to be carried out during the coming year.

In a session of the board of directors the following officers were elected: President, John A. Schmidt; Vice-President, Leo Lalan; Secretary-Treasurer, Earl Goff, and Sales Manager, Leo Lalan. These men together with E. L. Jay, Matt Meyer, Charles Dunn and A. C. Schultz form the board of directors.

Plans for individual and community show herds were agreed upon and Holsteins will be very much in evidence at the coming Rusk County Fair.

DR. JULIEN REELECTED

At a meeting of the Indiana Livestock Sanitary Board at Indianapolis, June 15th, Dr. R. C. Julien was reappointed state veterinarian for a term of four years. There were five candidates for the position but Dr. Julien received three of the five votes of the board.

Ralph Jenkins of Orleans was elected president of the Livestock Sanitary Board and Dr. C. E. Hummert of Young America, who was recently appointed a member of the Board, was chosen as vice-president for the coming year.

The *Agricultural Gazette*, one of the leading British weeklies, reports that a well known British Friesian show cow died from an unusual cause. She was due to freshen and had a tremendous udder. Apparently there was some irritation and she first licked and then bit or sucked until she had made a hole in her udder as big as the palm of a man's hand. One of the udder arteries was severed and the cow bled to death.

Tornadoes continue much trouble to make,

And autos are eager new victims to take.

Rash killers are shooting,

Bold bandits are looting,

And now the whole country's beginning to quake!

The world would sleep if things were run by men who say, "It can't be done."

ICE CREAM AND HEALTH

Ice cream, as a food, is appreciated to-day more than ever. The Chicago Department of Health recently issued a bulletin devoted to "Ice Cream and Health," compiled by Dr. Bundesen, Health Commissioner of that great city. He testified to the value of ice cream as a nutritious and even necessary food in the following words:

Although ice cream was first made in Italy in 1756, Mistress Dolly Madison, wife of the fourth president of the United States, was the pioneer in the United States in making this wonderful food product. She served it at a state dinner in the White House during her husband's administration in 1809.

For more than one hundred years we have been using ice cream as a dessert in this country. To-day nearly every civilized nation knows about ice cream as a dessert or a delicacy. This is the only nation in the world that has officially proclaimed it an essential food. It is now so recommended by prominent physicians and all leading food scientists.

We live not alone for ourselves, but for our children, and a healthy body is the greatest gift we can give them. The cream line of the nation is healthy children. If we add to other health foods plenty of ice cream, winter and summer, we are giving our children an excellent food in a most wholesome and palatable manner.

Secretary of Commerce Herbert C. Hoover, who had charge of feeding 1,200,000 children in devastated France and Belgium, makes the following significant statement regarding dairy products:

"The foundation of child health lies in proper feeding. . . . The white race cannot survive without dairy products."

Secretary Hoover, as director of the food administration during the war, realized the importance of all milk products, declared ice cream to be an essential food, and classed it as necessary with beefsteak, milk, eggs, butter and other staple articles of diet.

Dr. E. V. McCollum, of Johns Hopkins University, states: "Everyone should use daily a quart of milk or its equivalent in other dairy products."

Ice cream is a dairy product. It is concentrated milk in a delicious form.

The most recent statement by the United States Department of Agriculture on the food value of ice cream is as follows:

"Ice cream, when properly made, is a good food. It contains butterfat and the other solids of milk, including proteins and mineral matter, as well as added sugar and flavor. These constituents make it highly nutritious. Its generous fat and sugar contents insure a high caloric value. The butterfat in ice cream renders it an excellent source of vitamin A. Its milk proteins are efficient builders of muscles and other tissues, and its minerals furnish material for bones and teeth."

Ice cream is a health food because it is a milk product.

Milk contains lime, absolutely necessary for the child's teeth and bones, and is equally as good for the adult. Lime is one of the necessary articles of food in which the average human diet is most deficient. Ice cream is rich in lime and good for your children.

It contains the best proteins obtainable. Proteins build muscle and tissue in growing children and repair them for the grown-ups. Ice cream has butterfat and sugar, that gives energy and vigor to body and brain. It is rich in the vitamins. These are essential to promote the growth in children and vitalize the system of adults.

A healthy boy or girl, or an adult, is active because they're healthy. This condition is due to proper food, milk, vegetables, and fruits, with ice cream, a body builder.

Ice cream will help build in your children splendid muscles, teeth and bones.

Ice cream promotes growth and health. This has been proved by leading health authorities in different cities who have taken groups of children that were underweight for their height and age and given them a large dish of ice cream daily as a part of their midday lunch for a definite period of time. All these children showed a marked improvement not only in definite gains to normal weight, but they were much more alert and vigorous; they showed decided improvement in their studies as well as in physical activities.

In one of the camps where disabled soldiers were quartered following the war, ice cream was used as a part of the regular diet, and marked improvements in the health and physical condition of these young men were shown as a result of eating this health food.

Ice cream is an economy food. It saves the time and energy in the kitchen, so often used in the preparation of rich pastries or heavy desserts.

At children's parties, ice cream is often the most important part of the party. It assures a wonderful time that the "kiddies" will remember.

Ice cream is a refreshing health food for all out-of-door lovers. It is readily obtained and easily carried. Eat ice cream when golfing, motoring, on picnics, or fishing parties. It is a "treat" at any time, and always a health food.

Rastus: "Boy, it was so cold whar I cum fum we had to frow watah out de window an' slide daown de icicle to git out ob de house."

Mose: "Yo'll talk nuffins. Whar I lib it's so cold we gotta build fiah undah de cows to stop 'em fum givin' ice cream."

Join the Amateur Picture Contest. If you have not mailed us photographs of some of your good animals, do so at once.

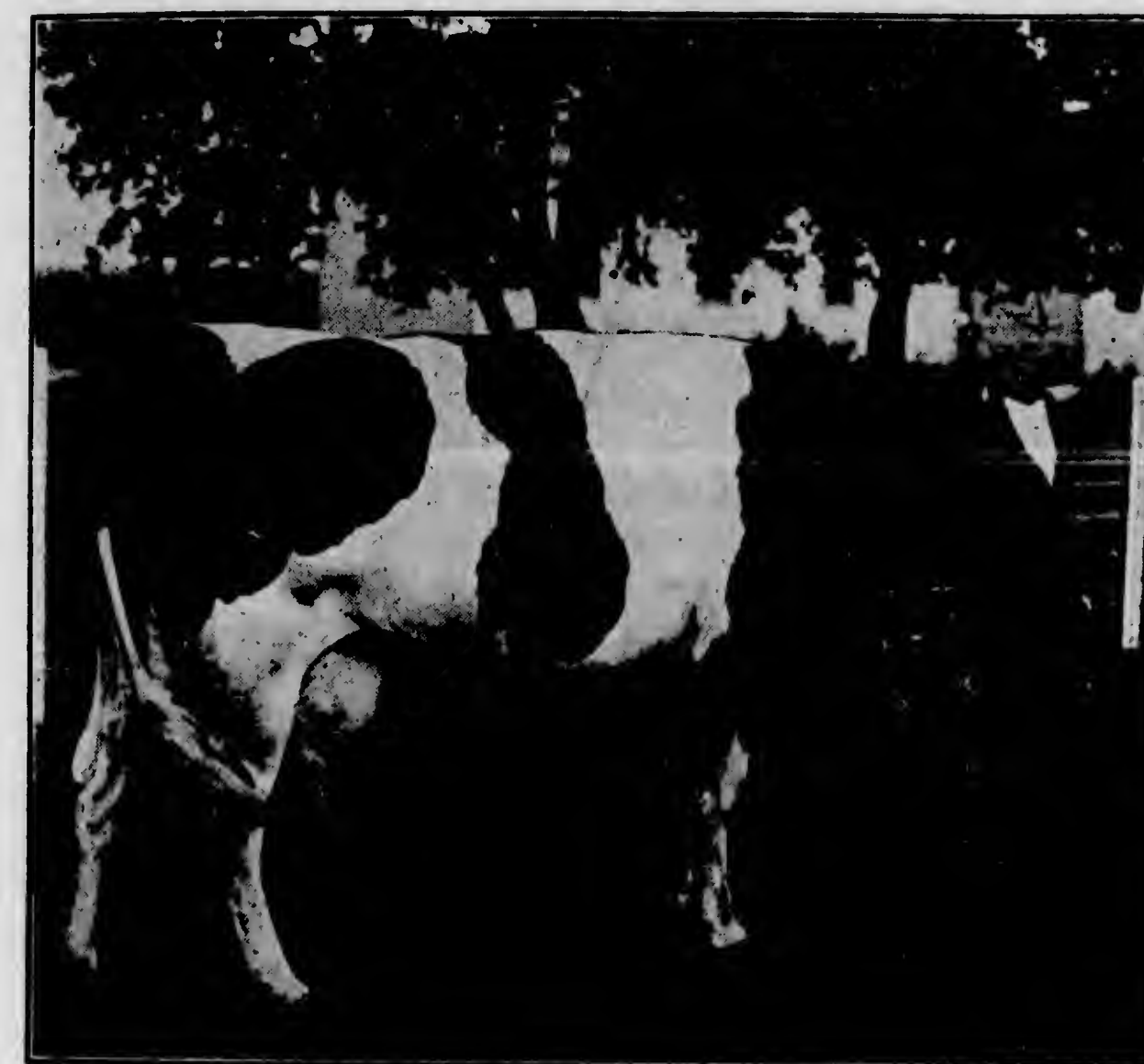
BUYS FARM HERD AND SHOW COW

The Sioux Falls Holstein Farm, located three and a half miles south of Sioux Falls, S. D., was sold to Ralph J. Rogers, June 17 by the Sioux Falls Trust and Savings Bank. The purchase price was \$40,000 and the new owner will take possession March 1, 1926.

Purchased by the Sioux Falls Savings Bank in the fall of 1921, the Holstein Farm was used by the bank as its distributing point for purebred Holstein cattle in its efforts to build up the dairy industry in South Dakota. It consists of a full quarter of a section, 160 acres.

On the farm is a modern dairy barn equipped to house forty head of cows. There are two 46 by 40 ft. tile silos and a modern hog house 24 by 42 ft. built to secure maximum sunlight and sanitation.

Included in the deal is the Holstein herd with the show cow, De Kol Korndyke Ormsby 2d. She was first prize two-year-



DE KOL ORMSBY 2D

Show cow and producer purchased by Ralph J. Rogers, Sioux Falls, S. D. from the Sioux Falls Savings Bank.

old at the Minnesota State Fair in 1919, first prize three-year-old at the North Dakota State Fair in 1920 and first prize four-year-old at the 1921 Dairy Cattle Congress. She has a record of producing 1,014 lb. butter in a year as a four-year-old.

Ralph J. Rogers, purchaser of this well known establishment, for the past three years has successfully operated Lakeside Dairy, northwest of Sioux Falls City. Previous to owning this dairy he, for four years, operated another farm near by after leaving the army. During the war he was with the 21st Engineers and served nine months overseas.

Mr. Rogers plans to operate the Lakeside Dairy as well as the Holstein Farm when he obtains possession of the latter. At the present he has 75 purebred cows and plans to increase this to 125 next spring. He runs a milk business in the city of Sioux Falls and experiences an increasing demand for his farm products, handling none but those produced on his own establishments.

C. T. A. RECORDS HELP FIX SALE PRICES

Cow testing association records helped to fix prices at the Second Thurston County Holstein sale held June 10, near Gate, Washington. There were only twenty animals offered but the sale totaled \$2,620 or an average of \$131 per head.

The largest purchaser was Mike Gillen of Little Rock, who is just starting a purebred herd. He took six cows for \$1,110. The top price was \$250 obtained for the four-year-old cow, Clover Leaf Sadie Vale De Kol purchased by Mr. Gillen. He also took Better Way Snowflake Fayne, another four-year-old for \$210.

The auctioneers were Payne and Gue while the sale was managed by E. A. Donaldson of Chehalis.

A RURAL TROUBLE

Malaria is a disease called by various names—chills and fever, malarial fever, swamp fever, fever and ague, bilious fever, congestive chills, etc. This disease occurs in many parts of the United States and is entirely preventable.

Malaria is not caused by drinking bad water, eating indigestible food, getting wet, or any other thing except malaria parasites that are put into the blood stream through the bite of the female mosquito. It is indeed true that the "female is the more deadly of the species" when speaking of mosquitoes, as the male is a vegetarian and has never been known to bite. However, this is not true of Mrs. Mosquito—she hurries up, presents her bill, and the poor victim pays the cost.

If all the people could be made to understand that no mosquitoes meant no malaria then probably the malaria problem could be solved. This being true, anything that reduces the number of mosquitoes tends to reduce the prevalence of malaria.

Mosquito control in rural districts is perhaps a more difficult problem than that of urban districts. This is because of lack of cooperative effort, lack of information on eradication of mosquito breeding places, and the numerous branches, ditches, and stagnant pools of water that make ideal mosquito incubators.

There are many varieties of mosquitoes but the most common are the domestic mosquitoes, Aedes and Culex, and the semi-domestic family, Anopheles. Domestic mosquitoes are so called because they choose as breeding places water containers around houses. Of these domestic mosquitoes, Culex, the commonest and most pestiferous, is also considered the least harmless. While on the other hand, Aedes—formerly known as Stegomyia—is the carrier of dengue and yellow fever. The mosquitoes that are yellow fever carriers breed only in clear water in artificial containers, such as rain barrels, watering troughs, tubs, etc.

The Anopheles family of mosquitoes are the ones that are known as malaria carriers. The breeding places of this variety are natural bodies of water, preferable along the grassy edges of branches or stagnant pools. It is easy to learn to distinguish Anopheles from the other varieties as the Anopheles family is the largest, their wings are spotted, and when resting or biting, they give one the impression that they are standing on their heads, due to the almost perpendicular position that they assume.

The Anopheles mosquito is very shy, rarely biting in the daytime, and will not approach a moving person. This fact shows the importance and necessity for screens at farm homes as a protection against these night marauders. These screens pay big dividends to the rural resident in the prevention of financial loss caused by sickness resulting from mosquito bites.

In addition to screening your home with 16-mesh wire, it is well to take an inventory of your premises to make sure that you are not running a mosquito hatchery. At many farm homes, can be found barrels and tubs of rain water, unscreened cisterns, clogged gutters, etc., all of which are ideal mosquito breeding places. Tin cans and other containers are also often left carelessly around to become filled with water after a rain, becoming mosquito incubators. Where barrels of water are kept on the premises, each barrel should have added to it each week half a pint of kerosene, as this prevents mosquitoes from breeding. Allow no standing water on premises that is not necessary, filling in gullies and drains where possible.

Minnows have been found to be very useful in mosquito control and may be placed in stock watering ponds, underground cisterns, shallow wells, surface reservoirs, irrigation canals, and similar places where oiling or draining are impractical or impossible. These minnows feed largely upon insects and their larvae, and wherever they inhabit water in which mosquitoes breed, their principal food consists of mosquito larvae.

Two Irishmen were watching the Shriners' parade and the following conversation took place:

"Who are those fellows, Mike?"

"They're Shriners."

"And what are Shriners?"

"Why, they're Masons."

"Sure, and what the devil do they want now? They're gettin' \$18 a day."

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

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keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cts. for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.00. National Record records your Poland-Chinas.

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Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

Cow Testing Association Reports

WISCONSIN COW TESTING

Testers in 138 Wisconsin Associations report 3,497 herds containing 56,047 cows tested in June. G. E. Smith, whose herd is enrolled in the Allenton-Kohlsville Association had the high herd, his five grade Holsteins averaging 63.14 lb. fat.

Beauty, the champion grade Holstein owned by Rockwell and Katterhenry, Beloit, since January 1 has produced more than 500 lb. fat and is well on the way for another very large record. Last December she led all Wisconsin cows in cow testing associations with 117 lb. fat. Her great year record was 22,960 lb. milk, 872.1 lb. fat.

A herd of ten purebred and grade Holsteins owned by Herbert Steege led the Clintonville-Bear Association for June by averaging 1,558 lb. milk, 48.8 lb. fat. A grade Holstein owned by Wm. Hornberg was high cow with 1,693 lb. milk, 83.2 lb. fat.

The Holstein herd owned by L. J. Saxton led the Mindoro C. T. A. by averaging 1,067 lb. milk, 41.6 lb. fat during June. The high cow, a purebred Holstein owned by Art Larson, produced 1,290 lb. milk, 61.9 lb. fat.

The sixteen grade and purebred Holsteins owned by Mrs. Christ Bast, Sr., led the Rockfield Association by averaging 1,385 lb. milk, 47.3 lb. fat. Thirteen cows in this herd each produced over 40 lb. fat and the leader, a purebred Holstein, produced 2,018 lb. milk, 60.5 lb. fat.

Nineteen purebred Holsteins, owned by H. Weiner & Sons of Columbus, averaged

1,120 lb. milk, 41.1 lb. fat in the Columbia County Testing Association. A seven-year-old member of this herd in 212 days is credited with 14,410 lb. milk, 489.3 lb. fat. She returned a profit above the cost of feed \$212.11. One member of this herd produced 2,130 lb. milk, 78.8 lb. fat during June.

A purebred Holstein owned by George A. Schumacher of Janesville, produced 2,394 lb. milk, 79 lb. butterfat during June on twice a day milking. The Harry Broughton herd topped the association with an average of 1,031 lb. milk, 46.1 lb. fat.

Seven registered and grade Holsteins owned by J. E. Watner of Barron, averaged 13,361 lb. milk, 473.7 lb. fat leading the Beloit Association for its third year. The association average was 7,400 lb. milk, 283 lb. fat and 358 cows completed the year's work. Last year the association average was 311 lb. The decline is said to be poorer feeding brought on by lower prices of butterfat received last winter.

Brookside, a purebred Holstein owned by J. D. McDonald, of West Salem, again headed the West Salem-Bangor C. T. A. by producing 1,935 lb. milk, 61.9 lb. fat during June. The McDonald herd led by averaging 1,375 lb. milk, 45.5 lb. fat.

A registered Holstein herd owned by Southcott & Son led the Genesee-Eagle C. T. A. for June by producing 1,665 lb. milk, 71.6 lb. fat. A grade Holstein owned by Roy Henderson was second with 64.5 lb. fat, 1,746 lb. milk and a purebred owned by the same man was third with 61.8 lb. fat, 1,506 lb. milk. The Hen-

derson herd, consisting of nineteen grade and purebred Holsteins, led the association with an average of 1,198 lb. milk, 41.9 lb. fat.

The Anthes and Ouweel herd of twenty-two registered Holsteins averaged 1,063 lb. milk, 39.5 lb. fat during June in the Ft. Atkinson Association. Twelve registered Holsteins owned by O. H. Sylvester took second honors by averaging 1,026 lb. milk, 35.3 lb. butterfat.

There were 504 cows tested in this association during June of which forty-one exceeded 40 lb. fat.

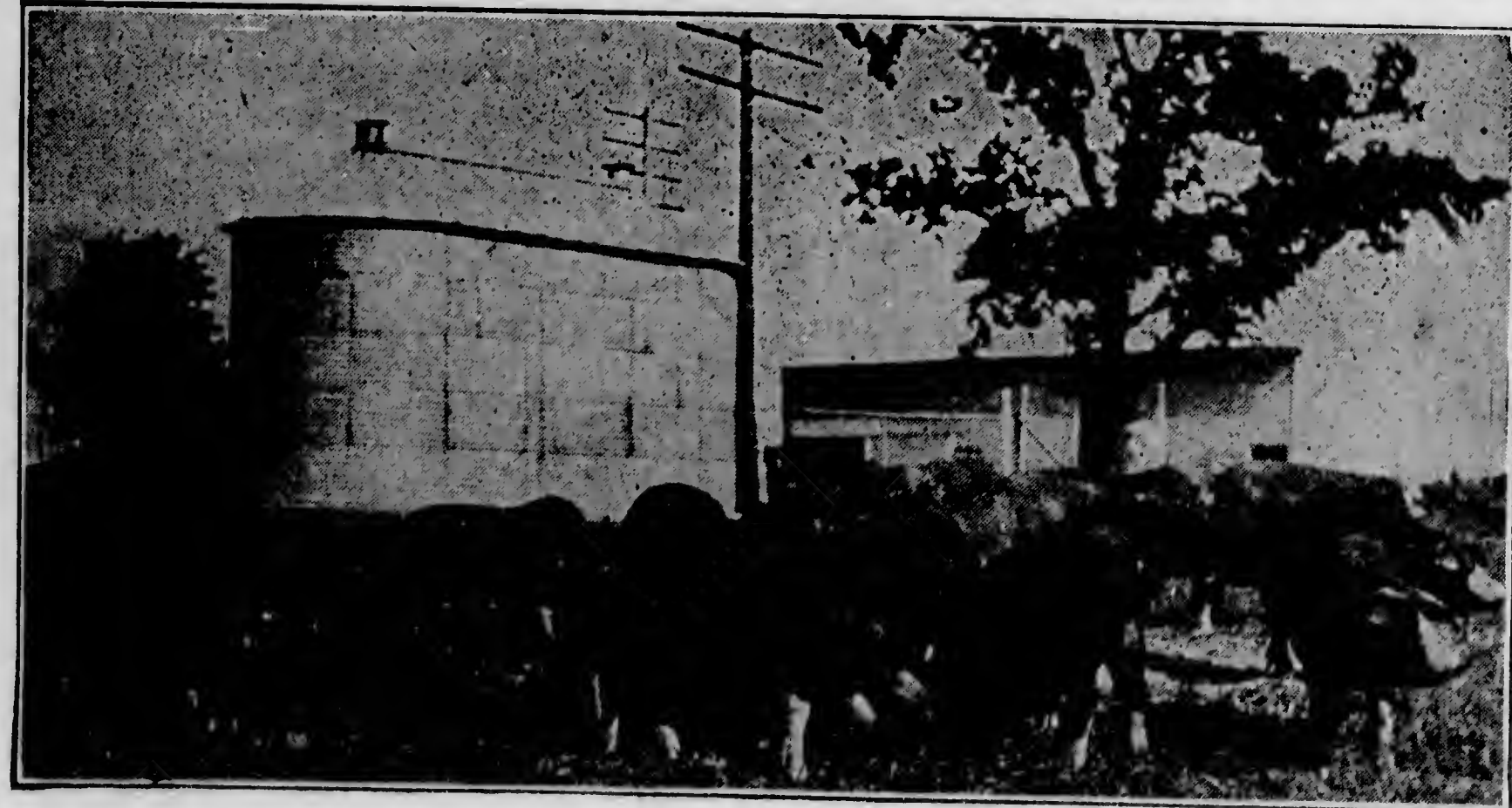
Ninety-eight of the 649 cows tested in the Waukesha Association exceeded 40 lb. fat during June. First and second high cows are registered Holsteins owned by Swartz Stock Farm of Waukesha, their figures being 1,311 lb. milk, 114.1 lb. butterfat and 1,602 lb. milk, 81.3 lb. butterfat respectively.

Thirteen grade Holsteins owned by John Raht carried off high herd honors with an average of 1,217 lb. milk, 44.7 lb. fat. The Swartz Stock Farm herd of twenty-seven registered Holsteins was second with an average of 1,091 lb. milk, 44.5 lb. fat.

A grade Holstein owned by Fred Ebert led the Algoma Association with 1,950 lb. milk, 72.1 lb. fat. Twenty-two registered and grade Holsteins at the County Farm averaged 1,028 lb. milk, 45.37 lb. fat, the highest herd average reported.

FOR SALE—Ten Bred Heifers and six fine cows. Begin freshening in August. Clean Stuff. They will please you. THOMAS REESE, Montoursville, Pa.

A Co-operative Poland China Swine Journal, Owned by the Breeders; Upward of 400 Poland China Breeders now own this Swine and Farm Journal devoted to the interest of pure bred stock. Every Breeder of Poland China Hogs Should become a member of this Co-operative Journal.



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Subscription 1 year, 50c; 3 years, \$1.

FORM DAUPHIN COUNTY C. T. A.

At Hershey, Pa., on July 28, the Dauphin County Cow-Testing Association was formed by a group of dairy herd owners from various districts of Dauphin County. The new association will be one of the largest in the state as 400 dairy cows are enrolled to be tested monthly, says County Agent R. R. Burtner, who helped in the formation of the new organization.

The following officers were elected to serve one year: President, Edwin E. Bolton, Hummelstown; vice-president, Aaron Erdman, Elizabethville; secretary, Roy Shenk, Hershey; treasurer, J. Ezra Foltz, Deodate. The officers with Dr. H. M. Kirkpatrick, Harrisburg, Harvey Hershey, Jr., Hershey, and Samuel Moyer, Hershey, will comprise the board of directors.

Stanley F. Gab'e of Newport, Pa., will be the official tester and assume his duties August 1.

SOUTH DAKOTA TEST WORK

Three purebred Holsteins owned in different herds enrolled in different associations occupy the three leading places in the June report of the cow testing associations of South Dakota. Evline, owned by Frank Johnson of Hetland and enrolled in the East Kingsbury Association is credited with 82.65 lb. fat, 2,175 lb. milk. Sioux Gerben Wayne of the Penitentiary herd in the Sioux Falls Association produced 68.78 lb. butterfat, 1,965 lb. milk while a purebred owned by Thad Oviatt of Huron produced 66.76 lb. fat, 1,734 lb. milk in the Beadle County Association.

The Johnson herd of twenty-three purebred Holsteins averaged 41.32 lb. fat, 1,188.1 lb. milk and the twenty-six purebreds in the Sioux Falls Penitentiary herd averaged 41.31 lb. fat, 1,222.8 lb. milk but both were surpassed by a herd consisting of Guernseys and purebred Holsteins, owned by G. Hintermeister in the Beadle County Association. They averaged 46.20 lb. fat, 1,350.8 lb. milk.

Seven associations report production and show that 2,189 cows were tested during the month. There were 198 cows that exceeded 40 lb. fat while 311 exceeded 1,000 lb. milk. Herd averages of 25 lb. butterfat per cow were attained by ninety of the 155 herds on test.

Peter W. Johnson, who is tester of the Moody County Association says that in his organization fifteen herds have been tested for tuberculosis and then adds, "Everyone who is a member of a cow testing association should have his herd tested for T. B. as it is very foolish to build up good herds and then have to destroy a large number because they have tuberculosis. 'Test and Know' is the best policy."

PENNSYLVANIA TEST WORK

Production during May was reported by 33 Pennsylvania cow testing associations in which 11,169 cows were tested. Of this number 1,509 produced more than 40 lb. fat, 453 more than 50 lb., and 1,031 exceeded 1,200 lb. milk during the month.

The three highest milk producers and the three highest butterfat cows were purebred Holsteins and represent six different herds. William Tubach of Sullivan County has a cow credited with 2,553 lb. milk, J. H. Silvis of Greensburg, one with 2,475 lb. and Ivo V. Otto of Carlisle, one with 2,344 lb. P. C. Rutts of Lycoming County had the butterfat leader with 93.9 lb. to her credit, W. Drumheller the cow in second place with 85.1 lb. and L. A. Zimmerman of Lehigh County the cow in third place with 84.3 lb.

THIRTEEN NOT UNLUCKY

Matt Birker who lives midway between Vinton and Urbana, Iowa has 13 Holsteins that averaged 9,406 lb. milk, 368.9 lb. butterfat in the Benton cow test association which recently ended its testing year. One member of this herd produced 487.8 lb. fat, the highest record reported, while another purebred Holstein owned by Robert Thompson produced 473.7 lb.

IOWA TEST WORK

A grade Holstein cow nine years old owned by Charles Newcomer of the Grinnell-Newton C. T. A. headed the list of cows enrolled during June in the Iowa cow testing association. She is credited with a production of 2,508 lb. milk, 95.3 lb. fat.

The high herd consisted of nine grade and purebred Holsteins owned by Virgil Cook of the Thornton association. These cows averaged 529 lb. butterfat, 1,537 lb. milk. The second herd which also consisted of nine grade and purebred Holsteins was owned by A. Rowher of the Marshall-Grundy association and averaged 51 lb. butterfat, 1,477 lb. m.lk.

There are 53 active cow testing associations in the state of Iowa and the members sent 161 cows to the butcher during the month. There were more than 16,000 cows tested of which 589 produced 50 lb. or more of butterfat during the month of June.

IN A BIG TERRITORY

A herd of eight purebred Holsteins owned by J. D. Norton of Centralia, Illinois led the Franklin, Jefferson and Marion Counties C. T. A. for June by producing an average of 39.2 lb. fat, 975 lb. milk. The association average was 27.9 lb. butterfat, 734 lb. milk and there were 409 cows on test.

PEARL WAS FIRST

Pearl, a purebred Holstein owned by W. L. Hanning of Evansville, Indiana, led all the cows enrolled in the Vanderburgh-Warrick C. T. A. during June by producing 75.5 lb. fat. There were 25 cows that each produced over 50 lb. of fat.

A NICE SHOWING

Eleven purebred Holsteins owned by Leo Van Hess of South Bend, Indiana, led the St. Joseph cow test association during its recent year by averaging 10,838 lb. milk, 426.1 lb. fat.

IDEAL HERD IS HEADED BY IDEAL KING CREAMELLE

His dam is Pietje Alcartra Fayne the highest record daughter of

KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE

for both milk and butter, 30.03 lb. butter, 707.7 lb. milk in a week, 41 days after freshening, 104 lb. milk a day.

His sire, Dutchland Konigen Creamelle Boy, is by King Segis Pontiac Konigen and his four direct dams were: Dutchland Creamelle Colantha Vale, Dutchland Colantha Vale, Creamelle Vale and De Kol Creamelle.

CECIL L. A. RESSEGUIE

Ideal Farm, Kingsley, Pa.
Four clean tests without a reactor.



Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago

is siring splendid youngsters.

He is by California's best bred herdsire and greatest show bull.

The dams are producers and backed by many records.

Let me sell you a nice young bull, or else some good females bred to our herdsire. Remember our herd is ACCREDITED.

L. L. ALLIS
Rummerfield, Pennsylvania.

For Sale!

Purebred
Holstein-Friesian
Heifer Calves

by a son of

King of the
Johanna Lads

from a 30-lb. dam.

Come or write

E. B. BENNETT or DREW BROS.,

THE OLD HOME FARM

Allamuchy, New Jersey

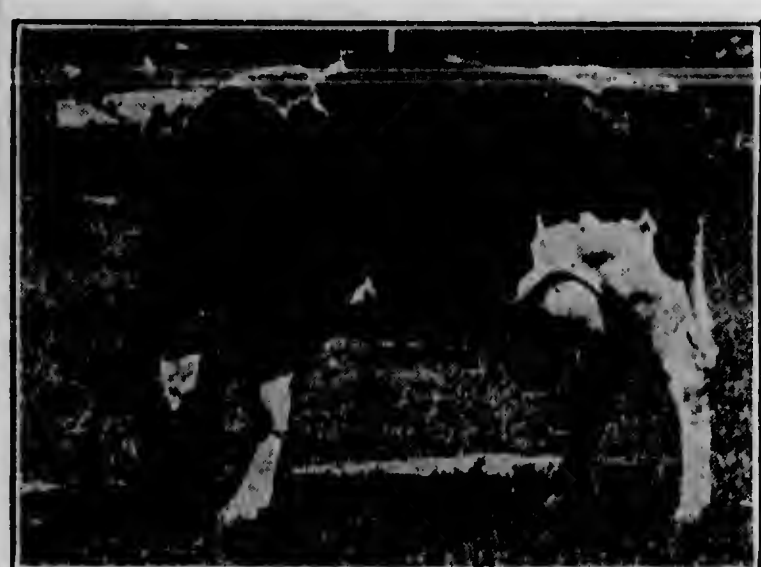
Herd under State and Federal
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for size, type, health and economical production. If you want fresh cows, springers, heifers or young bulls, the following breeders and dairymen, located within a half hour's drive from Wyalusing, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, have them.

You are invited to inspect our herds and do your own picking.

L. L. AllisRummerfield
A. L. Burlington ...Wyalusing
James EastmanOrwell
John H. Howard ...Wyalusing
F. B. KeeneyLaceyville
W. B. Kennedy & Son
.....Wyalusing



OUR TYPE

BRED FROM PRODUCING STRAINS
RAISED ON LIMESTONE SOIL
WELL FED AND WELL GROWN
KEPT FOR DAIRY PRODUCTION
Priced Reasonably

H. A. STOTTEMYER

Hagerstown, Md. R. D. 5
Every purebred in this herd has passed
Three Clean Tuberculin Tests.

ALL KINDS OF 30-LB. BACKING FOR ONLY \$50

Crated and with all papers.
Bull calf: Born April 4, 1925.
Evenly marked and a choice individual.

Dam: Amsdale Jennie Walker, a large producer, a perfect cow in every way—her dam a granddaughter of Colantha Johanna Lad.

Sire: King Lyons Clothilde Walker whose five nearest dams average 33 lb. butter and 690 lb. milk in 7 days.

AMSDEN BROTHERS
Cuba, Allegany Co., New York

Keep in mind that this herd is Accredited.

ILLINOIS TEST WORK

The three highest cows enrolled in Illinois cow testing work during June were purebred Holsteins. The leader owned by Nicholside Farm is credited with 87.3 lb. fat, 1,899 lb. milk; the cow in second place owned by the W. T. Rawleigh Co., of Freeport had to her credit 85.5 lb. fat, 2,085 lb. milk while a Rock River Farm cow produced 84.7 lb. fat, 2,922 lb. milk. Six of the ten highest producers were purebred Holsteins, one was a purebred Guernsey and two were grade Guernseys, while the breed of the other was not designated. Production is reported by 24 associations of which nine were headed by purebred, and five by grade Holsteins.

STORIES TOLD BY C. T. A. RECORDS

Cow testing association records tell interesting stories. First-class profitable dairy farms are usually found in groups. The center of each group is some farm, some man, some idea. At least this is the conclusion of the United States Department of Agriculture.

There are 732 cow testing associations now active in this country and they represent that number of groups of improved dairy farms.

The department has compiled Farmers' Bulletin 1446 which is entitled "Cow Testing Associations and Stories the Records Tell." This bulletin is sent free on request by writing the Department at Washington, D. C. The stories are interesting reading.

In the Newaygo County, Mich., cow-testing association the herd that one year had the highest average production of butterfat per cow consisted of 10 cows, and the herd that had the lowest average production consisted of 20 cows. The herd of 10 cows had total income over cost of feed of \$666 and the herd of 20 cows \$455. The owner of the larger herd needed 9 more cows of the kind he was keeping to get as much income over cost of feed as was produced by the smaller herd.

It is better, however, to own 10 good cows than 29 poor ones. It demands less labor and other costs. To build up a herd of 10 good cows requires much headwork. To take care of a herd of 29 poor cows requires much handwork. The man who does not use his head must work harder with his hands.

The value of association records is not limited to the improvement of the females of the herd, but may also be used to determine the true value of the herd bull or bulls in the bull association. In the vicinity of Grove City, Pa., there are two bull associations and one cow-testing association. From the latter, records are now available for the yearly production of 18 daughters of the bull-association bulls as well as for the dam of each daughter.

When all records were figured to maturity, it was found that on an average the dams produced 8,785 lb. milk in a year and the daughters 9,212 lb. The dams averaged 355 lb. butterfat a year and the daughters 394 lb. Thus the daughters produced about 5 per cent more milk and

about 11 per cent more butterfat than their dams. The figures further showed that the daughters were by six bulls, and that in no case did any daughter bring discredit to her sire. What would have happened if the 18 daughters had been sired by scrub or inferior bulls is not hard to guess.

In nearly every case a cow-testing association depends upon the activity of a few progressive farmers and centers around the idea that every dairyman should know the individual records of his cows if he is to manage and develop his herd profitably. The knowledge can be obtained through cow-testing association records.

MICHIGAN TESTING

A registered Holstein owned by W. B. Howell, Reese, Mich., stood first for butterfat and second for milk in the Tuscola Testing Association No. 2 during June. She is credited with 1,925 lb. milk, 73.2 lb. fat. The leader for milk was also a registered Holstein, owned by Fred Laux of Vassar, her production being 2,328 lb. milk, 69.8 lb. fat.

Madrigal Johanna Korndyke De Kol, a purebred Holstein owned by Stewart & Weigandt of LaSalle, led the LaSalle Association during June by producing 1,851 lb. milk, 77 lb. butterfat. A herd of purebred Holsteins owned by C. W. Henry of Greeley was high with an average of 1,193 lb. milk, 40.8 lb. fat.

FIRST AND SECOND

A registered Holstein three-year-old owned by V. W. and J. P. Thompson of Clarion, Pa., led the Clarion county C. T. A. for June by producing 1,773 lb. milk, 70.9 lb. fat. Another member of this herd was second with 1,004 lb. milk, 68.1 lb. fat.

On the evening of July 9, a group of Holstein breeders met at the Court House and organized the Clarion County Breeders' Association. J. P. C. King of Summerville was elected President and Aruthur McCauley of New Bethlehem, Secretary-Treasurer. Plans were discussed for breed promotion work in Clarion county.

PASTURES DRYING UP

Linda Clara Pasma, a purebred Holstein owned by H. Bouchard of Bucoda, Washington, led the Lewis County Testing Association for the month of June by producing 82.3 lb. butterfat, 2,574 lb. milk. There are 55 herds now enrolled in the association. The June average was 906 lb. milk, 33.8 lb. butterfat, quite a little lower than the May average. This decline is attributed to a decrease in the value of the pastures.

THREE SUCCESSIVE MONTHS

For the third consecutive month the purebred Holstein herd owned by William H. Dreier of Iowa Falls, Iowa, led the Hardin county C. T. A. by averaging 1,213 lb. milk, 40.7 lb. fat, a Jersey herd was second with Holsteins third and fourth.

BOHNKE SELLS SEVEN MORE

Charles Bohnke of Decatur, Ind., recently sold a nice bunch of purebred Holsteins to the Marsh Foundation, Van Wert, Ohio. The bunch consisted of a two-year-old heifer, five yearlings and two heifers nearly a year old. As this bunch are closely related, the breeding of one tells the blood lines back of the others. The two-year-old heifer, Pauline Koko Butter Girl, was by Koko Pontiac Korndyke from Pauline Hamlin De Kol, a daughter of Duke Korndyke Hamlin. Koko Pontiac Korndyke was by Starr Pontiac Korndyke Butter Boy and was from a daughter of Sir Urmagel Burke, who has a lot of good producing descendants particularly in Central New York where he was in service several years. Since the first of the year Mr. Bohnke has sold twenty-four head of cattle from his herd, which has been on the accredited list for several years.

The Marsh Foundation School is a six million dollar establishment comprising 1,300 acres of land with large buildings and splendid equipment and was founded by George H. Marsh.

GIVE CREDIT TO MUSIC

Johanna Echo May of the Alfagold Farm herd, McGregor, Ia., was the high cow of 16,000 enrolled during June in Iowa Cow Testing Associations. Occasionally someone suggests that music in the cow barn is an inducement for cows to give more milk and believers in this theory are telling that the new barn at Alfagold Farm has a big dance floor above it. During the summer months weekly dances are given drawing crowds of several hundred. While Johanna Echo May is seldom in the barn summer nights yet the cow pasture reaches to the barn and the cows lie and chew their cud in the cool, deep grass under the stars where, until early morning, to their ears, come the strains of saxophone and violin.

Johanna Echo May is one of twenty purebred Holstein cows owned at Alfagold farm by C. F. Limbeck, who is president of the Northern Iowa Produce Company.

KELLEY'S A WINNER

Ten purebred and grade Holsteins owned by Carl Siebels led the Anamosa, Iowa Cow Testing Association for the month of June averaging 1,300.8 lb. milk, 42.46 lb. butterfat. "Kelley" led the entire association for the third time since February with 1,890 lb. milk, 66.1 lb. fat. "Queen" a purebred Holstein owned by John Knutson was second with 1,800 lb. milk, 64.8 lb. fat.

COLLEGE COWS FIRST

A herd of sixteen purebred Holsteins owned by St. Mary's College, Winona, Minn., averaged 44.4 lb. butterfat, 1,309.3 lb. milk in the Winona county No. 1 C. T. A. A member of this herd produced 2,076 lb. milk, 66.4 lb. butterfat during June. A grade Holstein owned by Clyde Pierce and milked twice a day produced 1,740 lb. milk, 73 lb. fat.

IRISH COW PRODUCES 146 LB. MILK IN DAY

An Irish cow, Bronville Vanity 2d, owned by Mr. Thomas J. McVeigh, of Belfast, produced in the twenty-four hours of June 27th, one hundred and forty-six pounds of milk making a new high British record. She was bred and raised in Stirlingshire, Scotland and was twin with another heifer.

Her milk record of 146 lb. beats out Findlay Clara 2d 131½ lb. and this in turn surpasses Dunnald Daphne with 129¼ lb. All three of these cows were bred in Scotland but Daphne's record was made in England, Clara's in Scotland and the new champion's in Ireland.

It is interesting to note some of the differences between the Irish and American ways of handling cows on test; for instance in this country, record makers aim to have the intervals between milkings as even as possible. If a cow is milked four times a day, the favorite milking time appears to be 5 a.m., 11 a.m., 5 p.m., and 11 p.m. or as close as possible to these times. Bronville Vanity 2d was milked at 6:30 a.m., 12 noon, an interval of five and a half hours; 3:30 p.m., an interval of only three and a half hours, and 9:15 p.m., an interval of five hours and forty-five minutes while from 9:15 p.m. to 6:30 a.m. there is nine hours and fifteen minutes.

Bronville Vanity 2d's work is being supervised by the Department of Agriculture of Northern Ireland.

WARFIELD COWS ARE PRODUCERS

Senator Wade H. D. Warfield of Sykesville, Maryland, has a number of cows on long time test. Canary King Pearl De Kol freshened January 5th and in June, in the two days' official test, she produced 172.4 lb. milk, 5.94 lb. fat. Houwtje Segis Vale freshened December 7, 1924 and in her two official days made 158.6 lb. milk, 5.583 lb. fat. Bessie Bonheur Oak a junior four-year-old freshened March 1st and is credited with 123.9 lb. milk, 3.937 lb. fat in her two official test days more than three months later.

Senator Warfield has a number of other cows on year test that are producing heavily and we intend to tell more about them when they complete the year's work.

STAYERS

A purebred Holstein owned by Smith Brothers of Whittier, Iowa, was high cow for June in the Linn No. 1 Testing Association with a record of 80.8 lb. butterfat, second to her was a cow owned by C. F. Hodgkin with 75.8 lb. fat. Both cows were on good pasture.

The high herd consisted of ten grade Holsteins owned by Drexler and Jordan with an average of 44 lb. fat. The Smith Brothers herd was next with an average of 43.5, the association average was 30.62 lb. L. C. Adams, the tester, says that most of the old members stayed in the association when it was recently reorganized.



Females of Quality

Producers and choice individuals bred to

King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje

who has two daughters above 700 lb. milk in a week and is also sire of K P A P Gelsche, 687.06 lb. butter, 15,349.2 lb. milk in 10 months as a junior two-year-old, the class champion of Maine.

Come and See This Herd.

A. E. Robinson
Susquehanna Co., Montrose, Pa.

All the Cattle in Crawford County, Pa.

Have been tuberculin tested TWICE under the Accredited Area Plan. In the second test 99.2% passed CLEAN.

When buying Holsteins, purebred or grade, why not come to Crawford County. The producing capacity and individuality of our cattle equal their health record.

Any of the men listed below would be pleased to supply your needs or put you in touch with responsible breeders who can.

L. S. Brown,Saegertown
Ralph C. Jackson,
.....Conneaut Lake
Maple Grove Stock Farm, F.
Jones, Mgr.,Centerville
O. I. Martin,
.....Cambridge Springs
Merle W. Ongley, ..Centerville

YOU ARE OFFERED



COLONEL LYONS HARTJE SEGIS

born Dec. 8, 1923.

Study his conformation, note his straight toplines and square rump.

His sire was by Colonel Joh Lyons, his dam by the same great bull and from a daughter of King Hengerveld Hartje that produced 508 lb. butter, 11,575 lb. milk in a year of C. T. A. work.

We have been using this bull in our Accredited Herd. You know he must be good.

W. A. WITHERS
Elizabethtown, Lancaster Co., Pa.

The Head of Waldron Herd
is

King Ona Aaggie Sunny Side

a son of King Aaggie Ona and Aaggie Queen of Sunnyside, 33.94 lb. butter, 702.5 lb. milk in 7 days, 1,119.4 lb. butter, 27,498.3 lb. milk in a year.

His nine nearest dams average in 7 day work 31.64 lb. butter, 633.4 lb. milk.

His dam and sire's dam are maternal sisters and average in yearly work 1,127.95 lb. butter, 26,742 lb. milk.

MRS. MAUD DWIGHT
South Otselic, Chenango Co.,
New York
Herd Accredited

A Healthy Territory!

On April 1, 1925,

89.2% of the herds in Allegany County, New York, were either Accredited or has passed one clean test. More than one third of the cattle and practically one-third of the herds are Accredited.

The following owners of purebred Holstein Accredited Herds live close to Cuba, New York, work their own farms and milk their own cows. They offer YOU cattle that will earn a profit for YOU and invite YOU to look over their herds.

Amsden Bros. Cuba
Roy Chamberlain Caneadea
Glenn German Cuba
Glenn L. Warner Cuba
Mary F. Witter & Son ... Cuba

100 ENVELOPES

and 200 5½x8½ Note
or Lettersheets,

printed with your name and address and postpaid to you, \$1.00. Send \$1.00 for one year's subscription to our farm and home journal and 25c extra to pay postage and get a trial box of stationery free. Send cash with order to

Fletcher's Farming

Hondo, Texas

NEWS FROM MAPLE GROVE

Choice bull calves of well-known strains of breeding are offered by the Maple Grove Stock Farm, an accredited breeding establishment located at Centerville, Crawford County, Pa. These bull calves are sired by Maple Grove Yoma Glista, whose dam in the Maple Grove herd produced 641.3 lb. milk, 27 lb. butter in seven days' test under working farm conditions. This bull was by Model Daniel Glista, whose dam Glista Dinah, as an eleven-year-old, produced 31.26 lb. butter in seven days in the Cornell University herd and is a daughter of the 34 lb. cow, Glista Coreva.

One of the bull calves offered by the Jones' breeding establishment is from Maple Grove Columbia Jupiter, a daughter of King Pontiac Jupiter, who was sired by the King of the Pontiacs from Pontiac Hesseltje Hengerveld, a daughter of Hengerveld De Kol.

Maple Grove Coreva Glista is the dam of the second bull calf offered. Tested as a two-year-old heifer, she is credited with 15.05 lb. butter in seven days, 349.2 lb. milk. She is a very promising young cow and is a daughter of Clever Model Glista, whose dam, Glista Coreva two different years made over 31 lb. butter in seven days and has an official record of 34.08 lb. butter, 593.1 lb. milk.

Maple Grove Stock Farm is a working dairy farm and the Jones', who own and work the farm, believe that purebred animals are something like modern machinery and it is necessary to have the best livestock and the best tools in order to farm profitably. Besides purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle, they breed Percheron horses and Oxford sheep.

The herd has been on the accredited list for a long time and it is well-known that Crawford County is one of the healthiest counties in the state of Pennsylvania in which to purchase dairy cattle.

CLOSELY RELATED

May Sylvia Pietje 2d, owned in the Hardy herd, is officially reported to have produced 708.5 lb. milk, 30.09 lb. butter in seven days, 2,976.7 lb. milk, 124.96 lb. butter in thirty days, an average of 99.2 lb. of milk daily. This cow has 87½% the same blood lines as King Sylvia Pontiac Pietje, the good bull that formerly headed the Waldron Herd and was lately sold by Mrs. Maud Dwight to Dr. H. G. Padgett of Tully, New York. These two animals have the same sire, Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac. Their dams are both sired by Woodcrest Sir Clyde. In the case of the cow, the maternal granddam is May Echo Sylvia while the bull's maternal granddam is May Echo Pontiac, a daughter of May Echo Sylvia and King Pontiac Artis Canada.

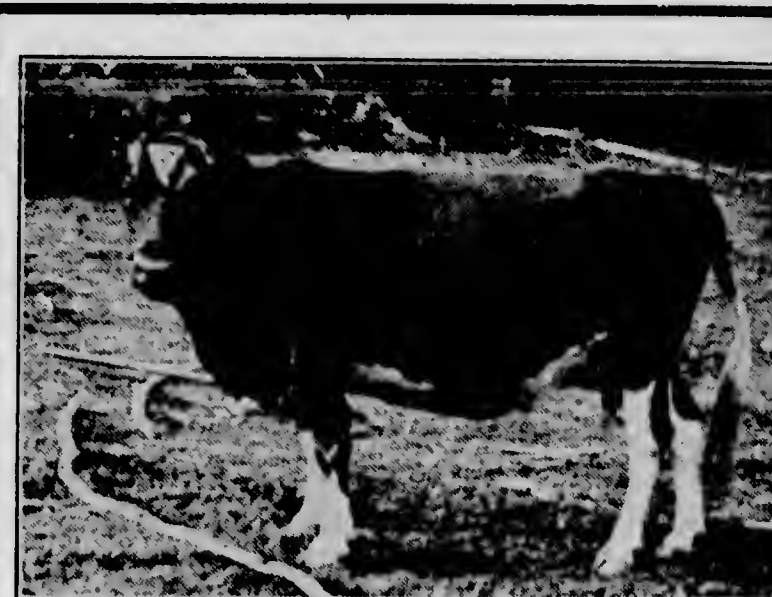
"Look here, now, Harold," said father to his little son, who was naughty, "if you don't say your prayers, you won't go to heaven."

"I don't want to go to heaven," sobbed the boy. "I want to go with you and mother."

Choice Bull Calves

from big producing dams of choice individuality and breeding. They are grandsons of the noted sire and show bull, Prince Aaggie of Berylwood recently reported sold for the world's record price of \$110,000.00. That makes no difference with OUR prices—they are always low.

JAMES E. EASTMAN
Rome, Pa. R. D. 2
Orwell Ridge Herd is Accredited.



THE KIND WE RAISE

They are bred to
MODEL DARIUS KING SEGIS

son of the famous Clara Clothilde Lyons, 639.8 lb. milk in 7 days, 20,771.2 lb. milk, 723.4 lb. butter in 10 months as a senior two-year-old.

FRED B. KEENEY
Wyoming Co. Laceyville, Pa.
This herd is ACCREDITED.

MAPLEWAY HERD

WAS ESTABLISHED 1880

It has always been headed by high class bulls.

Animals bred and raised here win in the show rings.

In every day dairy work our cows produce at a profit.

Mapleway Herd is now headed by Count Lenox Posch. His dam produced 26.44 lb. butter, 619.6 lb. milk in a week as a junior four-year-old. His sire is by King Valdessa Korndyke from the great producer and show cow, Anna Lenox De Kol 2d.

Buy your Bulls, Cows, Heifers or Calves from this Accredited Herd.

MILLER BROTHERS
Clarks Summit, Penna.

GET THE SON OF Hillside Rhododendron

35.15 lb. butter, 543.8 lb. milk in 7 days, 2,759.7 lb. milk, 147.95 lb. butter in 30 days, a show cow of magnificent proportions.

He was sired by Charlevoix Rookwood Prince, son of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 40th and Rookwood Zwellie Riblet, 728.3 lb. milk, 33.93 lb. butter in a week; 3,019.6 lb. milk, 135.83 lb. butter in 30 days. She and her dam both have good yearly records.

This bull was born April 26, 1925, is right in every way, about 7/10 black, well marked. His dam and sire's dam average 34.54 lb. butter, 636 lb. milk in 7 days; 141.89 lb. butter, 2,889.6 lb. milk for 30 days.

**HILLSIDE AND
SPRINGBROOK FARMS**
Trucksville, Pa.

Herd recently passed Another Clean Test.



ELNORA PONTIAC 2D

578.7 lb. milk, 25.52 lb. butter in a week. Later we will show you her 34 lb. daughter.

This picture was taken when she was 14 years old—and shows the type and quality of SYLVDALE HERD and its Accredited Holsteins.

Let us sell you our kind.

GLENN L. WARNER
Cuba, R. D. 5, Allegany Co., N. Y.

DEMAND FOR MARTIN STOCK

Around Cambridge Springs, Pa., there are a number of herds containing both purebred and grade Holsteins, owned by dairymen who are gradually building herds to be composed of purebreds entirely. One of these is C. W. Salen, who recently purchased from O. I. Martin of the same address, the young bull, Martin Cadillac Tobe Alcartra.

Martin Cadillac Tobe Alcartra was by King Tobe Alcartra De Kol from Nellie Rooney Cadillac, a daughter of the well-known A. R. O. sire, Traverse Cadillac Lad, whose daughters in long time and short time test have made enviable records as producers.

King Tobe Alcartra De Kol formerly headed the Martin herd and his daughters therein, although young, are big producers and show every promise of making great cows, so much so in fact that Mr. Martin is retaining his daughters and planning to build his future herd upon this foundation. This bull was by King Segis Pontiac Alcartra from Lady Tobe De Kol, 36.59 lb. butter in a week from 631 lb. milk and 141.24 lb. butter in thirty days, world's records in the senior three-year-old class at time of making. As King Segis Pontiac Alcartra was from the former world's champion three-year-old, K. P. Alcartra, and was sired by a son of the famous Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2d, who made world's records for seven, thirty and three hundred and sixty-five days, it can readily be seen that this bull carries lots of world's championship blood in his veins.

Cambridge Springs is located in Crawford County which is one of the leading Pennsylvania counties in the campaign for eradication of bovine tuberculosis. Crawford County has been tested twice under the area plan and the latest test showed that 99.2% of the animals passed clean so that Crawford County is surely a very desirable hunting ground in which to find healthy, purebred, Holstein-Friesian cattle.

HOLSTEINS FOR WEST AFRICA

King Piebe of York 35th, a six months old bull calf, was shipped about the middle of June by H. E. Robertson of York, Pa., consigned to J. D. Curran of the Muhlenberg Mission, Liberia, West Africa.

Mr. Curran was formerly a resident of Felton and has spent the past seven years as a missionary in West Africa. While visiting friends in southern Pennsylvania, he purchased several head of livestock and some poultry to take back with him. With the Robertson bull will go a purebred Holstein heifer purchased from the Pennsylvania State College herd.

FOR SALE—Holstein-Friesian Bull.
Pedigreed. Address 401 N. Front St., Harrisburg, Pa.

"How do you keep milk from getting sour 'way out there in the desert?"
"We leave it in the cow."

RO-AN FARM OFFERS YOU CHOICE YOUNG SONS OF



ROYAL JOHANNA KORNDYKE

whose daughters are making splendid records in C. T. A. work. He was by Colantha Johanna Lad 8th and from a 24-lb. two-year-old that made 602.8 lb. milk in 7 days; her dam a 30-lb. cow.

Our cows are producers and choice individuals. Our herd is Accredited and has never housed a re-actor.

ROY W. CHAMBERLAIN
Allegany Co., Caneadesa, N. Y.

ON THE HILLS

of Tioga County have been raised some of the best Holsteins that ever came from New York State—big healthy cows that yield large quantities of rich testing milk.

The following breeders of healthy Holsteins whose establishments are located near Owego and within easy driving distance of Elmira, Ithaca, Binghamton or Waverly can supply you with good cattle and invite inspection of their herds.

Roy J. Sabin Spencer
C. F. Gridley Candor
C. F. Giles Apalachin



MARTIN GORTER TOBE ALCARTRA

Freshening as a junior two-year-old she is now, on two milkings a day, producing 50 lb. milk daily on pasture and the care ordinarily given this dairy.

She is a daughter of King Tobe Alcartra De Kol, as are the other young milkers in this herd, which is under State and Federal Supervision.

What can I do for YOU?
O. I. MARTIN
Cambridge Springs, Crawford Co., Pa.

Come and See My New Young Herdsire

His sire's three maternal dams average 1,215.67 lb. butter, 26,877 lb. milk in yearly work.

His dam, as a junior two-year-old produced 760.44 lb. butter, 18,117 lb. milk in year test.

The yearly records of his three nearest dams average 922.13 lb. butter, 20,816 lb. milk.

Accredited Stock For Sale

MURRAY A. MILLER

Milton, Pa. R. D. 3

Baled Shavings

THE BEST BEDDING FOR COWS

Write for Delivered Price in Car Lots
Oscar Smith & Son, Albany, N. Y.

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER,
Chambersburg, Penna.

WANTED FROM CLEAN HERDS

Open Heifers and Heifer Calves from A. R. O. Dams. Give Pedigree and lowest cash delivered price with first letter.

FAIR VIEW FARMS, Inc.
SCOTTSVILLE, VA.

Every Animal

in my herd of 60 head with the exception of my young herdsire has been raised on

Early Rise Stock Farm

This herd is under State and Federal Supervision and is just the place where you can buy good young animals at reasonable prices.

Menzo A. Brooker

R. D. 2 South New Berlin, N. Y.



SIZE, TYPE AND PRODUCING CAPACITY

Such cows are bred to KING PIETJE AAGIE PONTIAC a son of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje from a 31.79 lb. cow.

Choice Young Stock For Sale.
ROBERT L. SPRINGER
Factoryville, Pa. R. D. 1.
Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

BUY DAUGHTERS OF THEIR HERDSIRE

The Grahamholm Holstein Farms at Rochester, Minn., recently purchased the bull, Grahamholm Colantha De Kol, formerly at the head of the herd owned by C. F. Schroeder & Sons of Marshfield, Wis. The middle of July they purchased two heifers and two heifer calves from the Schroeder herd paying \$750 for the bunch. Two of the animals are full sisters, daughters of Blossom Butter Girl Ormsby, a cow with a 28 lb. seven-day butter record, while the other two, also full sisters, were from Butter Girl De Kol. All four of the heifers were sired by Grahamholm Colantha De Kol.

IOWA STATE SHOW HERD

A show herd representing the cattle owned at the State Hospitals of Iowa will be seen at a number of fairs this fall. William M. Merriam will be in charge of the herd which has been selected by himself and Senator A. M. McCall, who is chairman of the State Board of Control. The exhibit numbering 23 head includes individuals taken from the hospital herds at Clarinda, Mt. Pleasant, Oakdale, Davenport, Independence and Cherokee. The show herd will start August 19 and will take in the National Dairy Show at Indianapolis next October, the animals being fitted at the Woodward hospital barns.

PICNIC AT FIRESTONE FARM

Ed. Candell of East Palestine, Ohio, was elected president of the Holstein Breeders' Association of Columbiana County at a recent annual meeting and Harry Chadwick, superintendent of the Firestone Farm was chosen secretary-treasurer. The association will have its annual outing on August 13 at the Firestone farm. A judging demonstration and contest in which all are invited to take part, will be one of the main entertainment features.

BOUGHT A FRISBY BULL

Wm. Voigt of Ladysmith, Wis., recently headed his herd with Chequamegon Ormsby Frisby, a son of Walcowis Ormsby Beets, from a cow that produced 915 lb. butter in a year. Mr. Voigt's herd consists of seven purebred Holstein cows and a number of high grades.

BUILT BIG BARN

C. Lenartz and Sons of Prairie du Sac, Wisconsin, have a barn that is 174 feet long, 70 feet wide and more than 50 feet high. It was built nine years ago by the Lenartzes, Mr. Lenartz himself drawing the plans. A large proportion of the timber was sawn on the home farm. The Lenartzes have nearly 70 head of Holsteins most of which are purebreds. The barn has stanchion room enough for 70 cows together with space on the ground floor for half a dozen calf pens and 12 horses.

The Lenartzes are strong for labor saving machinery. They have a straw blower which will carry the straw to one end of the barn floor, then they have fixed a pulley that pulls the hay fork back to the end of the track after the fork has been tripped. They also have a hay wagon with a movable front end. The front half can be slid back and loaded from a hay loader and when full, released and rolled to the front end of the rack.

ROCK COUNTY SHOW HERD

A Holstein herd representing Rock County, Wisconsin, may make a tour of the Illinois fairs. The herd will be headed by the four year old bull Sir Tritomia Mercedes, owned by Grant Rice, with a five year old cow from the herd of Arthur Tollefson of Orfordville.

The moving spirits behind this idea are John L. Fisher, Dr. G. W. Post and John A. Jones. Mr. Fisher believes that owing to the number of animals tested in Illinois that the Illinois farmers will be in the market for cattle and he believes that, by showing them choice specimens of Rock County Holsteins, many possible buyers may be induced to visit the county.

ASYLUM HERD ACCREDITED

Six years ago the Holstein herd owned by Washington County, Wisconsin, was tested for the first time and one-third of the animals reacted to the tuberculin test. For the next few years a few reactors were found at the recurring tests but three years ago the herd passed clean and about the first of July of this year the Asylum herd passed its third clean test. From a herd of one-third reactors to the accredited list shows what can be done when the owner really aims to have a disease free herd.

HAMMOND'S "CATTLE COMFORT"



"CATTLE COMFORT"

Sold by Merchants and Seed Dealers
HAMMOND'S PAINT AND SLUG SHOT WORKS, Beacon, New York

The application of CATTLE COMFORT will relieve Cows, Mules, Horses, Dogs and Fowls from the noxious effects of Horn Flies, Gnats and Mosquitoes, and is healing to any sore. Applied to the perches in the henney it prevents the spread of lice; put on the heads of fowls it destroys head lice; applied to mangy dogs it affords relief and effects a cure.

Directions—CATTLE COMFORT may be diluted half and half with kerosene as a matter of economy. Rub lightly over exposed parts, as mentioned hereon, with a cloth, sponge or atomizer.



Spring Brook Herd

is headed by

King Sadie Vale Hengerveld Ormsby

noted sire of producers and show stock. He was by King Sadie Vale Hengerveld from a 1,085 lb. year record daughter of Sir Vee-man Hengerveld.

We offer good females bred to "King."

Bear in mind that the average test of this herd ranges from 3.5% to 4.2% fat.

C. F. GILES
Apalachin, Tioga Co., N. Y.



Young Stock For Sale

At prices that the

Everyday Breeder and Dairyman

can well afford to pay.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS
SCRANTON, PA.

Herd under the Accredited Plan



TRAVERSE ECHO SYLVIA KING

Heads our ACCREDITED Herd.

His dam, a 33-lb. cow, averaged 102 lb. milk for 30 days and has a 35-lb. and a 32-lb. daughter.

Five of his seven nearest dams have one or more 30-lb. daughters.

He is bred to cows that return a substantial profit for the cost of their feed and care.

W. B. KENNEDY & SON,
BRADFORD CO., WYALUSING, PA.

ORMSBY SENSATION 3D

Ormsby Sensation 3d, the handsome bull now heading the herd of S. T. Witmer of Union Deposit, Pa., is backed up by big producing strains in every line of his pedigree. As his name signifies, he is the son of Ormsby Sensation, the noted Minnesota herd bull formerly at the head of the Sloan herd and now in service at Beaver Dam Stock Farm. Daughters of this bull are making remarkable records. He was by Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 37th from Wisconsin Fobes 5th, 518 lb. milk, 29.68 lb. butter in seven days as a senior two-year-old and 25,617.2 lb. milk, 1,079 lb. butter in 305 days as a mature cow.

Ormsby Sensation 3d was from Golden Valley Ormsby, 486.3 lb. milk, 22.22 lb. butter in seven days as a two-year-old. She was continued on year test in which she is credited with 14,331.8 lb. milk, 628.53 lb. butter. Her dam was an A. R. O. daughter of King Pietertje Hengerveld Ormsby, a son of Sir Ormsby Hengerveld De Kol while she herself was sired by Sir Ormsby Hengerveld Segis, a son of Sir Ormsby Hengerveld De Kol and K. S. P. Belle, one of the many good daughters of King Segis Pontiac.

Enough has been said to show the combination of blood lines exemplified in the pedigree of Ormsby Sensation 3d. The records of his dam and sire's dam averaged 19,974.5 lb. milk, 853.77 lb. butter despite the fact that his dam was tested as a two-year-old heifer while the test of his sire's dam closed at the end of the 305-day period. The records of his dam and of his sire's dam and granddam averaged 21,622 lb. milk, 999.49 lb. butter. Many other interesting combinations of figures can be compiled from the records back of Ormsby Sensation 3d. We have said enough at this time to show that his pedigree combines fashionable strains of breeding while his own superb individuality and that of his offspring indicate that he is destined to exert considerable influence for good upon the Holstein population of central and southern Pennsylvania.

IOWA'S GOVERNOR BREEDS HOLSTEINS

Governor John Hamil of Iowa owns a farm near Britt and on it is building a purebred Holstein herd. Although the Governor is well-to-do he did not go out and buy a large number of costly animals but purchased a few good ones and is raising their offspring and gradually discarding his grades. The records kept show that he is clearing \$25 monthly from some of his cows.

A GRAND OLD NAME

Mercedes, a purebred Holstein cow owned by Frank Seeley of Arlington, Iowa led the Fayette County C. T. A. No. 1 for June by producing 65 lb. fat from 1,806 lb. milk. The Seeley herd of nine purebred Holsteins averaged 36 lb. fat, 1,088 lb. milk while the purebred Holstein herd owned by Fred Pieplow was second.



To Whom It May Concern:

Early this year conditions made it necessary to dispose of the Bonnymeads Farm herd.

In deciding on the choice of auctioneers, a personal friend of mine recommended Mr. Glenn R. Mead of East Aurora, New York, as one of the best auctioneers obtainable regardless of price and his charges were not exorbitant and his expenses very reasonable.

I was more than agreeably surprised with Mr. Mead's ability as auctioneer. From the time the first animal was led into the sale ring until the last one was sold Mead did nothing but sell cows. He did not spend time making speeches or demonstrating his oratorical ability neither did he try to entertain the spectators and by-standers by relating questionable stories. His efforts were concentrated in holding the attention of the buyers and making the sale a success.

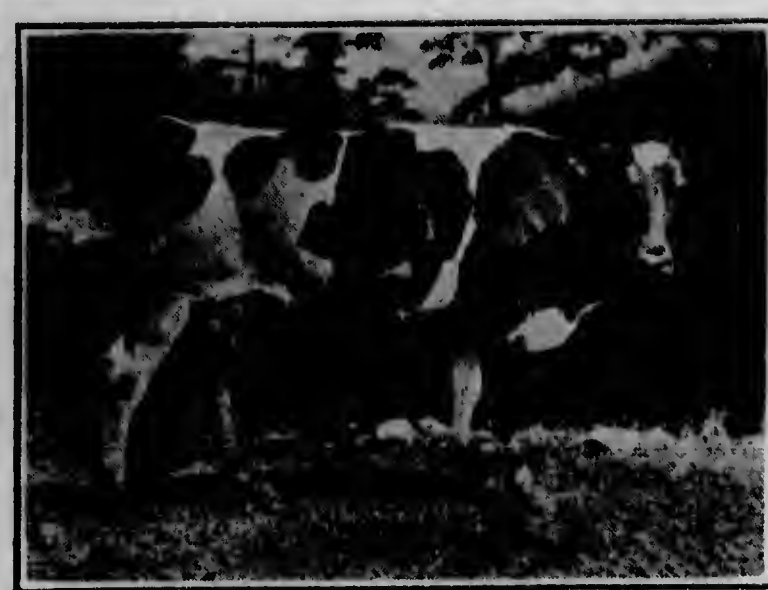
By referring to the published accounts of our sale as compared with other sales, it would seem that it was one of the most successful sales of Holstein cattle in recent years.

We were pleased with the sale and with Mr. Mead's work.

Yours truly,

BONNYMEADS FARMS,
Hiram Billett, Supt.
July 14, 1925.

GLENN R. MEAD
East Aurora, New York



THE TYPE WE BREED

Straight top-lines, level udder, even markings and HORNLESS. She averaged 4.28% fat in her yearly work.

Place a Polled Holstein Bull at the head of your herd. Prices and Quality are both right.

GEORGE E. STEVENSON
727 Connell Building
Scranton, Pa.

Just a Suggestion

Our cows and heifers are making good. In their everyday work they return a nice profit over feed cost. In A.R.O. test they have nice records, two-year-old heifers making 20 lb. of butter in a week, older cows in proportion.

Herd under Federal Supervision and T. B. Free.

Isn't this worth something to you?

Raymond D. Strickland,
Nicholson, R. D.
Susquehanna Co. :: Penna.



KING RAG APPLE PLUM COPIA
is now in service in our herds. His dam made 30.47 lb. butter in 7 days, 120.63 lb. butter in 30 days with a daily milk average of 92.3 lb. as a five-year-old, and as a six-year-old made 33.26 lb. butter in 7 days.
He will be bred to daughters of GRAND CHAMPION SEGIS 2d.
YOU know their Quality.
Our herds contain 120 head and are under State and Federal Supervision.
L. N. MACK & SON and FLOYD E. MACK
Montrose, Pennsylvania

RAPID INCREASE IN POLLED CATTLE

That hornlessness is a dominating characteristic in cattle breeding has always been the claim of George E. Stevenson, the noted breeder of Polled Holsteins. So confident has Mr. Stevenson become that often in making sales, he assures or guarantees the purchaser that the animal bought will become the parent of only polled animals, no matter to what kind of animal it is bred.

That the polled characteristic is dominant is borne out by a statement appearing in a recent issue of the Rural New Yorker, really an official communication from a writer closely connected with the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association.

In the year 1899, the founders of the Polled Hereford Association sent inquiries to all Hereford breeders living in the United States asking if they had any polled animals in their herd. Four bulls and ten females were located. The four bulls and seven of the females were purchased and are claimed to be the foundation stock of the Polled Herefords in America.

In 1901 a Herd Book was started for Polled Hereford cattle. In 1920 there were 23,725 animals recorded and in the report of the association issued February 1925, it was claimed that there were 43,000 Polled Herefords in this country. This great increase, however, does not trace to the original eleven animals in every line of the pedigree for horned blood has been introduced in an attempt to improve the individuality and quality of the polled stock, which if purebred, are eligible for registration in the Herd Book of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders Association.

DANISH HOLSTEIN BREEDERS

Aaltje Johanna Lottie, shown by the Soenson Brothers was the grand champion female at the Devil's Lake, North Dakota Fair. The Soenson Brothers who owned last year's champion, are sons of Rasmus Soenson, a pioneer homesteader who came originally from Denmark and settled near Webster, North Dakota. His sons seem to have inherited the Danish ability to handle both cattle and hogs for besides having an outstanding Holstein herd they have Yorkshire hogs of high quality. Thirteen of these hogs were exhibited by the brothers and five firsts and two grand championships were won. Their Holstein exhibit consisting of nine animals won six first prizes and two grand championships.

IN NEBRASKA

Eight purebred Holsteins owned by Eipperle Brothers, of Omaha, Neb., averaged 1,109 lb. milk, 35.9 lb. butter-fat per cow in the Douglas County Co-operative Cow Testing Association. A grade Holstein owned by the Edgewater Dairy produced 59.7 lb. fat, 1,530 lb. milk. There are 409 cows in the association of which 378 were tested during the month. Nine produced more than 50 lb. butterfat and 48 exceeded 40 lb.

SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF CHIEF TACORA KORNDYKE PIEBE

whose dam produced 13,999.9 lb. milk, 543.81 lb. butter in 349 days at just three years old.
She is full sister to a 35 lb. cow and her dam produced 654.1 lb. milk, 30.12 lb. butter in a week, 26,011.1 lb. milk, 1,060.81 lb. butter in a year.

Our cows produce from 10,000 lb. to 15,000 lb. milk in a year in C.T.A. work.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision, last test CLEAN.

RAY J. SABIN
R. D. 2, Tioga Co., Spencer, N. Y.



CREAMELLE KORNDYKE KONIGEN
our senior herd sire, is a show bull of superior excellence. Study his type and conformation.
He is from producing strains.
His six nearest dams have a daily milk average of 84 lb.
His daughters—themselves choice individuals—are bred to KING ORMSBY ENDERCAMP a son of King of the Ormsbys from a 904 lb. year record daughter of Judge Segis.
Accredited Stock For Sale.
A. L. BOWELL & SON
Thompson, Susquehanna County, Pa.

The Champion of the South

O. K. L. KATIE PAUL

36.95 lb. butter in 7 days as a junior four-year-old, the Champion of the Southern States, is a sister to our herd sire.

ORMSBY KORNDYKE HOCKSTER LAD

Let us sell you a young bull by him and from a big producing dam. Can also spare a few heifers.

CHENEY BROTHERS & JONES
Randolph, Va.
Herd Federally Accredited for Years.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.

POULTRY

BLUE ANDALUSIAN COCKERELS, four months, \$3.00. CHARLES COLEMAN, Mildred, Pa.

FOR SALE—Purebred Sicilian Buttercup cockerels, \$1.50 each. DONALD A. FARNHAM, Plainfield, Vt.

MARCH HATCHED. WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS for sale. BETTER POULTRY COMPANY, SUGARCREEK, TUSCARAWAS COUNTY, OHIO.



2,000 WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS FOR SALE—1,400 March hatched, 600 April hatched. Range grown and well bred. FOX HALL POULTRY FARM, Box 297, Dover, Delaware.

CHESTER COUNTY BABY CHICKS

Black and White Leghorns\$10 per 100
Barred Rocks and Reds\$12 per 100
White and Silver Wyandottes\$13 per 100
Jersey Giants\$22 per 100
Larger Lots Cheaper. 1,000 chick orders a specialty.

GEORGE S. CULLEN,
Box H ELKVIEW, PA.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

HOMESPUN CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO—5 lb., \$1.25; 10 lb., \$2.50; 20 lb., \$4.50. HICKORY RIDGE FARMS, Mayfield, Ky.

KARAKUL, FUR SHEEP—Breeding stock for sale of the best to be found in America. Address, ALEX ALBRIGHT, DUNDEE, TEXAS.

ROLL ROOFING PAPER \$1.00. Slate Surfaced Roofing Paper \$2.00 per Roll. Nails and cement included. H. M. ALPERIN & Co., 527 CONCORD AVE., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

NATURAL RED LEAF TOBACCO, direct to consumer, prepaid; best grade. Five pounds, \$1.75; 10 lb. \$3.25. Smoking, 5 lb. \$1.25; 10 lb. \$2.25. W. B. ADAMS, SHARON, TENN. Reference, Bank of Sharon.

CEMETERY MEMORIALS from Vermont marble and granite. Reduced prices. Artistic designs. Send for our new catalogue. THE TEMPLE BROTHERS, RUTLAND, VERMONT.

FLEMISH GIANT RABBITS, \$1.00 each. NORTHERN LIGHTS RABBITRY, Deerwood, Minn.

UNLEACHED HARDWOOD ASHES improves meadows, pastures, orchards, wheat, oats, corn, lawns, flower gardens. Free Circular. Agents wanted. GEORGE STEVENS, PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO, CANADA.

ALFALFA LEAF MEAL—Something new. Made from alfalfa leaves without the stems. Low in fibre, high in protein, rich in vitamins. A grand food for poultry. Prices, \$2.50 per cwt., or \$49.00 per ton, f. o. b. Middletown, Conn. Made at Lamar, Colorado, by the Lamar Alfalfa Milling Company. MEECH & STODDARD, INC., Middletown, Conn., Distributors for Eastern United States.

DOGS

FOR SALE—Collie pups, \$3 and \$5. ELI D. WEIRICH, Shipshewana, Ind.

FOR SALE—Small Black and Tan Terrier Pups. J. R. WILLARD, Veterinary, Fairland, Indiana.

PUREBRED AIREDALES and hunting hounds. Males, \$5. THOMAS KITCHEL, R. 2, Walton, Ind.

REGISTERED WHITE COLLIES. At farmers' prices. THOMAS LONERGAN, RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

POLICE PUPPIES—Fine stock, two months. For further particulars write R. THURRELL, EAST WOLFEBORO, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

HUNTING DOGS—Coon, possum, skunk and rabbit dogs. Reduced prices. Sent on trial. SAM. STEPHENSON, Covington, Tenn.

REGISTERED WHITE COLLIE PUPS—Small sable markings. Also older dogs. CLYDE COLGLAZIER, Salem, Ind., R. No. 7.

REGISTERED WHITE COLLIE pups, small head markings, \$10. ALICE RODECAP, R. No. 2, ANDERSON, IND.

OLD FASHIONED, LONG-EARED BLACK AND TAN FOXHOUND PUPS. Private stock. OSCAR ROSE, ENOSBURG FALLS, VERMONT.

DACHSHUNDS—Whelped June 1, 1925, from pedigree stock registered with American Kennel Club. HARVEY P. WALTER, Bethlehem, Pa., R. No. 3.



FOR SALE—Bull Pups, dark brindle, 3 mo. old. Tails docked, ears trimmed, \$12 while they last. These are intelligent beauties. L. M. HIGHWAY, Bluffton, O.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred coon hound pups; also broken fox hounds. Pit Game cocks and hens. HUBERT KINNARNEY, ASHLAND, MASS.

LOVELY 3 MONTHS OLD GERMAN (SHEPHERD) POLICE PUPPIES. Also one two years old—females. Ideal farm dogs, protectors, companions. Supreme quality, pedigree and registered. MT. CROTCHED KENNELS, Antrim, N. H.

ATTENTION! Are you looking for Good watch dogs? Will sacrifice year old German Shepherd, pedigree brown male \$35; black bitch \$20, to good home. GLENGAE KENNELS, Boonton, New Jersey.

DOGS

WHITE COLLIES AND SABLES. Have more pedigree puppies and dogs than can handle. Will sell few to good homes at fraction of value. MRS. E. K. GAY, GLENGAE COLLIE KENNELS, BOONTON, N. J.

LIVE STOCK

MILK GOATS OF THE FINEST QUALITY H. CLOSE, Tiffin, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Holstein-Friesian Bull. Pedigreed. Address 401 N. Front St., Harrisburg, Pa.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS—April Farrowed. Pedigree furnished. F. W. KLAMMER, Mora, Minn.



SHEEP—Nine registered Shropshire ewes, six lambs. \$175 for bunch. LEROY KUNY, Adrian, Mich.

LARGE BERKSHIRE REGISTERED STOCK for sale. In growing condition, not fat. Two boars from March 27, 1925, weight 85 lbs. Some good sows from the same litter. S. S. HOCHSTETLER, Meyersdale, Pa., R. No. 2, Box 110.

PLANTS, SEEDS AND BULBS

ALFALFA SEED—90% pure, \$7.00 per bushel. Hulled white sweet clover 90% pure, \$5.00 per bushel. Track here. Sacks free.

GEO. BOWMAN, CONCORDIA, KANSAS.

STATE TESTED FANCY ALFALFA SEED—Best grade. Red, Alsike, white and yellow blossom sweet clover, grass seed; samples and prices on request. Order early, supply limited. THE PURITY SEED FARMS, Box 188, Jerome, Idaho.

PLAN BEFORE YOU PLANT—Send for our descriptive and very distinctive catalog on Fruits and Ornamentals. Our STOCK makes good or WE do. Five hundred acres of fruit and ornamental trees under cultivation.

FINGER LAKES NURSERIES, 471 Washington St., Geneva, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS—WANTED

SITUATION WANTED

HERD MANAGER—Experienced, Capable of handling all details of feeding, breeding and developing Holstein cattle and can produce results. Highest references. Available at once. Box 110, Harrisburg, Pa.

WANTED

PEDIGREED DOG. About six months' old. Must be either Saint Bernard, Newfoundland or Great Dane. MAX GOLDSTEIN, 250 Bowman St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

If You Want Fresh Cows, Springers, Heifers or Young Bulls

BRED IN THE PURPLE, you can secure them in Susquehanna and Wyoming Counties, Pennsylvania, from the following breeders and dairymen whose establishments are within easy driving distance of Tunkhannock, Thompson, or Montrose. *You are invited to inspect these herds and make your own selection.*

A. L. Bowell & Son...Thompson
H. S. Brown & Son...Thompson
A. R. Bush.....Montrose
M. DeWitt Griffing, Heart Lake
L. N. Mack & Son....Montrose
Floyd E. Mack.....Montrose
Cecil L. A. Resseguie..Kingsley
A. E. Robinson.....Montrose
Robert Springer....Factoryville
Raymond Strickland, Nicholson

Seven Bulls for Sale!

No. 1. Born January 27, 1925.
His dam is making an 800 lb. year record as a junior two-year-old.
Price\$500
No. 2. Born January 15, 1924.
His dam is a 21-lb. two-year-old. His ten nearest dams averaged 30 lb.
Price\$400
No. 3. Born February 19, 1924.
He is from a 21 lb. four-year-old daughter of a 1,200 lb. bull.
Price\$300
No. 4. Born February 16, 1925.
He is from a 22-lb. heifer.
Price\$200
No. 5. Born May 10, 1925.
His dam is a 642 lb. yearly record heifer.
Price\$100
No. 6. Born April 4, 1925.
He is from a daughter of a 1,200 lb. bull.
Price\$50
No. 7. Born April 14, 1925.
Price\$25
Numbers 2 and 6 are sired by a 35 lb. son of Creator. The others are sired by a 30-1,200 lb. bull.
Write for Pedigree to
DAVID FALCONER
Scottville, Michigan.
Never had T. B. or Abortion.

FOR SALE—Registered Holsteins. From heifer calves to fresh cows. All sired by or bred to grandson of King of the Pontiacs. OLIVER F. ELLSWORTH, Dallas, Pa.

MARTIN'S HERD WINS PRIZES

In the recent Crawford County Dairy Show, held at Cambridge Springs, Pa., the herd of O. I. Martin won its full share of prizes. Animals from this herd were entered in four classes and won four first prizes. The young herdsire, grandson of Carnation King Sylvia, won first in the class for yearling bulls. An aged cow won first in her class with nineteen in the ring and the excellence of the contestants was the cause of many flattering remarks made by representatives of the Department of Agriculture at Harrisburg and of Pennsylvania State College. A senior heifer calf won first in her class while Lee Martin, son of O. I. Martin, won first on his calf in the club work and obtain three prizes, \$5 in gold, a bull calf given by the Carnation Milk Company and a bronze medal from the Holstein-Friesian Association. The Carnation calf is from a four-year-old cow with an official seven-day record of 22.48 lb.

Crawford County is noted for the health as well as the individuality and excellence of its bovine population. All the livestock in this county have been tuberculin tested at least twice by veterinarians whose work is approved by the State Department of Agriculture at Harrisburg and the Federal Department at Washington. At the last test the report showed 99.2% of the animals tested passed clean so that it is only a matter of time before Crawford County will be made a modified accredited area.

IN MISSOURI

During May the high producing cow of the Lafayette-Saline C. T. A. was a Holstein owned by E. J. Rodekohl of Corder, Missouri. She produced 2,362.2 lb. milk, 77.9 lb. fat. Nine cows each produced over 50 lb. of butterfat during the month and seven of them were Holsteins. The high average herd consisted of Holsteins owned by John Kuddes with an average of 1,130 lb. milk, 40.2 lb. fat. The Rodekohl herd averaged 1,202.5 lb. milk, 33.3 lb. fat. There are 271 cows in the association of which 253, tested during May, averaged \$12.12 per animal.

PUREBREDS LEAD

Lucy Princess Johanna 2d, a registered Holstein owned by David Lea and Son of Stevensville, Montana, led the Bitter Root Valley Cow Testing Association for the month of June by producing 82 lb. butterfat. The Lea herd was high with an average of 44 lb. fat. There were 308 cows tested during the month. Their average was 779 lb. milk, 32.4 lb. butterfat, and 24 produced over 50 lb.

BULL SALES

S. E. Lindsey of Joplin, Missouri, sold two yearling bulls July 1st to the Missouri State Hospital No. 3 which is located at Nevada. One of the animals brought \$1,000 and the other \$250. The thousand dollar bull is from Mr. Lindsey's noted cow Fobes Homestead Rauwerd.



KING PIEBE OF YORK 7th
heads Lime Rock Herd, which contains 30 head of

ACCREDITED HOLSTEINS
He is a show bull, was Grand Champion at the 1924 Lebanon County Fair.
His sire is by Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King from a 1,000 lb. year record daughter of King Segis Pontiac Count.
His dam is a showy granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs and has a year record of 796.9 lb. butter, 19,038.4 lb. milk.
We offer you Cows in milk, Heifers and Calves.

HUBERT S. MILLER
Myerstown, Lebanon County, Pa.

Cows And Heifers

well grown and of good
bloodlines, bred to

King Reliance Lockhart Veeman

whose five nearest dams have
official seven-day records averaging 29.23 lb. butter.

Herd established fifteen
years, under State and Federal Supervision, last test
CLEAN

DAN E. ANDERSON

Pine Ridge Stock Farm

R D. 3 Norwich, N. Y.



Cows in this Herd have produced more than 12,000 lb. milk in a year in C. T. A. work and make a good profit above feed cost.

We can show you a whole lot of first prize and championship ribbons won at local fairs.

This Herd is Accredited—has never housed a reactor.

Will price anything in the herd.

A. R. BUSH
Montrose, Pennsylvania.

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN

Published in the Interest of Breeders and Dairymen Everywhere

OFFICES: EVANGELICAL BUILDING
BOX 110, HARRISBURG, PA.

AMATEUR PICTURE CONTEST

To the Breeders and Dairymen:

Send us pictures of your good Holsteins. We are offering One Hundred One Dollars in prizes for the Twenty Best Amateur Pictures received.

We will pay Twenty-five Dollars for the first Prize Picture, Fifteen Dollars for the second Prize Picture, Ten Dollars for the third Prize Picture. Other prizes as follows:

\$101.00 IN CASH PRIZES

Twenty-five Dollars for the first Prize Picture	\$25.00
Fifteen Dollars for the second Prize Picture	15.00
Ten Dollars for the third Prize Picture	10.00
Five Dollars each for the next four Prize Pictures	20.00
Three Dollars each for the next five Prize Pictures	15.00
Two Dollars each for the next eight Prize Pictures	16.00

One Hundred One Dollars in all \$101.00

Join in the contest by sending a picture of your best Holsteins. Let us show our readers the kind of cattle you own and breed. You are just as likely to receive the Twenty-five Dollars First Prize as anyone. Surely you ought to be able to win at least one of the prizes.

Only pictures of producing females will be accepted. The name and address of the sender should be marked plainly on the back of each picture.

Pictures of single animals should be marked with the name and number of the animal. Group pictures should be accompanied with a letter, telling something about the animals or the herd of which they are a part.

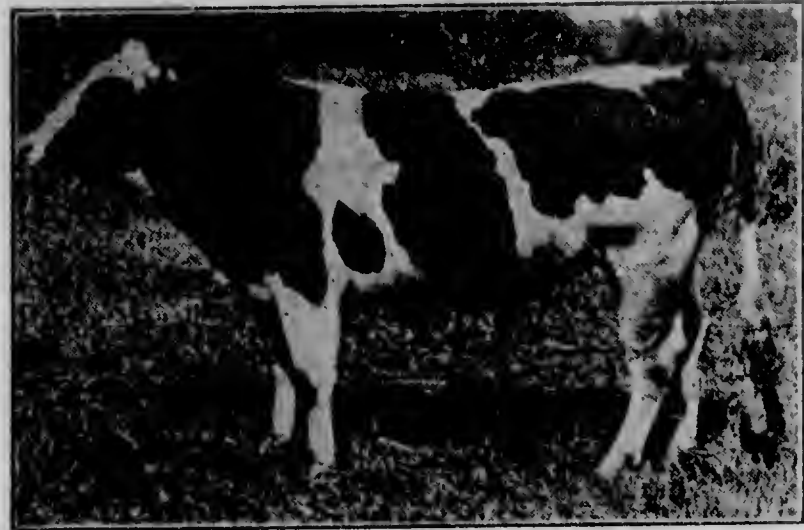
Not more than two pictures will be accepted from the same contestant, one of which must be of a single animal and the other a group of animals. All Prize Pictures will be published with a story of the herd.

All subscribers to *The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman* are eligible to participate in this contest. If you are not a subscriber send in your subscription with the pictures. Join the Contest and win a prize.

Very truly yours,

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

**WESTVIEW HERD
IS HEADED BY**



**MAPLE GROVE CLEVER KONINGEN
GLISTA**

His sire is a son of the great Cornell University cow, Glista Coreva, 593.5 lb. milk, 34.08 lb. butter in 7 days, dam of a 31 lb. daughter.

His dam made 20.60 lb. butter in 7 days as a heifer. In C.T.A. work she produced over 10,000 lb. milk in a year with an average test of 4.1% fat.

Our cows are producers and pay a good profit for their feed and labor. Some have A.R.O. records, all are from large producing strains.

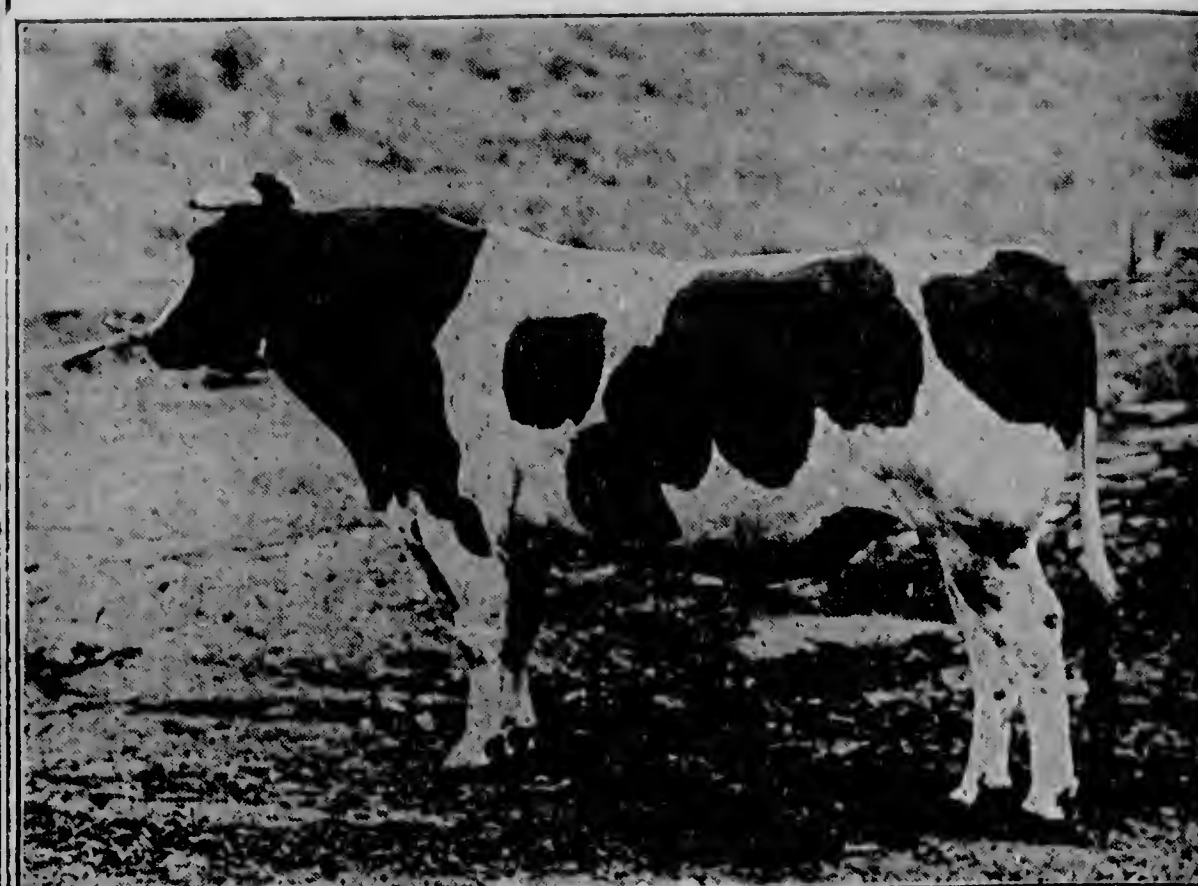
Try this ACCREDITED Herd. You will like our stock and our prices are right.

MERLE W. ONGLEY

Centerville, R. D. 4

Crawford Co., Pa.

**THE BLOOD OF WORLD CHAMPIONS
Is STRONGLY in EVIDENCE at SILVERWOOD**



KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE

is our senior herdsire. He was from Fairmont Zerma Segis Pietje, 35.61 lb. butter in 7 days as a junior four-year-old, World's Record when made. His sire, King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, was from a heifer that made World's Records for butter production for periods of 7 days, 30 days and 365 days while he was by a son of a cow that made World's Butter Records for 7 days, 30 days and for a full year.

Sons and daughters of this great sire have won high honors at the great cattle shows and expositions. His sons are proving that they, too, are splendid sires for their offspring win prizes and also produce.

Let us price a few good ones to you.

Silverwood is under State and Federal Supervision.

Silverwood Stock Farm, H. S. Brown & Sons, Props.
Susquehanna County, THOMPSON, PA.



**BURKE COLANTHA CANARY
LADY**

85 lb. milk in a day, 23 lb. butter in 7 days. Bred, raised, developed and tested in this herd.

Note her size, individuality, apparent constitution and capacity.

Others like her in my ACCREDITED purebred herd.

Let me show them to you and tell you my low prices.

C. F. GRIDLEY,

Candor, Tioga County, New York.



**YOUNG STOCK AT HILL CREST
VIEW**

They were sired by
KING ONYX PLEDGE ORMSBY

whose three nearest dams average 977 lb. butter and over 23,000 lb. milk in long time test, despite the fact that his dam was tested as a junior four-year-old and for only 305 days.

Buy your stock from this Accredited Herd.

JOHN H. HOWARD

Wyalusing, R. D. 5

Bradford Co., Pa.

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SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE

Vol. IV
HARRISBURG, PA., AUGUST 22, 1925
No. 16

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year

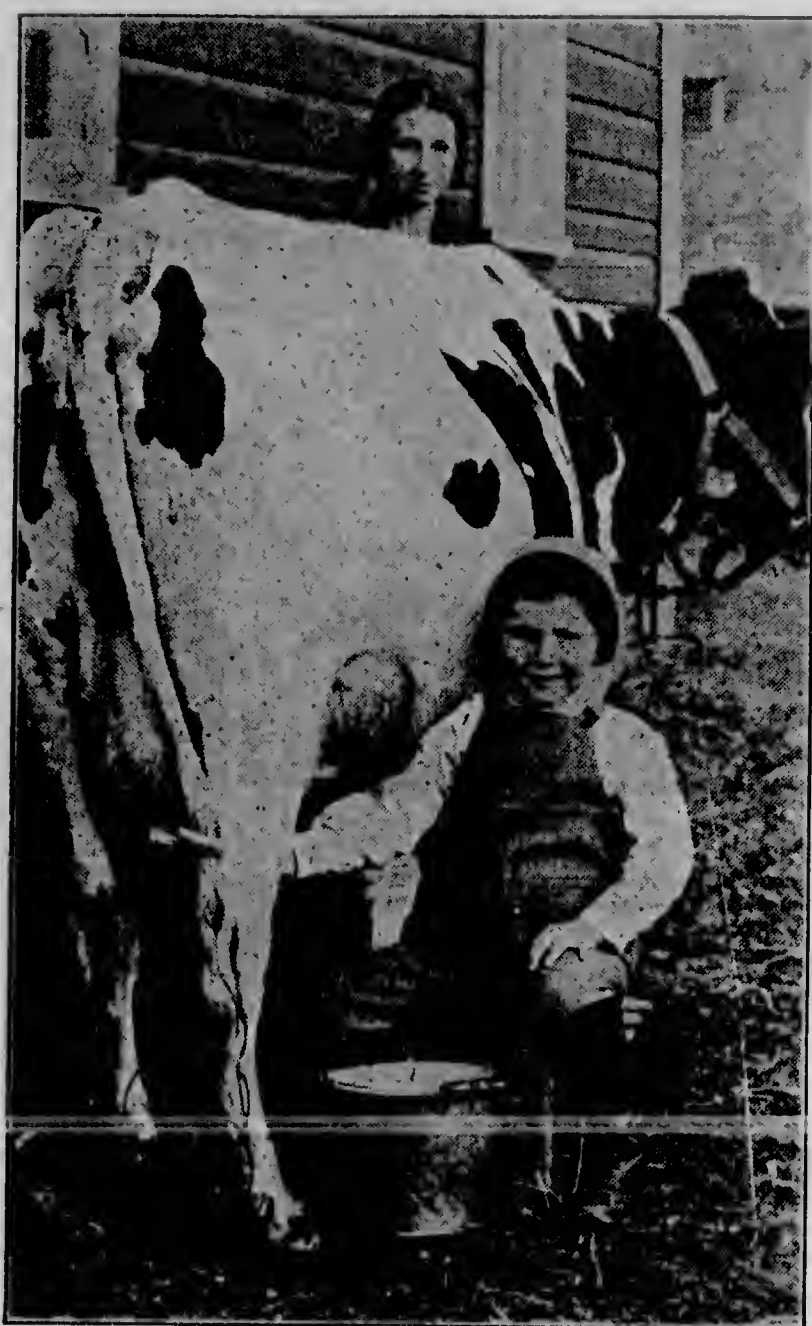


ORMSBY SENSATION 3d, No. 339429 H. F. H. B.
Owned by S. T. Wittmer, Union Deposit, Dauphin Co., Pa.



PENNA STATE COLLEGE
 STATE COLLEGE PA
 7-22-25

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN



For Two Years and a Device to Keep the Cow's Tail out of Your Eyes and Face for Life while milking - - \$1.00

For a limited time, while the supply lasts, we are offering a CORBIN TAIL HOLDER with a two years' subscription to the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, new or renewal.

The accompanying illustration shows how perfectly the device works. Every dairyman has had the disagreeable and oftentimes painful experience of being switched in the face while milking.

Dairymen will realize the sanitary value of this holder. Much filth and stable litter gets into the milk by the persistent switching of the cow's tail.

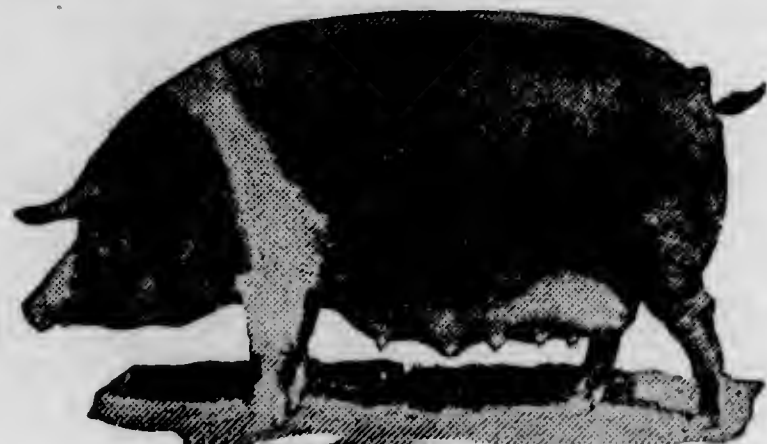
Clip this ad., sign, attach to it a \$1 bill, money order or personal check, and mail it TODAY. The HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN will be mailed to you for the next 24 months and you will receive the Corbin Tail Holder FREE.

Name Address

Send to P. O. Box 110, Harrisburg, Pa.

HAMPSHIRE

FOR SIX YEARS FOR SIX YEARS



in succession, 1918-1919-1920-1921-1922-1923, Hampshires have won the carload lot grand championship over all breeds at the International Livestock Show.

HAMPSHIRE are the practical farmer's practical hog, because of their meat type—grazing qualities—activity—health and vigor—highly developed mother instinct—milking qualities—early maturity and economical gains, and because they are **Recognized Market Toppers**. The heaviest ton litter for 1923 from the biggest hog state in the Union, Iowa, was sired by a purebred Hampshire boar. This litter weighed 3,199 pounds at 180 days.

The official breed paper is—**THE HAMPSHIRE ADVOCATE**—a monthly publication, devoted to the interest of Hampshire breeders and the Hampshire breed.

SUBSCRIBE NOW! \$1.00 per yr. or \$2.00 for 3 yrs.

FREE SERVICE DEPARTMENT—Through our field department we are able to buy hogs of correct Hampshire type of leading bloodlines at reasonable prices. Years of experience in buying and judging hogs insures you this valuable service, at no cost.

WRITE TODAY TO

THE HAMPSHIRE ADVOCATE CO.,
409 Wisconsin Ave., Dept. 35 Peoria, Illinois



ORMSBY SENSATION 3D

heads Springbrook Herd which is under State and Federal Supervision.

His sire, Ormsby Sensation, heads the noted Beaver Dam Herd. You know about him, the work of his dam and his daughters.

Ormsby Sensation 3d's dam, as a two-year-old, averaged 69.5 lb. milk daily in her official test. She produced 20.22 lb. butter in 7 days, 628.53 lb. in a year.

Ormsby Sensation 3d combines choice individuality with royal breeding. His daughters are exceptionally promising. Come and see them and their sire in my herd. You will want to take one of his sons back with you.

S. T. WITMER

Union Deposit,

Dauphin Co., Pa.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. IV

HARRISBURG, PA., AUGUST 22, 1925

No. 16

Holstein Breeders Declare Independence

Organize Registry Association to be Controlled by Breeders Only

FUTURE students of dairy history, when American Holsteins are under discussion, will be apt to lay special emphasis upon the date, July 31, 1925. For on that date within the impressive walls of the Senate Caucus Chamber, in the stately Capitol Building of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, gathered a determined body of men, every one a dairy farmer or financially interested in purebred Holsteins, bent on freeing themselves from a domination that they felt had grown to be oppressive. The thoughts of many of them, affected as they must have been by the building in which they met, may have gone back to the days of 1776 and that other little body of determined men, nearly all of them also cattle owners, who gathered in a little hall in the largest city of Pennsylvania, bent on freeing themselves from the rule of a British king, a rule that had grown oppressive to them. That meeting, so many years ago, resulted in the building of a mighty nation, free and independent. They who met that July day so many years after, were earnest enough to build a mighty organization, nation-wide, that would be enjoyed by their fellows and yes, even by their descendants, bound, if the ideas of the founders are followed, to endure as long as the Holstein-Friesian breed shall last.

As in the older days, men were present from various states. In the earlier days only a few of the founders of American Independence felt that they were founding a nation, but the men of 1925 knew that they were forming an organization of national scope. Both knew that they would be bitterly assailed, that wealth and organized power would be invoked against them, but both went on regardless, aiming for the right to manage their own affairs in the way they thought advisable, for the privilege to live and conduct their business without what both felt was unjust taxation and deprivation of liberty.

The parallel may be carried still further. Before the Revolution, the American colonies had been gradually building a self-supporting body. They felt, however, that a large proportion of the benefits of their work went to others and that they were being unjustly exploited. Those who met in Harrisburg on that July day felt that they, too, had been building a self-supporting organization and that others were taking the fruits of their efforts. In 1776, the older men laid the foundation of the United States of America. In 1925, was laid the foundation of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association.

Frank and free discussion marked the speeches in

the Senate Chamber. Speakers outlined the necessity of an organization which would register and transfer cattle at the minimum cost to the breeders consistent with prompt and efficient service. The financial statements of the Holstein-Friesian Association for the past few years were reviewed and it was pointed out that, with the exception of the first year since the present management came into control, the association has steadily gone backward in number of registrations, in number of transfers recorded and in total cash receipts. The charge for transfers has been increased and the expenditures have grown. Other speakers reviewed the political movements within the association. The operation of the delegate system was bitterly condemned. It was apparent that a number of those present thought that "something had been put over them" both when the special meeting was called at St. Paul in October, 1921, and also when the plan for the delegate system was put into immediate effect instead of being laid before the membership so that they could vote on it at the annual meeting. In the Call for the special meeting there were suggested plans for a delegate system but the system as adopted was not either of these but a substitute sprung on those at the meeting who therefore had no opportunity to properly consider the scheme. Those in control had been, before the meeting, securing proxies in order to force through this scheme while several of their leaders as well as the breed journal which really represents them repeatedly stated that no proxies were to be gathered or voted at this special meeting.

Financial reasons justify the starting of a new association. Under the delegate system it is practically impossible to dislodge the present management. The courts have been invoked but the cases have been decided upon technicalities and even if a straight-forward judgment on the merits of the case had been given, the management could appeal the decision to various courts for they had not only the reserve fund of the association behind them but also the power to raise more funds by increasing the fees now charged for registration and transfers. They have the power to tax all the breeders and thus raise a fund to employ lawyers to defend themselves and their friends in the courts. The Association has been so managed during the past few years that while in the business year of 1919-1920, the Holstein-Friesian Association made a profit of \$146,344.81, the very next year they lost \$10,307.96, notwithstanding the fact that for all of that year the transfer fees

were four times as high as they had been in 1918 and 1919 when the association made over \$64,000 profit. Then the report of the treasurer and auditor for the year 1921 disagreed, the auditors report for that year showing a profit of over \$35,000 while the treasurer's report showed a loss of more than \$10,000 and this report was substantially borne out by the one issued by the financial committee. The figures studied by the members present are shown in another column.

Another speaker suggested more reasons for a new association. Owners of purebred Holstein-Friesians all over the country were complaining that they had to wait anywhere from six weeks to three and four months for transfer certificates. He found no fault with the Secretary but said that those at present in control of the association kept suggesting to the secretary that he cut down expenses and keep salaries as low as possible and dispense with all clerks that could possibly be spared. Yet the office of the secretary was the great earning place of the association, the funds coming from fees paid directly by owners and breeders of purebred Holsteins. These were dissipated in other enterprises not connected with the work of registering and transferring cattle. Men of business judgment question the business policy of anyone who would increase spending power and at the same time decrease earning power. An association which would confine its activities to the business of registering and transferring cattle would be able to register and transfer animals not only cheaply but also promptly.

During the lifetime of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, large sums of money had been spent building up the present Advanced Registry system. The speaker briefly called attention to the discrepancy in the percentage of fat between the seven-day and long-time test of two of the last three animals reported by card from the office of the Advanced Registry Superintendent. When it was possible to manipulate cows that such variations in tests were possible, there was very little reason for any argument for spending the money of the association to promote and advertise tested cattle.

Speaker after speaker voiced the general dissatisfaction existing in their territory with the present state of affairs in the Holstein industry and in the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. One speaker said he had visited 127 breeders in the states of Maryland and Pennsylvania and that 116 of these had not only said that they would go along with the new association but had even signed to do so.

The name of the new organization will be The Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Incorporated. The name is descriptive as it is to be an association of breeders, incorporated for the sole business of registering purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle, and recording transfers of ownership.

A proposed constitution and by-laws was gone over carefully article by article, section by section. It is planned that the directors of the association, the men who will be responsible for the policies of the association, shall consist of active breeders, men whose major business is dairying with purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle. Such men and no others are eligible to become directors. This is sharp contrast to the Hol-

stein-Friesian Association of America in which there are sixteen directors, only one of whom could truly be termed a bona fide dairyman, one whose main income was derived from the earnings of his farm and dairy. It is a known fact that there are many on the membership rolls of the Holstein-Friesian Association that are not at present owners of purebred Holstein cattle. It has even been said that some of the present directors never owned a purebred animal themselves and so do not do so at the present time. To obviate anything of this kind, it was aimed that there should be two classes of members in the new association, active members and inactive members. If a member did not register or transfer an animal for a period of two years, his name would be placed in the inactive member's list and inactive members do not have the privilege of voting at the meetings in person or by proxy nor can any inactive member be elected to a position on the board of directors.

There should be only six directors. Thus one of the causes of expense in the old association was obviated for, when a number of directors' meetings are called during the year, there is a heavy charge for the traveling expenses and hotel bills of a board of directors numbering sixteen. In order that a person owning cattle at present registered in other associations may have their cattle enrolled in the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., the by-laws as adopted provided that cattle of the Holstein-Friesian breed now registered in other recognized registry associations may be registered in the new association on the payment of a 25-cent fee. The new association will issue a certificate showing such entry and this, together with the original certificate sent to the secretary, will be returned to the owner.

Membership in the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., may be obtained by any reputable person on payment of a fee of \$10. The membership fee in the old association is \$25. The fee for registry in the herd book of the new association is \$1 for animals, male or female, under one year of age at time of entry. The charge for transfer is 50 cents or only one-third of that charged by the old association. It was pointed out that with a transfer fee of 25 cents the net worth of the Holstein-Friesian Association in June, 1919, was \$367,000. As there were 14,322 members at that time, this amount on hand represented not only the accumulated fees of \$25 each, but also a balance of \$9,000. It was pointed out that, for the year previous to the 1919 meeting, the old association had made a profit of over \$64,000 on a transfer fee of 25 cents.

The reserve fund of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America has been blamed as being the cause of a number of attempts to gain control of that association. To guard against the creation of a similar condition in the new association, the by-laws give the board of officers the power, should the financial condition of the association permit, to suspend the collection of transfer fees from members so that there may be no such cause for dissension, nor incitement to gain control.

A committee of five persons will be appointed by the president to consider the subject of birth certificates, scale of points and the recognition of milk and butter

records that will represent normal, hereditary, economical production. It is suggested that this scale of points shall not only be one on which individual animals can be judged but also that, unless an animal comes up to a certain size as shown by physical measurements, such animal shall not be eligible for registration in the herd book of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association. This plan is expected to gradually eliminate "the purebred scrub" and promises much for the improvement of the Holstein-Friesian breed.

Those elected to serve as officers of the new Association until its next annual meeting, which will be held on the last Wednesday in January, are: Charles Weideler of South Bend, Ind., President; Howard C. Reynolds, Harrisburg, Pa., Secretary-Treasurer; Charles Wertheimer, Frederick, Md., First Vice-President; Eugene B. Bennett, Allamuchy, N. J., Second Vice-President and L. P. Rupright, Marysville, O., Third Vice-President.

The Constitution and By-Laws provide for six Directors. Two directorships were left vacant, the men to be appointed later to give certain Holstein districts an opportunity to be represented on the Board. The men elected to the Board of Directors are: Henry W. Fleischman, East Aurora, N. Y.; John McDonald, Galien, Mich.; Douglas B. Diamond, Gaithersburg, Md., and Arthur J. Miller, Clarks Summit, Pa.

Some of the Reasons for a New Registry Association

WE INVITE study of the appended table which shows the amount of business transacted by the Holstein-Friesian Association from the year 1914 to the year 1924, inclusive.

This table gives the amount of the transfer fee each year to members and non-members; the total cash receipts; the total cash disbursements and the profit or loss for each year together with the number of registration and transfer certificates issued and the number of members joining the Association during the year.

This interesting report shows the transfer fee up until 1919 as twenty-five cents to members. Each year the Association recorded a steady increase in receipts. The year before the transfer fee was increased, the Association was operated at a profit of \$64,320.04.

Year by year during the time the Association was operated on a twenty-five cents transfer fee, the table shows that the number of registrations increased yearly as did the number of transfer certificates issued and, further, the number of transfers, with the exception of the first two years, exceeded the number of registrations, showing that the Holstein business was in a healthy, prosperous condition.

In the year 1919, three months of which the transfer fee was twenty-five cents and the other nine months it was \$1.00, the good work that the Association was doing under the twenty-five cent transfer fee was reflected in increased business for this particular year in spite of the fact that the transfer fee was increased from twenty-five cents to \$1.00. The number of registration certificates for that year was 114,503, the number of transfer certificates was 131,823.

The number of transfer certificates issued has been

decreasing since the transfer fee was increased from twenty-five cents until last year the Association issued only 87,535.

In the year 1920-1921, we begin to see the effects of high fees and extravagant management. The Association's total receipts had increased because the fees have been increased. The Association's expenses had increased because of extravagant management. According to the Treasurer's report, the loss for this particular year was \$10,307.96. There was a slight increase in the number of registrations, a falling off in the number of transfers and a decrease of 1,580 in the number of members joining the Association.

The next set of figures are for an eight months' period, the fiscal year being changed to conform with the calendar year.

The following year, or 1922, under the Political management and \$1.50 transfer fee to members and \$3.00 to non-members, the Association's receipts fell off and the Association's expenditures exceeded its income by \$14,913.05. The number of registrations had decreased a little over 14,000 since the last full year, the number of transfers had decreased nearly 37,000 since the last full year's report and 638 less members joined the Association.

The second year under the Political management or 1923, the Association's receipts were \$525,916.67, the second highest in the history of the Association. The cash disbursements were \$586,736.22, the highest in the history of the Association. The difference between its cash disbursements and its cash expenditures showed a loss of \$60,819.55. They registered a few more cattle, transferred a few less and took in about the same number of members.

Last year, or 1924, under the Political management and the \$1.50 transfer fee, the Association's cash receipts had decreased to \$431,293.62. It expended \$463,011.11, or its expenses exceeded its income by \$31,717.49. It registered about 4,000 less cattle and issued 4,000 less transfer certificates and took in about 100 less members than it did in 1923.

During 1924, three different men held the office of treasurer, and each made a report covering the time that he held the office. No official summary of these three part-time reports appeared in the report of the treasurers and so the figures for cash receipts and cash expenditures are taken from the Auditor's report for that year.

In reviewing the Association's records for the year 1920-1921, it is worthy of note that the report of the treasurer, the late Wing R. Smith, whose ability and integrity are unquestioned, differed from the report of the Auditor, Mr. DeBergh, who is employed by the management of the Association. Mr. Smith's figures show that the Association was operated at a loss of \$10,307.96, while Mr. DeBergh's figures show that the Association was operated at a profit of \$35,354.09. The Finance Committee's report for that year, however, indicate the correctness of the Treasurer's figures.

The art of government consists in bringing Knowledge and power into a working partnership.—President Frank, University of Wisconsin.

The Influence of Politics On Cow Business

Comparative table of Holstein-Friesian Association showing increase in fees, losses and decreases in business under the present management.

Year	Transfer Fees		Cash	Cash	Profit	Loss	Regis- trations	Transfers	New Members
	Members	Non-Members	Receipts	Expenditures					
1914-15	\$0.25	\$0.50	\$190,772.11	\$176,198.63	\$14,573.48	.....	67,680	66,776	1,200
1915-16	.25	.50	218,547.55	172,992.26	45,555.29	.....	72,665	68,766	1,247
1916-17	.25	.50	239,774.83	214,256.26	25,518.57	.....	73,847	75,884	1,307
1917-18	.25	.50	260,718.93	250,302.65	10,416.28	.....	88,279	91,528	1,329
1918-19	.25	.50	339,526.96	275,206.92	64,320.04	.....	90,887	97,392	3,198
*1919-20	1.00	2.00	550,947.60	404,602.79	146,344.81	.....	114,503	131,823	3,941
*1920-21	1.00	2.00	490,548.03	500,855.99	.....	\$10,307.96	127,850	128,615	2,361
1921	.50	1.00	246,349.67	266,872.99	.....	20,523.32	65,808	60,364	778
(From April 30, 1921 to Dec. 31, 1921)									
**1922	1.50	3.00	427,733.46	442,646.51	.....	14,913.05	113,772	91,830	1,726
**1923	1.50	3.00	525,916.67	586,736.22	.....	60,819.55	115,132	91,666	1,758
**1924	1.50	3.00	431,293.62	463,011.11	.....	31,717.49	111,529	87,535	1,689
1920-21	Treasurer's report		490,548.03	500,872.99	.....	10,307.96	.....	.....	.....
1920-21	Auditor's report		496,910.10	461,556.01	35,354.09	.....	.....	.....	.....
Loss and depreciation, Finance Committee's reports									
			1922	.....			\$39,530.56		
			1923	.....			40,896.15		
			1924	.....			56,830.63		
Total							\$137,257.34		

*\$12,000.00 President

**Political form of government

Big Crowd Attends Dairy Field Day

AT LEAST four hundred dairymen from Adams, Franklin, Dauphin, Cumberland and Perry Counties attended the Inter-County Dairy Field Day held August 6th on the farm of Ivo V. Otto, Boiling Springs, Pa., and thoroughly enjoyed a day full of entertainment and instruction combined.

The Otto dairy, together with a few animals from the herds of W. A. Woods and W. H. Sheaffer, were tied along the fence and the excellence of the indi-

one of the features of interest and 87 competed. In the senior class Hiram Miller, Adams County, was first, Frank Hubler of Perry County, second, and L. P. Harper of Middletown, Dauphin County, third. In the junior division, Bruce Stouffer of Hantsdale, Cumberland County, stood at the head with Joseph Barkdale of Franklin County, second and Glenn Smith of Shippensburg, Cumberland County, third. Six handsome ribbons were awarded to the successful contestants.

The busiest man there was the Cumberland County cow tester, A. A. Raudabaugh. Mr. Raudabaugh was largely responsible for the planning and arrangements of the day. He was assisted by Paul Edinger and R. R. Burtner, county agents of Cumberland and Dauphin Counties respectively. Mr. Raudabaugh, who has been six years at the head of this association, knew the animals in the Otto herd and went over them, told of their breeding and from his test book gave figures of their production year after year. One cow had a record of averaging over 10,000 lb. milk a year for six years while the daughters of Lothian De Kol Korndyke attracted favorable comment not only because of their splendid showing in cow testing association work but also because of their individuality and uniform type. The visitors were unable to see this bull as he has been leased to State College. The performances of his daughters in cow testing association work and the individuality of his offspring attracted the attention of Prof. A. A. Borland head of the State College Dairy Department, who secured this bull for service in the State College herd.

The visitors, however, had an opportunity to examine the seven-year-old sire, King Ormsby Abbecker Helena, a splendid individual, a son of King of the Ormsbys from a good daughter of Korndyke Abbecker. He has a number of good daughters in the Woods and



LOTHIAN DE KOL KORNDYKE

Sire of the best young producer in the Otto herd. This bull has been leased by Pennsylvania State College.

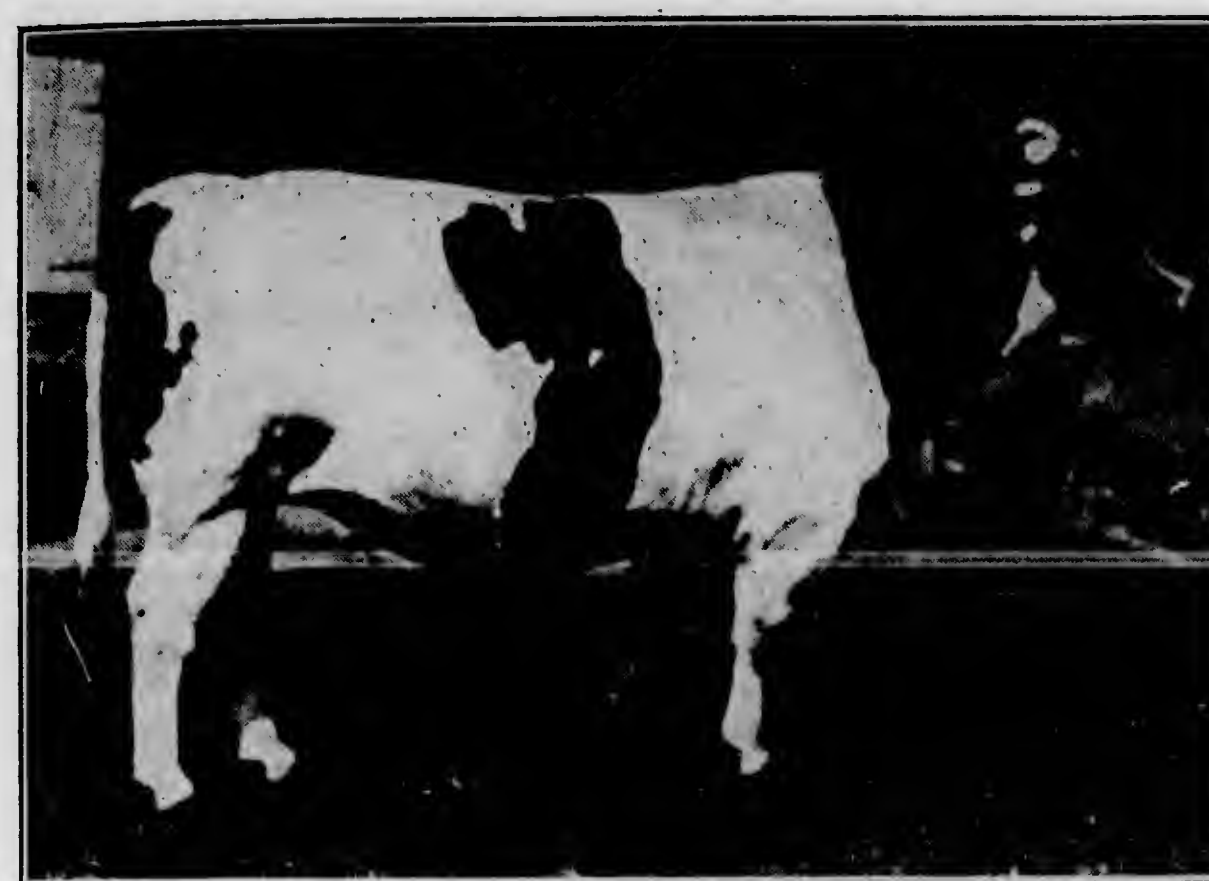
viduals spoke volumes for the quality of Cumberland County's purebred Holsteins. The lot in which they stood consisted of an eight-acre field of sweet and alsike clover which had pastured twenty-seven head of cattle, nearly all cows, from May 11th to the day of the meeting. Mr. Otto had to answer many questions as to how he had sown the clover and handled the field preliminary to sowing and many of his hearers went home determined to experiment with a similar sowing.

Judging contests open to adults and juniors formed

Shaeffer herds and several of these were on exhibition. Mr. Otto has leased him until Lothian De Kol Korndyke returns home.

The midday meal was in the form of a basket lunch. The Cumberland County Holstein Association furnished a generous supply of chocolate milk put up by a local dealer who was announced to be one of the best cooperative workers in the dairy business. This, supplemented by ice cream and added to the provisions brought by visitors, helped everyone to feel good natured and happy.

Mr. Raudabaugh presided at the afternoon meeting and introduced the speakers. Mr. Otto briefly wel-



KING ORMSBY ABBEKERK HELENA

Now heading the Otto herd. He and several of his daughters were exhibited at the Inter-County Dairy Field Day.

comed his visitors and then gave way to Dr. S. E. Brunner of the Harrisburg Department of Agriculture, who gave a summary of tuberculosis eradication work in Cumberland County. There were approximately three thousand herds of cattle in the county, containing 22,815 head. Of this number only 474 purebred and 274 grade cattle have been tested. These were in forty-one herds. While 81 purebreds were condemned yet there are now 488 purebreds and less grades in these herds. Purebred breeders should be interested in promoting test work for reports over all of the United States showed that soon after testing there were more purebreds in a district than there were before testing was started. When the work was started in Cumberland County, eleven herds were found free and thirty herds infected but there are now eleven accredited herds and fourteen that had passed one clean test.

Twenty per cent of Pennsylvania cattle are under supervision and three counties, Mercer, Jefferson and Crawford, are now modified accredited areas. The various states this year appropriated twelve million dollars for tuberculosis eradication work which was supplemented by two millions from the federal government. He believed that three per cent of the cattle in the entire country would react to the tuberculin test.

A. B. Shenk talked on the Hershey Chocolate Company as buyers of milk. The average amount purchased by this Company was 600,000 lb. daily. The Hershey Company had an arrangement with the Dairymen's League and when they needed an extra amount, drew their supply from the League and if the League had an extraordinary demand for milk in fluid form, milk was shipped from Hershey to New York City.

He explained the Hershey system of paying for milk with differentials for test and a 10-cent sanitary test premium.

R. H. Olmstead, Dairy Extension Specialist from State College, said that Pennsylvania ranked third for number of purebred Holsteins, Guernseys and Ayrshires and fourth in the number of purebred Jerseys and Brown Swiss. Studies of cow testing association work show that the cost of feed was only fifty per cent of the cost of keeping cows and that a cow had to produce between 275 and 300 lb. fat yearly before she actually paid a profit over what should be charged for keeping her—feed, labor, interest, depreciation, etc.

G. G. DeVault of State College, spoke on agricultural economics. He said that to-day farmers could not operate a farm successfully without the cooperation of their neighbors. He read from the government report on agricultural cooperation in Denmark showing what the Danes had done to hold their own and capture foreign markets.

Miles Horst, eastern editor of the *National Stockman and Farmer*, gave a brief but witty talk on agricultural cooperation as exemplified in cow testing associations, dairy clubs, and local breeding associations, drawing his illustrations from the Cumberland County Holstein Breeders and Cow Testing Associations.

While showers threatened several times, there was never enough rain to seriously discommode the visitors. The afternoon meeting was staged in a grove in the Otto pasture, a beautiful spot for a farmer's meeting.

Some of the visitors were greatly interested in the Otto poultry plant. In nine months from November 1st to July 31st, 170 hens laid 25,937 eggs, an average of 152 per hen. The high month was March in which 4,073 eggs were produced. Mr. Otto is evidently a staunch believer in sweet clover for his henyard had been sown with this valuable legume.

Dairymen's League July Price

A GROSS pool price of \$1.915 for July milk is announced by the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc. This is the base price of three per cent milk at the 201-210-mile zone. There will be a deduction of 6½ cents per 100 lb. for expenses and 10 cents for certificates of indebtedness so that the base cash price will be \$1.75 per 100 lb.

In the same mail which brings their July milk checks League farmers will also receive their thirteenth check for the fiscal year which ended March 31, 1925. This check represents the proceeds on sales not included in previous monthly checks during the fiscal year and is the final accounting for the year.

The total amount of the thirteenth check to be mailed out to members this month is \$235,894.19, figured at the rate of 1 cent per 100 pounds of milk.

If we are too weak to take charge of our own morality, we shall not be strong enough to take charge of our liberty. If we cannot govern ourselves, if we cannot observe the law, nothing remains but to have some one else govern us, to have the law enforced against us and to step down from the honorable abiding place of freedom to the ignominious abode of servitude.—*President Coolidge.*

The Battle Creek Sanitarium Herd

By Eugene B. Bennett

IT is often said that purebred cattle cannot be profitably used for certified milk production. It is therefore a great pleasure to find at Battle Creek, Michigan, an all-purebred herd of Holstein-Friesian cattle used for producing certified, sanitary milk for the great Battle Creek Sanitarium. This herd may be said to have accomplished great things as it has three-fold accomplishments, the production of milk with a very low bacteria count, the breeding of purebred Holstein cattle, many of whom have very good A. R. O. records, and good results in the show ring.

The entire herd consists of cattle of excellent individuality with straight and broad backs, large square



ONA KING WALKER PIETERTJE
One of the herd bulls of the Battle Creek Sanitarium herd.

udders and well developed mammary systems. The cows are large and the young stock are well grown. The health of the herd is vouched for by state and federal authorities, it is free from tuberculosis and is on the accredited list. Almost all the cows in the herd have A. R. O. records, some of them very large but it is good to find that most of these records have been made when the animal was milked only three times a day.

The highest record cow in the herd is Traverse Segis Netherland credited with producing 33.6 lb. butter, 628.7 lb. milk in seven days. This was not her highest week as she is credited with 694.7 lb. milk in seven days. She also has a strictly official year record of 1,160.17 lb. butter, 25,699 lb. milk made as an eight-year-old. She is a daughter of Traverse Ryma Buckeye De Kol and King Segis De Kol Paul Netherland, a son of King Segis De Kol Korndyke, whose dam was the former world's champion cow, Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2d.

As to the show qualities of this herd, study the picture of Flint Maple Crest Amethyst. This cow won the championship at the Michigan State Fair and has produced 104 lb. milk in a day. She is a daughter of the noted sire, Maple Crest Korndyke Hengerveld, and her dam is a granddaughter of King Segis Pontiac, another son of Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2d.

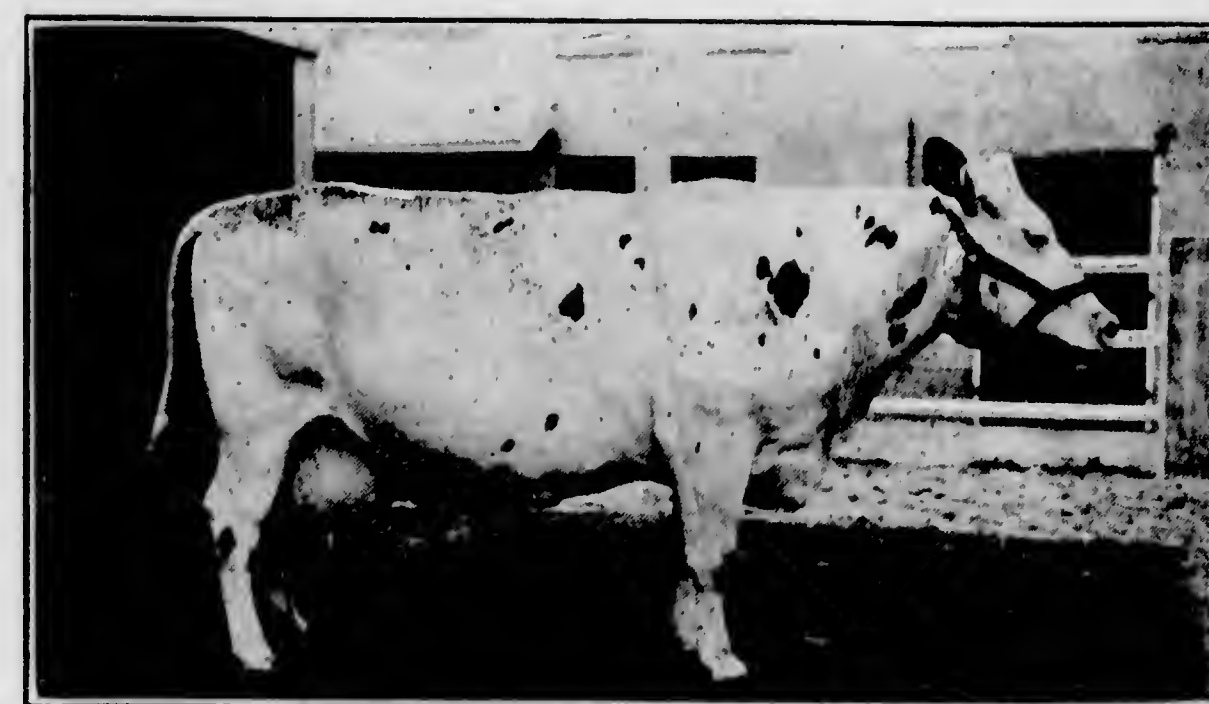
Two half brothers are in service in this herd and the fact that they are half brothers is a great factor working towards uniformity in the stock. One of these bulls is Ona King Walker Pietertje and the other is Flint Ona Hengerveld Segis.

Ona King Walker Pietertje is from Canary Walker Pietertje, credited as a three-year-old with producing 599.4 lb. milk, 25.15 lb. butter in seven days. She is a granddaughter of Beauty Walker Pietertje Prince.

Flint Ona Hengerveld Segis is from Clover Farm Mercena Segis, 32.66 lb. butter, 577.3 lb. milk in seven days as a junior four-year-old. Four different years she made over 30 lb. butter in seven days, as a three-year-old, four-year-old, five-year-old, and six-year-old and was credited with being the youngest cow to make four 30 lb. seven-day records. She is a granddaughter of King Segis and Johan Hengerveld Lad, two famous sires whose descendants are noted as producers. As a six-year-old, Clover Farm Mercena Segis was tested for a year and is credited with a record of 21,916.5 lb. milk, 950.40 lb. butter.

Both these bulls are sons of King Ona, the most noted bull of the celebrated Ona family. His daughters are noted for individuality and production, both in official test and in general dairy work as recorded by the cow testing associations of Michigan. His sire was Maple Crest Pontiac Hartog and his dam was Ona Button De Kol, 1,345.55 lb. butter, 26,761.2 lb. milk in a year. The producing capacity of this great cow has been transmitted through her sons to her granddaughters and also through her own daughters several of which have made very large records in yearly work.

The barn in which this herd is housed is one of the most sanitary and up-to-date in the country. It has a plastered ceiling, cement floors, is fitted with King ventilators and the latest Jamesway equipment.



FLINT MAPLE CREST AMETHYST
Show cow and producer; 104 lb. milk in a day.

The dry cows and young stock have the run of a large outside yard, an ideal way of handling such members of a herd. The milking dairy at this time consists of seventy head and there are seventy-six heifers due to freshen with their first calves next fall.

The Battle Creek Sanitarium is known all over the world. It specializes on the treatment of digestive troubles which is the source of most other troubles. The treatment is based on dieting, bathing, massage, outdoor exercise, and abstinence from liquor, tobacco, coffee, tea and meat. Dr. James Harvey Kellogg, who is at the head of the institution, is a great believer in the value of milk as a food and two different years

has been one of the principal speakers at the banquet held at the time of the annual gathering of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. At the 1925 convention he suggested that milk could be substituted for meat in the nation's diet with the expectation that, in a short time, the mortality rate would be reduced 25 to 30 per cent and that within a half century, life expectancy might be increased 50% or more.

Battle Creek itself is a city with a population, suburbs included, of 45,000. It is a very healthy city, the death rate for 1924 being only 10.6 per 1,000. There are nearly 10,000 homes in the city of which seven-tenths are occupied by their owners. It is claimed to be the largest wheat market in the state of Michigan and it is also said that 92% of its citizens are American born.

Aim to Lower Handling Charge

DURING early August five meetings were held in Frederick, Maryland, at which the new contract being considered by the members of the Maryland and Virginia Milk Producers' Association was discussed. This is to be substituted for the present contract and if the association is able to control 85% of the milk produced for the Washington market, the brokerage will be cut from three cents a gallon to one cent per gallon.

It is reported that seventeen of the eighteen distributors of milk in Washington are working in cooperation with the Maryland and Virginia Milk Producers' Association in this plan to stabilize the market on a similar basis to that existing in the Baltimore and Philadelphia milk markets. Better and better milk is being demanded by the consumer especially in the great cities. This does not mean richer milk, milk testing higher in fat, but a purer, cleaner product that shall be uniform in quality from day to day. Much of the success of the big milk distributing plants is probably due to the fact that they market a standardized product, that the milk they receive is thoroughly mixed, clarified, and often pasteurized before its distribution to the consumer.

With improved machinery it is possible for the large distributor to handle milk in this way at a far lower cost per quart when the expense of handling milk in a similar manner would be prohibitive to the producer or even the small dealer.

An Illegal Business

MANY cattle owners seem to mistake the purpose of the tuberculosis eradication campaign and the payment of indemnities. The campaign is not only an effort to eradicate bovine tuberculosis because such eradication would be of benefit to the general health of the community but is also planned to aid the dairyman to remove diseased animals from his herd not only because disease spreads from one animal to another, but also because disease is a handicap to animals in their efforts to return a profit for the cost of their feed. This is demonstrated by a study of cow testing association records.

There are cattle owners, however, who consider that the state and federal governments will indefinitely go on paying indemnities notwithstanding the fact that the funds from which such indemnities come are raised largely by taxation of the cities and come only in a less degree from farm taxation. So that, should the city make an open fight on the indemnity scheme, it would be doomed in short order, and the cattle owners would be left to struggle along as best they could with the further expectation that all city health authorities will in a very short time close their markets against milk coming from untested herds.

A number of cattle dealers living around Cortland, N. Y., hit upon what they thought was a money-making scheme. From time to time they had their herds tested. Condemned cattle were supposed to be shipped to the local abattoir and there are slaughtered and if five or six animals were condemned that number of animals was driven to the abattoir and slaughtered. But they were not the animals that reacted but consisted of inferior stock, non-breeders and culls.

Indemnities in the State of New York are higher, we believe, than they are in any state in the Union and these men took advantage of this fact and generally realized more for such cattle than they could get in any other way while they sold the cattle that had reacted to unsuspecting purchasers as clean stock, thus introducing tuberculosis to otherwise clean herds.

As far as we can ascertain the traffic was in grade or common cows only and not in purebreds. Suspicion was aroused, investigation made and a number of the offenders brought to trial and sentenced. Their books have been investigated and the herds of their customers examined and any branded animals promptly slaughtered.

Ups and Downs of Farm Prices

IF THOSE who design roller coasters and scenic railways at amusement places are in need of new suggestions for thrillers they should study the graphs made to represent the ups and downs of the purchasing power of the farmer's dollar during the last few years. The ups and downs before the war and during the first years of the war were hardly great enough to make it interesting. It moved along in a gently undulating manner, now slightly below then slightly above 100. Then about the end of 1916 there was a violent rise, up and up for two years until it touched the peak at 132 at the close of 1919. Then began the shoot downwards, one of those precipitous descents which fairly take away your breath, down, down far below the level of starting to a point registering 75 in 1921-22. From this the lowest depths the upward movement began and this has continued steadily for three years and we have now reached a point above that from which we started. At the beginning of this year the line touches 110, but owing to the unnatural prices of wheat and corn early in the year and the natural lowering of those prices during the last six months the general price level has receded a little. But it is encouraging to note that conditions indicate a continuance of the state of parity with other lines of business.—*Pennsylvania Farmer.*

Don't Be Just a Dairyman; Be a Breeder Also

A TRUE dairyman loves cows. This is indisputable. Milking time with the smell of silage and hay, creaking of mangers, the contented chewing of the cows, the sound of the milk-streams hitting the bottom of the pail and the almost noiseless sound of streams melting into the foaming liquid of the pail that is almost full—all these homely sights and sounds bring a feeling of joy and contentment to the true dairyman that is hard to describe. They are among the "country things he loves most."

And yet, one dairyman who is in love with his work and with his cows as much as is possible made the following statement: "If I could see before me only the milking of cows every day, with no hope of anything better for the future, I would quit to-day and go into something different. My ambition rather is for constant improvement—to build up a real outstanding, purebred dairy herd that will mean something."

There is no prettier or more satisfying business than dairying if you have a plan for the future and if, besides being a dairyman, you are a constructive dairy cattle breeder. The beauty of such a plan is that by constructive breeding you can leave a living monument to your efforts that will be a benefit to humanity.

But even more than this, you can leave your son a heritage and a start that it would have taken him, as it took you, a lifetime to develop. He will be allowed to "carry on" where you left off and be able to accomplish immensely more than if you had not already laid the foundation for him. What greater love or interest could a father show for his boy than this?

You will probably argue: "Purebreds cost money. I can't afford to pay such unheard-of prices as do the outstanding breeders of my favorite breed."

Of course not. There are two kinds of breeders—the big, fancy breeders and the farmer or dairyman breeder. Each is indispensable to the success of your breed. Each plays a big part in its development and growth.

The fancy breeder is breeding for an ideal. He is striving to reach perfection. In doing so he does not spare money or anything else. In his hands rest the fixing of type and gradual improvement of the breed. He takes the long-range view of his business; he looks many years ahead.

The dairyman breeder takes the results of the fancy breeder's work, puts it into his herd and uses it for a practical purpose in getting better immediate results and for supplying the human race with a higher quality of milk products at a more reasonable cost.

It is unnecessary to pay fictitious or unreal values. Bulls, cows, or heifers of good type and breeding can be purchased anywhere at an extremely reasonable figure.

Let time work for you. Have a purebred sire at the head of your herd and at least one purebred cow or heifer. Then you are a breeder. "Grow into the purebred game"—don't "buy into it." The first method is by far the best and is more credit to your own efforts. The smallest dairyman can become a breeder by this method.

It may seem slow but isn't it better to know that you

have a purebred herd in the making rather than that you have nothing better than you now own to look forward to ten, fifteen or more years from now?

The cost of a purebred bull and one or two heifers will be very small. Once you start right, you will feel better. People will have more respect for you and you will have more for yourself. You can feel proud that you are developing something permanent and worth while and are making a better chance for your boy when he faces life for himself. For the first time now the South is developing a really numerous and important class of dairy farmers. And we are anxious to see our Southern dairymen become as progressive as those anywhere on earth. Consequently we should like to make this appeal to each and every one of them (even the smallest) right now:—

Isn't it worth while to be a breeder as well as a dairyman? Isn't the possibility of getting better and better cattle until at last you have a herd of royal-looking animals with pedigrees and blood-lines and milking records that you can be proud of—isn't this reason enough to choose purebreds ahead of grades? Won't hopes for the future make you get that purebred bull and at least one purebred heifer right away so as to let "Father Time" start working for you?

The above editorial is taken from *The Progressive Farmer*, one of the greatest agricultural papers of the South. It is one that should be carefully read by every dairyman. Only on one thing do we differ with the writer and that is on his definition of the kinds of breeders—the big, fancy breeder and the farmer or dairyman breeder. The editor of *The Progressive Farmer* says that in the hands of the fancy breeder "rests the fixing of type and gradual improvement of the breed."

It is our belief that breed type is formed in the herds of the dairyman-breeder. He keeps dairy cattle for a specific purpose and unless his cattle are adapted for that purpose he as a class, will gradually go out of business. If his animals are only partially adapted to his purpose he will gradually and often unconsciously discard the animals not suited for his purpose and will raise the majority of his stock from the cattle that make him the most profit and please him by their appearance. The type of the Holstein-Friesian breed as it came to this country was not fixed or built up in the herds of the noblemen of Holland, but in the herds built up by the Dutch dairymen. The type of the Shorthorn breed and Hereford breed was not formed in the herds of the English aristocracy, but in the herds of the English farmers, the men who were in close touch with the cattle and who studied their markets. In this country the carload championship at the Chicago International Livestock Show is not won by animals developed in the herds of wealthy breeders, but has gone in the majority of cases, to cattle raised in the feed lots of middle western farmers who worked with and around their stock and made a close study of their market and market conditions.

Despite the fact that it is easy for wealthy establishments to fit their animals and to send out show herds, yet in our own breed a majority of the National Dairy Show grand champions have been raised in working dairy herds.

The writer of *The Progressive Farmer* editorial has, in this statement, echoed what is being said by many writers and teachers, yet a very brief study of the facts will show that this conclusion is erroneous and that a majority of the extra good animals come from small herds. This being so, it necessarily follows that the dairyman-breeder is really the one that is doing the most for breed improvement.

Developing a Near-by Market

CHARLES County, Maryland, is essentially a tobacco growing territory, yet at present it contains approximately 5,000 dairy animals and their owners are endeavoring to supply the dairy wants of the people within the county. Formerly practically all butter was shipped in, but when a coöperative creamery was established at Waldorf, a market was soon developed for a high-class product and with the result of keeping money at home that had previously been sent away, thereby helping to build the home community. This story, however, is of a recent development which took place in the northwest section of the county and which may point the way to producers in other sections where the local market has not been fully developed.

Indianhead is a government reservation in Charles County, Md., and is the only community within the reach of Charles County producers that can claim a real industrial population. For a long time its residents were dependent upon Washington dairymen for their milk supply. This condition has lately been remedied and Indianhead now obtains an adequate supply of good milk produced on the farms of Charles County.

The Glymont Dairy is largely responsible for this state of affairs. In addition to its own herd which consists of Holsteins and grade Guernseys, the milk from four other herds, all tuberculin tested, is handled through this dairy. Every effort is made to produce high quality milk and to handle it carefully, following recommendations of county agent G. R. Stuntz and state dairy specialist J. A. Conover.

The Glymont Dairy has modern equipment for the handling and bottling of milk, including cooling and refrigerating apparatus, pasteurizer, bottling and bottle washing machinery. An ample supply of cool spring water is available. The milk is taken from the smaller dairies to the plant where it is cooled, pasteurized and bottled. It is distributed over retail routes and at pres-

ent not only do they take care of Indianhead but also a large part of the customers of La Plata.

A quart bottle of milk was recently taken from the dairy farms at Indianhead and brought to the University of Maryland to be examined for bacteria content. The bottle was carried in an auto all day without ice, was placed that night in an icebox, and the following morning examined in the University of Maryland laboratory. The bacterial count was below 10,000, twenty-four hours after the sample was taken, indication enough of the high quality.

Plans are under way for a modern barn at Glymont Dairy which will accommodate approximately sixty dairy cows. This barn is to be 117 feet long by 36 feet wide with two wings, each 60 feet by 24 feet. One wing will be used for storing hay and the other will contain feed rooms as well as maternity, calf and bull pens. Two silos of about 80-ton capacity will be erected.

In addition to the Glymont Dairy a herd run by Miss Emily Cox supplies a route taking about forty quarts daily. Following plans suggested by Mr. Stuntz and Mr. Conover, Miss Cox converted an old tobacco barn into a very satisfactory dairy barn at comparatively slight expense. Windows were cut in the sides, concrete floors and steel stanchions were installed. The herd was tested for tuberculosis and now high grade milk is being produced by a carefully managed herd.

The dairy industry in Charles County is interesting because it shows a development of local markets which producers often neglect in favor of markets more distant and often less profitable.

Grass

"LYING in the sunshine among the buttercups and dandelions of May, scarce higher in intelligence than the minute tenants of that mimic wilderness, our earliest recollections are of grass; and when the fitful fever is over, and the foolish wrangle of the forum and the market is closed, grass heals over the scar that our descent into the earth has made, and the carpet of the infant becomes the blanket of the dead."—John J. Ingalls.

Join the Amateur Picture Contest. If you have not mailed us photographs of some of your good animals, do so at once.



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HOME OF THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN REGISTRY ASSOCIATION, INC., THE NEW REGISTRY ASSOCIATION.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

Filling a Need and Demand

THE breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle have taken a great step forward in organizing a new Registry Association which took place at a meeting held in the Senate Caucus Chamber of the Capitol Building, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on July 31st.

When the breed was first introduced into America, the breeders and owners were confronted with many problems which they had to solve. The Agricultural Colleges were in their infancy, so to speak. There were no available textbooks, setting forth the distinctive characteristics of different breeds of dairy cattle. The science and art of feeding and handling dairy cows was also in its infancy. The Agricultural Extension Departments and County Agents that are now doing so much to promote better dairying and the use of improved dairy cattle were not in existence. Therefore, the early breeders organized in one Association through which they maintained the purity of the blood and carried on the various promoting projects which then were deemed necessary.

In the early days when there were few cattle, the breed was not widely distributed or their economical value appreciated, the work of maintaining a Herd Register was very simple as compared with the work of extending and popularizing the breed.

Yet, in these early days the Association expended little money in carrying on so-called Extension and Promotion work. Most of the work was done by the individual breeder and owner at their own expense, who carried the work along until the breed became the most popular and widely distributed dairy breed in America and every purebred and grade Holstein cow in the working dairy contributed her share towards extending and popularizing the breed.

Agricultural Colleges and Extension workers, realizing the superior quality of purebred dairy cattle, have entered the field and are continuously helping to extend and popularize the breed in their efforts to encourage better or more profitable dairying. Therefore, it would seem that the present day breeders are relieved of much

that of necessity fell upon the shoulders of the early breeders in the way of extending and popularizing the breed, leaving the present day breeder in a position where he can devote all of his time and effort in breeding strong, healthy, vigorous animals to supply his own needs in the working dairy and fill the demand for breeding stock.

There seemingly was no legitimate need for the early breeders to expend large sums of money to establish the breed. Why then has it been necessary in recent years to expend hundreds of thousands of dollars to perpetuate it?

It seems that the machinery established years ago to promote the breed for legitimate dairy purposes, having outlived its usefulness, has been taken over by Speculators, who have been using the organization to promote the breed from an exaggerated, speculative standpoint at the expense of the breeders and dairymen who were conducting their dairy and breeding operations legitimately on sound economical principles.

For the first few years those who were promoting the breed from an exaggerated, speculative standpoint, seemingly worked up a very thriving business. First, because the Holstein cow had gained the reputation as a money maker and a mortgage lifter in the hands of the dairymen when fed and cared for under economical conditions and the dairy public had great confidence in the breed. Second, those who were promoting the breed from an exaggerated, speculative standpoint, were operating through the Registry Association, which gave their projects the appearance of being sound and legitimate.

Thousands of breeders or "would-be" breeders and dairymen scattered throughout the dairy sections of the United States, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, have lost large sums of money by investing in purebred Holstein cattle that were said to possess superior value which in reality was only exaggerated or imaginary. To such an extent has the promoting of these exaggerated values been carried under the banner of the Registry Association that a re-action has taken place and the breeders and dairy public demand that the Registry Department of the Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle be a separate and distinct project, away from any influence of exaggeration, promotion and speculation.

The plan of breed promotion advocated by the Holstein-Friesian Association through its Extension Department is unsound economically and otherwise and those who have put the plan into practical application have found it expensive, impracticable and unprofitable when measured by business standards. It has been perpetuated not upon its merits but by propaganda sent out by personal letters, printed pamphlets and press agents, which required a large expenditure of the breeders' money. Follow it down to its practical application and you will find failure every time.

For example, the Illinois Holstein-Friesian Association conducted a Test Plant at Dixon, Illinois, where upwards of thirty cows were maintained under one roof on a yearly test. These cows were selected from the best herds in the State of Illinois and we may assume that they represented the best specimens of the breed in the States. At the end of the year the average production was 22,000 lb. milk. The highest individual

production was over 28,000 lb. So it is fair to assume that they were good cows and if they had been maintained in a working dairy, fed and cared for economically, they should have produced from twelve to fifteen or more thousands pounds of milk per year and turned a handsome profit to their owner. But at this Test Plant, where they were fed and cared for in accordance with the methods advocated by the Extension Department of the Holstein-Friesian Association, after the milk had been sold and a statement of Profit and Loss prepared, it was found that each of these cows lost an average of \$441.55.

Breeders generally have found the making of official records expensive but this is a concrete example of the cost of making forced and exaggerated records. It is not how much milk and how much butter a cow can be forced to produce that determines her value or breeding qualities, it is rather the amount she will produce at a profit.

In recent years, and we believe as a direct result of the propaganda sent out setting forth the value of forced and exaggerated records which we now know is imaginary, many large so-called breeding establishments have "popped up" all over the country. The Extension Department of the Holstein-Friesian Association has had a tendency to look upon these breeding establishments as a great step forward in breed improvement and dairy development.

From practical observation it would appear that all of these so-called establishments, or at least by far the greater number, represent investments and operating costs far in excess of any amount that can legitimately be invested in dairy cattle or dairy farm equipment. The milk and the increased stock produced on these farms must sell for amounts far in excess of their real value in order to pay operating costs, saying nothing of interest on investment or depreciation.

In the State of Pennsylvania there has sprung up in recent years one of these Model Holstein establishments that seemingly has followed closely the teachings advocated by the Association in regard to making official records. Extensive publicity has been given the establishment and cattle from this farm have been consigned to the leading sales.

This farm and these methods have been held up to the breeders as an example to be followed by dairymen.

The owner in a recent bankruptcy proceeding filed among his total losses for the past five years, an item of \$1,000,000.00 lost on his dairy farm at Coraopolis, Pennsylvania.

Again we want to repeat, as we have said before, we are not condemning the innocent victims who have been deceived into following the teachings of false gods but we do condemn the System and those who are perpetuating it.

The Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, the new organization that has just been formed, will make it possible for breeders and dairymen, who own and breed purebred Holstein cattle and conduct a legitimate dairy business, to register and transfer their animals in an Association at cost where they do not have to contribute to the support of the speculative interests. The organization of the new Registry Association is a step

forward and will enable the breeders to restore public confidence in the breed and prosperity to the industry.

A Dweller in Two Worlds

THE farmer suffers from the handicap of living in two worlds. One is the world of the handicraft period, of the American frontier. In this world, he objects to limiting production because he does not like to see his neighbor hunger. He looks on his farm as a home, rather than a business. He hopes for a good living, but does not look for any great amount of wealth.

But he lives also in another world, the world of modern business. There he learns that adjusted production is only sound business; that capitalization of earning power in the form of land or stock values is the conventional thing with all great industries; that shrewd dealing on the market will make up for lack of skill in production.

Can the farmer bring modern business to his old standards, or must the farmer adopt the standards of modern business? So far, the farmer hardly knows. Neither does the business world know whether it wants the farmer modernized or not; it would, of course, hardly discuss seriously the question of itself reverting to the standards of the handicraft period.

On the whole, too, the business world seems fairly content with the farmer as he is. It insists that the farmer must not capitalize earning power into land values as other industries do; what is legitimate for a railroad or a power company is heresy for an Iowa farmer. It is suggesting now that adjustment of production is not altogether bad, but largely in order that foreign buyers may spend money for American manufactured goods rather than American farm goods. It is urging that farmers adopt business methods in marketing, but partly in order that certain efforts for favorable farm legislation may be forgotten.

We think it likely that the standards of the handicraft age, to which the farmer still clings in part, have more social value than our modern business standards. Yet in a clash between the two, can the older standards hope to survive? Perhaps they might, if farmers were willing to accept the old standards as the final goal, and to use modern tactics and mass action to force compliance of other interests with these standards. This may be possible, but certainly not until the farmer learns to see far more clearly than now the difference between the two worlds of economic thought to each of which he now pledges an impossible allegiance.—*Wallace's Farmer.*

At a recent gathering of western Holstein breeders W. B. Barney, Legislative Agent for the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, boasted that he had attended every annual meeting of the National Association for more than twenty years. He neglected to say that his expenses when attending these meetings had been defrayed from the funds of the Association and his expenses attending the meeting at which he was speaking were also paid from the same source. The question naturally arises how many of these meetings would he have attended if he had had to pay his own bills?

Send in Your Cattle Photographs

THE time for closing the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN amateur picture contest is drawing near. A large number of pictures have been received but more would be welcomed. There are some real good cows in the herds of our readers that should be shown to the public and we think a special effort should be made to send in more good photographs. The following suggestions may be found useful:—

Stand exactly opposite to the side of the cow, otherwise an unnatural foreshortening will result, making the animal appear heavier at one end than she naturally is.

Take plenty of time to get the cow posed properly—if she's a good cow, she deserves the attention, for her picture will remain long after she is dead. Plant her feet under her to show her to the best advantage.

Get just as much cow in the picture as the print will allow without cutting off her feet or head. That is, stand as close as the range finder on the camera will permit.

A cow looks a great deal more attractive if she is clean, although slight stains show but very little. While it is hardly necessary to wash and comb the cow's tail yet such little attentions add to the attractiveness of the photograph and take very little time. Such things, however, may be overlooked in group photographs.

If the cow is being held, it is advisable to keep her head up and make her look alive. A cow grazing usually takes a good photograph and some cows pose naturally. Do not take the photograph when the cow is holding her head part way down as she will not look as well as if it is either way up or way down.

The Independence of the Farmer

MANY people are farmers because they have personal independence on the farm that they could get nowhere else. Each one of these farmers is his own boss.

Some people can't stand a boss. They have initiative of their own and want to exercise it. They want to do their own planning and thinking. And this is a great privilege for those who have this initiative. On the other hand, there are those who have need for a boss to accomplish anything. They lack initiative and can't do things without being told.

Now, it galls one who has initiative to have some one tell him when to do this, and when to do that, and how to do it, when he knows better how and when to do it himself. He chafes under this restraint and, just as soon as he can, he gets a business of his own and is much happier even if he doesn't make as much money as when working for others.

The farmer, by planning and doing a little extra work can now and then take a day off without detriment to his business and without asking the boss. Is that worth anything? To the man with initiative it is worth everything. It turns drudgery into pleasure. It makes a man feel that life is worth living. That is one of the reasons why farming is a good business. It makes independent citizens, men who can be depended upon by the community, or the nation, when needed.—*Michigan Farmer.*

Four At a Birth

AGGIE SEGIS CALAMITY, a purebred Holstein cow owned by W. E. Lawson, Hayfield, Manitoba, Canada, on July 2d, of this year gave birth to four normal living calves, three of which were heifers and the fourth a bull. When these young animals were thirteen days old, they were weighed. The bull calf weighed 72½ lb., one heifer weighed 63 lb., one, 60½ lb. and the other 59½ lb. The total weight of the four is 256½ lb.

The calves are very even in appearance and are nicely marked being a little more white than black. Their mother is a light colored cow and her photograph taken July 15th shows that the cares of a family apparently set very heavily upon her.

On March 19, 1924, Aggie gave birth to a bull calf. She was entered in long time test which was supervised by representatives of the Canadian Department of Agriculture. At the end of the 353 days when the test was terminated, she had produced 19,215 lb. milk, 666.76 lb. fat. It is not intended to test this cow in this lactation period; in fact, following parturition, she had an attack of metritis and has since been under the medical care of the local veterinarian, Dr. Harry H. Ross.

Mr. Lawson is a working farmer who about three years ago started breeding purebred Holstein dairy cattle. At the present time his herd numbers twenty-one. The product of the herd is marketed in Brandon.

Farm Boys Lead in College

A. W. GIBSON, instructor in the Farm Practice Department of the New York State College of Agriculture, has compared the records of 2,105 agricultural students in ten different classes since 1906. These records indicate that farm boys show more staying power in agricultural college work than boys coming from the city. Of students taking the four-year course and coming from the farm three-fourths stayed the four years and graduated. Of the city boys less than one-half completed the course.

The records indicate that farm boys are smarter than city boys for they not only did better work in the agricultural college but also in other departmental classes that the agricultural students have to take in order to make out a well-balanced, well-rounded, cultural course. The average grade of the boys coming from the farm is a little over 78% while for students who have no farm background whatever, the average is about 74%.

Mr. Gibson has not confined his investigations to work in the college. He found that the college graduates who, after completing their courses, went into non-agricultural work, earned in school an average mark of 74% while the boys who took up farming as a life business had an average grade of 78%.

It is not the work that kills men, it is worry. Work is healthful; you scarcely can put more upon a man than he can bear. Worry is rust upon the blade. It is not the revolution that destroys machinery, but the friction. Fear secretes acid; but love and trust are sweet juices.—*Beecher.*

Everglade Herd

EVERGLADE is the name reserved as a herd prefix by A. F. Reimensnyder whose farm is two miles northeast of Milton, Pa. The Everglade herd is on the accredited list and there has never been a re-actor in all its history.

Everglade herd was started with three heifers and a bull and this bull is now the senior herdsire. He is King Sarcastic Veeman Rob No. 332702. His sire is King Korndyke Reba Veeman and his dam, Frances Sarcastic 2d, a cow with an official seven-day record made as a nine-year-old of 663 lb. milk, 29.97 lb. butter. She is a granddaughter of Paul Beets DeKol and also of Johanna Aaggie Sarcastic Lad, both noted old-time sires.

One of the foundation heifers was Highland Sethje. Her sire, Oakland Sethje Mooie, was a grandson of Colantha Johanna Champion and a son of Sethje Mooie 32.35 lb. butter in seven days, a cow that three different years made seven-day records above 31 lb. butter. Queen Lyons Pontiac Hengerveld, the second foundation heifer was sired by Hengerveld Walker Lyons, a son of King Lyons and Isabelle Walker, a 22.85 lb. granddaughter of King Segis. King Lyons Pontiac Hengerveld was from an A. R. O. daughter of King Segis Pontiac McKinley, a son of King Segis Pontiac from a daughter of King of the Pontiacs. This cow has three daughters, full sisters, in Everglade herd. One freshening as a two-year-old will soon close her first lactation period with over 10,000 lb. milk to her credit and she has never been milked over twice a day. Another freshening when 22 months old, has milked over 4,000 lb. in four months.

The third foundation heifer was Gerster Ida Willgo. Her sire, King Lyons of Northside Farm, was a son of King Lyons from a cow that made more than 20 lb. butter and over 500 lb. milk in seven days. The dam of Gerster Ida Willgo was by Kuperus Hengerveld DeKol, whose dam, Kuperus 6th, was imported from Holland.

Gerster Ida Willgo has two daughters in Everglade herd. One freshened as a senior and the other as a junior two-year-old and both heifers will soon close their first lactation period with better than 10,000 lb. milk to the credit of each. Gerster Ida Willgo recently made 1809.6 lb. milk in 30 days on two milkings a day. Her young son, a very handsome individual, was sold at public auction at the Northumberland County Accredited Holstein-Friesian Association's Field Day, held June 10th, at Sunny Lawn Farm, of which Murray Miller, of Milton, Pa., is proprietor. Another son of this great cow heads a very good herd in this locality which speaks volumes for the remarkable type and known producing ability of this good cow.

The heifers mentioned as being in milk or closing records are all daughters of King Sarcastic Veeman Rob. This bull is a very fine individual and weighs about 2,200 lb. Approximately 85% of his progeny have been females—as Mr. Reimensnyder says, “a mighty good thing when you are building a herd.”

The daughters of this sire have been mated with King Butter Boy Highland, a son of Butter Boy Korndyke Johanna from a 20-lb. granddaughter of Colantha

Johanna Lad. Butter Boy Korndyke Johanna is a very handsome animal and a well-known show bull now owned by Judge C. R. Savidge, of Sunbury, Pa. He is by Colantha Johanna Lad 8th from May Butter Girl DeKol, 690.8 lb. milk, 30.92 lb. butter in seven days, 25,594.2 lb. milk, 1,067.53 lb. butter in a year. This bull has four full sisters, two tested as senior two-year-olds and two as junior four-year-olds and the seven-day records of the four average 565.9 lb. milk, 25.96 lb. butter.

King Butter Boy Highland who is a very nice individual is the herdsire owned by E. D. Schmure who lives about five miles from Everglade. Reimensnyder did not wish to inbreed nor to use a bull whose dam did not have an official record. There are 16 head in Everglade herd and only one is by a bull whose dam is not in the Advanced Registry.

On May 25 of this year Mr. Reimensnyder purchased from Merrill Kling, of West Milton, Union County, Pa., the bull, King Maida Bonheur, born January 22, 1922, and so now a three-year-old. He weighs 1,760 lb., is a real show bull and has some very fine daughters. He is backed by producing strains. His sire, North Star King Bonheur, is a son of Bessie Fobes Oak Homestead and North Star Gift Johanna, a 20-lb. junior three-year-old that averaged 70½ lb. milk daily. Her dam is the noted Little Gift of Spring Valley reported as producing around 160 lb. milk in a day. She has a seven-day record of 28.86 lb. butter, 796.4 lb. milk and a year record of 1,049.26 lb. butter, 26,831 lb. milk.

The dam of King Maida Bonheur is Bell Farm Maida. As a junior two-year-old she completed a year record of 710.37 lb. butter, 17,834.4 lb. milk and as a three-year-old is credited with 23.54 lb. butter, 500.8 lb. milk in a week. Her dam has three tested daughters while her sire is King Valdessa Pontiac whose daughters have made tremendous records in both short and long time test, several of them breaking Pennsylvania State records.

The product of the Everglade herd is sold wholesale to a local dairy that takes the morning milk and the cream from the evening milk. This leaves a large quantity of skim milk which the young calves and pigs at Everglade farm use to good advantage. Mr. Reimensnyder raises purebred Chester White hogs and has a litter of ten entered in the Keystone Ton Litter Club. These are very promising at the present time and their owner expects them to make a prominent mark in the club contest.

The Everglade herd is an everyday farmer's herd which must pay its keep and also furnish the keep of the family which consists of Mr. and Mrs. Reimensnyder and their four-year-old son, and they, by the way, take care of all the work done on this 76-acre farm.

The lifetime records of a low-producing cow may be likened to the daily course of the winter's sun, which rises late, remains low, lasts only a little while, then disappears. The lifetime record of a high producing cow may be likened to the daily course of the summer's sun, which rises early, climbs to a great height, remains long, descends slowly, and seems reluctant to disappear.

NOT ABOUT COWS

Words—English Words

ONCE in a while, when one's attention is suddenly struck by the peculiarity of some perfectly familiar word, one is tempted to stop and think over some of the oddities of our mother tongue, (why not father?) And we are bound to sympathize greatly with the foreigner who is trying to acquire a speaking knowledge of the English language. It must be quite confusing to discover that a horse that goes a mile in less than three minutes is a fast horse, and that one which is tied to a post and cannot move a step is also a horse that is fast. And Mrs. Foreigner must be bewildered to learn that the color in a dress is fast because it does not run and that her watch is fast because it runs too much. And what can they both think when they learn that to fast is to abstain from food as a token of penitence and grief—yet those who fast and carouse are known as fast people.

Box

And when they come to that little word "box," their first idea is of a receptacle for almost anything of a solid nature from shoes to hat. Suddenly they are confronted by the expression "a box on the ear," and having already learned that a box is a chest, it is hard to make clear why one may acquire a cold on the chest but not on the box, and that the small boy may get a box on the ear but not a chest, really a trifle confusing. And as our foreign friends progress into American life, they find a man presents his lady friend with a box of candy, at a ball game where the pitcher and batter stand in their respective boxes. And when the bases are full and no one out, the pitcher is in a terrible box. Yet he may be knocked out of the box. And next day, all four may find themselves in court, in either the jury box or the witness box. And wouldn't it bewilder anyone, not entirely familiar with the terms, to try to remember, that, at the theatre, the beautifully upholstered, exclusive seats are boxes, and so are the freight cars which convey cattle and horses from place to place. And since a box is a case, that suggests another very useful word, with seemingly endless numbers of meanings—the word—

CASE

Usually our first introduction to this is the doctor's case, which he opens up and from which he concocts the most evil tasting doses. Strangely enough, the patient is also the doctor's case, so the medicine poured out of the one case is poured into the other. In other words it is poured out of his case into his case.

Then, especially if of the masculine persuasion, the next interesting case is a watch case. Somehow watches seem to have a fascination for small boys more than for little girls, for who ever heard of a little girl craving a watch. Doubtless a psychoanalyst would discover some deep significance in this, probably the be-

ginning of man's punctuality to his meals. Sometimes, indeed, circumstances alter cases, sometimes they are gold—14 carat, and sometimes nickle.

INTERESTING CASES

Then there is the inevitable case that the lads of a certain age seem to get on the lasses of a similar age—perhaps the most interesting of all. But I will not attempt to discuss that about which I know absolutely nothing, but merely make honorable mention. And, often, by this time, the young man in the case, may have developed along such peculiar lines that he is usually designated as "a case," meaning that he has some rather outstanding qualities.

And should one's lot in life lead to the printer's trade, there is yet another case—the shallow tray, divided into compartments for the convenience of type setters. The upper case contains capitals, marked letters, fractions, etc., while the lower case holds the small letters, figures and punctuation. And the miner knows yet another meaning of the word—for a case in mining means a small fissure, which admits water to the workings. And to the carpenter, a case means a door or window casing, very useful in buildings and used in all of our best houses.

Then about our next contact with case is at school, where, in English, it enters into grammatical construction, changing the forms of the pronouns. However, in this case, the English language is not so bad as it might be, since, in it nouns do not indicate their case by their forms, as in many other languages. Of these, some are very much worse than others. In studying Greek one has to wrestle with different endings for the three genders, two numbers and six cases. Years ago, as a child, I had a mania for tackling subjects for study all by myself. In a rash moment, I attempted Greek but when I found that there were thirty-six different forms of that much used little word "The," I gave up in despair and turned my attention to something else—Pitman's system of shorthand if I remember correctly.

A BAD CASE

The Case family have one wayward son. He is to be found in faro, that well-known gambling game, and means the fourth card of any denomination of which three have already been taken from the box. The foregoing would argue a familiarity with that naughty game which is far from true. I found it in the dictionary, in fact, it is rather strange that the dictionary has not been barred from our public libraries, there is so much forbidden knowledge in them.

THE LAST CASE

To which nearly all of us come is the spectacle case, usually famous for being so easily mislaid. There is a fortune awaiting the inventor of a non-disappearing spectacle case. Where they all go to is as much of a

mystery as the unknown destination of the thousands of pins that are lost annually. And here I close the case.

A Review Before the Battle

FORTY-FIVE young members of the Jackson County Calf Club gathered August 5th at Rose Hill, near Dodson, Missouri, to look over the farm owned by A. J. King of Kansas City, Mo. The farm at Rose Hill contains 200 acres and is a branch of the King establishment at Grandview, Mo. A number of yearlings and two-year-olds, part of the show herd which will represent the King establishment at the southwestern fairs this fall, greatly interested the youngsters as the animals were to start the next day on their three months' tour.

The youngsters and their friends listened to talks by Dr. H. J. Waters, of the Kansas City Star, County Agent Ira Drymon and his assistant, Coe Pritchett, while Frank Wells, herdsman for Mr. King gave a judging demonstration using some of the show animals to illustrate the points that should be looked for.

Refreshments were served and everything done to insure that the young members should have a good time.

FAIRS AND EXPOSITIONS

August 15-22—Davenport, Ia., Mississippi Valley Fair and Exposition.

August 15-22—Sedalia, Mo., Missouri State Fair.

August 21-29—Aurora, Ill., Central States Exposition.

August 26-Sept. 4—Des Moines, Ia., Iowa State Fair and Exposition.

August 30-Sept. 5—Danville, Ill., The I and I Fair.

August 30-Sept. 5—Milwaukee, Wis., Wisconsin State Fair.

August 31-Sept. 5—Columbus, Ohio, Ohio State Fair.

Sept. 4-13—Detroit, Mich., Michigan State Fair.

Sept. 5-12—Hamline, Minn., Minnesota State Fair.

Sept. 6-11—Helena, Mont., Montana State Fair.

Sept. 7-11—Superior, Wis., Tri-State Fair.

Sept. 7-12—Indianapolis, Ind., Indiana State Fair.

Sept. 7-12—Wheeling, W. Va., West Virginia State Fair.

Sept. 7-12—Timonium, Md., Maryland State Fair.

Sept. 7-12—Hartford, Conn., Connecticut State Fair.

Sept. 14-18—Huron, S. D., South Dakota State Fair.
Sept. 14-18—Chippewa Falls, Wis., Northern Wisconsin State Fair.

Sept. 14-19—Syracuse, N. Y., New York State Fair.

Sept. 14-19—Louisville, Ky., Kentucky State Fair.

Sept. 14-19—Topeka, Kans., Kansas Free Fair.

Sept. 14-19—Jackson, Tenn., West Tennessee District Fair.

Sept. 15-19—Reading, Pa., Reading Fair.

Sept. 15-19—Douglas, Wyo., Wyoming State Fair.

Sept. 19-25—Hutchinson, Kans., Kansas State Fair.

Sept. 19-26—Springfield, Ill., Illinois State Fair.

Sept. 20-25—Sioux City, Ia., Interstate Fair.

Sept. 20-26—Springfield, Mass., Eastern States Exposition.

Sept. 21-26—Pueblo, Colo., Colorado State Fair.

Sept. 21-26—Nashville, Tenn., Tennessee State Fair.

Sept. 22-26—Allentown, Pa., Allentown Fair.

Sept. 22-26—Helena, Mont., Montana State Fair.

Sept. 26-Oct. 3—Knoxville, Tenn., East Tennessee Division Fair.

Sept. 26-Oct. 3—Memphis, Tenn., Memphis Tri-State Fair.

Sept. 26-Oct. 3—Oklahoma City, Okla., Oklahoma State Fair and Exposition.

Sept. 28-Oct. 4—Waterloo, Ia., Dairy Cattle Congress.

Sept. 28-Oct. 3—Trenton, N. J., Trenton Fair.

Sept. 28-Oct. 3—Salem, Oreg., Oregon State Fair.

Sept. 29-Oct. 3—Lancaster, Pa., Lancaster Fair.

Oct. 3-8—Wichita Falls, Tex., Texas-Oklahoma Fair.

Oct. 3-10—Muskogee, Okla., Oklahoma Free Fair.

Oct. 3-10—Chattanooga, Tenn., Chattanooga Inter-State Fair.

Oct. 5-10—Richmond, Va., Virginia State Fair.

Oct. 5-10—Birmingham, Ala., Alabama State Fair.

Oct. 6-9—York, Pa., York Fair.

Oct. 8-17—Atlanta, Ga., Southeastern Fair.

Oct. 10-17—Indianapolis, Ind., National Dairy Show.

Oct. 10-25—Dallas, Texas, State Fair of Texas.

Oct. 12-17—Little Rock Ark., Arkansas State Fair.

Oct. 12-17—Meridian, Miss., Mississippi-Alabama Fair.

Oct. 12-17—Raleigh, N. C., North Carolina State Fair.

Oct. 19-24—Columbia, S. C., South Carolina State Fair.

Oct. 19-24—Jackson, Miss., Mississippi State Fair.

Oct. 26-31—Savannah, Ga., Georgia State Fair.

Oct. 29-Nov. 8—Shreveport, La., State Fair of Louisiana.

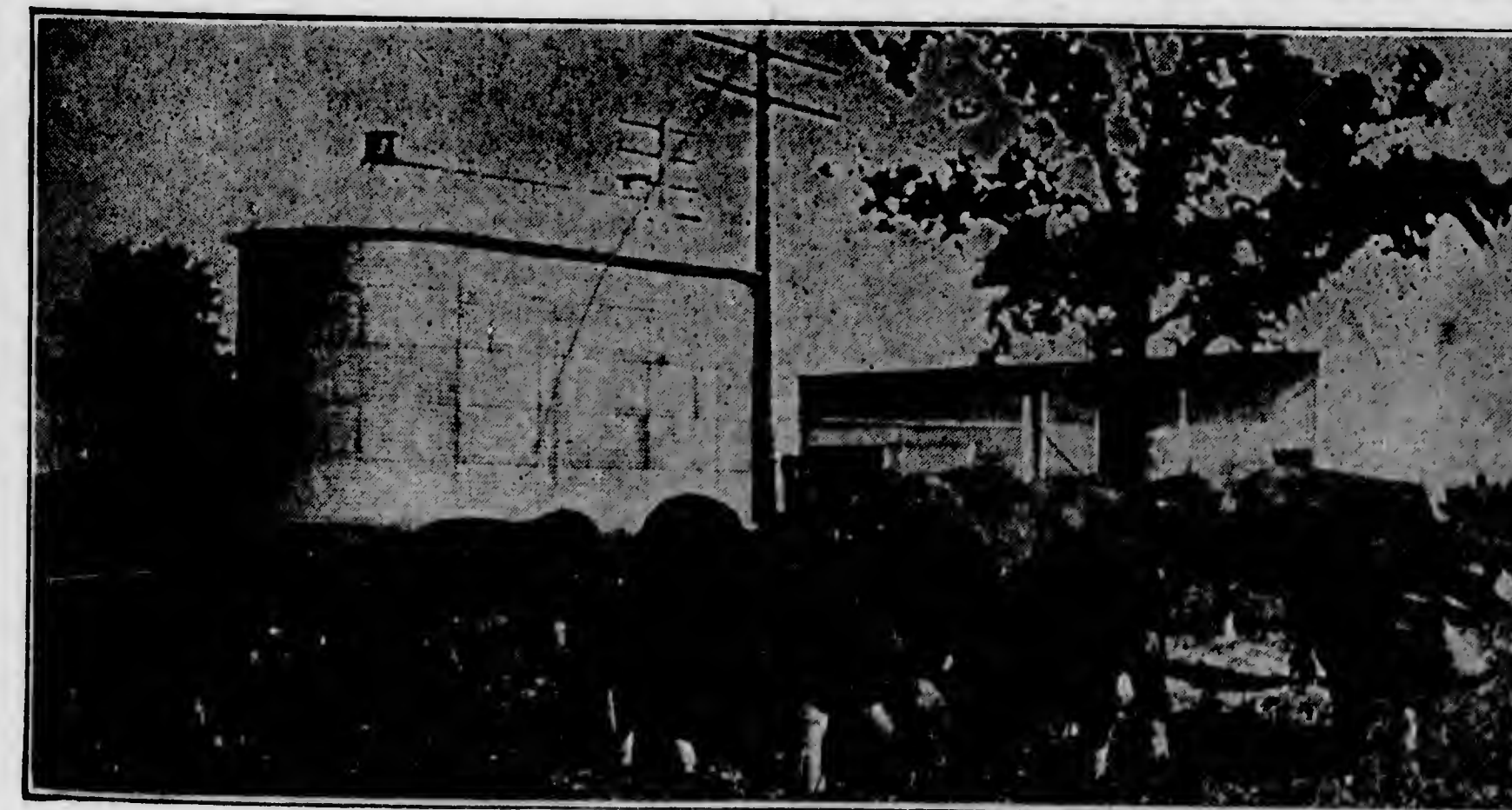
Oct. 30-Nov. 7—Portland, Ore., Pacific International Live-stock Exposition.

Nov. 2-11—Montgomery, Ala., State Fair of Alabama.

Nov. 11-21—Beaumont, Tex., South Texas State Fair.

It is possible to hold up the milk flow by heavy grain feeding—but it is unnecessarily expensive. Succulent feed should always be on hand to supplement pastures and thus save feeding so much expensive grain.

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CLUB ACTIVITIES

DAIRYMEN DESERVE NO PROFIT

No less authority than Professor F. B. Morrison of the University of Wisconsin, one of the foremost cattle-feeding experts in the country, made the startling declaration at the recent Dairymen's Conference held at Davis, California, that "The dairyman who feeds according to 1910 methods deserves no profit." Thus he illustrated the tremendous advance in feeding knowledge during the past fifteen years.

Much has been learned about proteins in the last few years, and in feeding young stock a variety of animal and vegetable proteins is necessary for satisfactory nourishment and growth. In feeding dairy cattle, however, the variety of proteins is not so essential as in feeding growing stock. One protein is about as good as another where a leguminous roughage is part of the ration. Leguminous roughage is necessary to economical and successful feeding of dairy cattle. Since one protein is about as good as another pound for pound in making up the dairy ration, the cost of the protein is the principal factor to be considered. Alfalfa or vetch and oat hay with silage fed with rolled or ground barley, wheat bran and coconut meal would make a very satisfactory ration. Such a ration is one that the practical dairyman could feed with profit.

"Only one-half enough salt is fed in the United States to dairy cattle." "Salt should be mixed in the mill-feed ration at the rate of one-half to one pound for each one hundred pounds of concentrate or grain mixture. Allow cows additional salt, where they can get it at will."

Calcium or lime is an essential part of the bones and other parts of the body. Milk is rich in it. It is the element most liable to be deficient in the ration. Phosphorus is not as liable to be missing as lime, but when lime is missing, phosphorus is also liable to be missing.

Where alfalfa hay or other legume hay is fed in the ration and the cows get a mill-feed or concentrate ration in which twenty pounds per hundred is composed of wheat bran, or mill-run, or cottonseed meal or linseed meal, the cows get sufficient minerals. If the roughage part of the ration consists of a cereal hay such as oats hay or a similar hay, then the cows need to have added to their concentrate ration three to four pounds of ground shell, steamed bone meal, bone black or ground limestone. In addition, it would be well to give the cows a mixture of one-half salt and one-half of one of these minerals in boxes in the pasture where they can get it at liberty. Cows will make best use of minerals when they get them on green feed and when they are dry. In addition, vitamin D which is in sunlight and green feeds is necessary to the most efficient assimilation of minerals.

In feeding minerals it makes no difference, according to the foremost authorities in the United States, whether those minerals are of inorganic or organic origin. All organic minerals were inorganic before becoming a part of plant or animal bodies and organic minerals when coming in contact with the digestive fluids are again turned into organic minerals.

Professor E. B. Hart of the University of Wisconsin in commenting upon this question says:

"A compound of calcium and protein, such, for example, as casein of milk, is converted into organic calcium chloride as soon as it reaches the stomach; and consequently the calcium becomes inorganic, but nevertheless is utilized. The same is true of the other elements in minerals. We have fed animals for years whose only source of mineral material has been from salt bottles—all of it in inorganic form and with complete success. Any animal, the chicken, sheep, pig or cow, will use the calcium of limestone or marl or bone meal just as well as it will use the calcium combined with casein in milk."

The feeder of dairy cattle to-day has heard a great deal about vitamins and may be more or less at sea regarding their value and necessity in the dairy ration. Some of them are important factors in properly feeding dairy cattle to-day.

Vitamin "A" is fat soluble, that is, it is found in some fats and oils. Green feeds are rich in it. It is also found in butter-

fat, whole milk and codliver oil; corn silage and other green silages undoubtedly contain it. This vitamin is especially essential in the feeding of young animals. It promotes growth. It is also indispensable in maintaining mature animals. The grains, except yellow corn, are low in vitamin "A." Yellow coloring matter in feeds generally is not associated with vitamin "A." From this you will see that vitamin "A" is especially essential in feeding young stock and is of importance in feeding older stock.

Vitamin "B," known as the water soluble vitamin, prevents a disease of human beings called beri-beri. Lack of it in the food of humans causes this disease. All roughages contain plenty of it. It is not important in feeding livestock.

Vitamin "C" is the anti-scorbutic vitamin. It prevents scurvy. It is found in most green feeds and citrus fruits. It is of no importance in feeding livestock.

Vitamin "D" is the anti-rachitic vitamin. Without it animals get rickets, a bone disease. Vitamin "D" is important in stock feeding as it is necessary to the assimilation or use by the body of minerals. Stock get it from direct sunlight and from properly cured hay which has not lost its color. Hay should be put up before it is bleached out. Hay increases in vitamin "D" for a short time after being cut, but loses this essential vitamin again when it is exposed to the sun long enough to lose its color.

Vitamin "D" is also present in codliver oil, and the oils of the livers of other fishes. Young animals need it, especially young and growing chickens.

Vitamin "X" seems to be necessary for the successful reproduction of animals. It is found in green feed, bran and to a limited extent in milk fat. It is not important in animal feeding.

In summarizing, first, see that your dairy cattle get all the salt they need. Second, if they are not getting a leguminous roughage see that they get three to four pounds of ground shell, steamed bone meal, bone black or ground limestone to each one hundred pounds of concentrates fed them, of which at least twenty pounds is composed of wheat bran, wheat middlings or cottonseed or linseed meal. Put boxes in the pasture with a mixture composed of one-half salt and one-half of one of these minerals. See that the hay you feed is a good, green color and is not bleached out. If you will do this, your stock will be well fed; otherwise, their ration will be deficient.—*Pacific Dairy Review*.

KNOX TO JUDGE

Harry Mason Knox, well-known judge and former Holstein breeder, was chosen to place the awards at the Gouverneur Fair which is scheduled to be held at Gouverneur, N. Y., August 18th-21st. This fair is probably second in the state to the New York State Fair in amount of awards and number of classes. No prizes are given unless the animals are accompanied by certificates of registration and tuberculin tested; in fact, untested cattle are not allowed on the grounds.

Mr. Knox places the awards on all the dairy animals as well as in the black and white classes. One of the attractions in the cattle department will be a show herd from the famous Walhalla Herd of Brown Swiss. There are few Brown Swiss cattle exhibited in New York State to say nothing of those of Walhalla quality.

ROBENS TALKS TO BREEDERS

A Holstein tour was organized by the Steuben County Farm Bureau for the purpose of getting the breeders of the county better acquainted with one another and bringing them together for consideration of their common problems. The herds inspected were those of D. M. White, Harry Lake and Ed. Heimaman of Bath and Murray Barnes, of Avoca, N. Y.

At the Lake farm the principal speaker was W. D. Robens of Poland, N. Y., who told how he had built up his herd which at

the present time consists of 160 animals. He started in 1898 by purchasing three young heifers for \$300. This was considered a large price at the time and many of his neighbors thought he was wasting his money and predicted his failure. He said that experience had taught him that it was economical to raise young stock to be big, strong, vigorous animals and that records of production are essential to good breeding operations. Much of his success was, he believed, due to his herdsires which had always been the best he could obtain.

Commenting on the dairy situation, Mr. Robens expressed the thought that the future looks even brighter than the present, as there are no large accumulations of butter and cheese in storage and the demand for fluid milk is constantly increasing.

KEEPING HAEGER BUSY

Bob Haeger expects to be kept busy this fall. The week of August 19th, he will judge at South Bend, Indiana, and also at the Green County Fair at Monroe, Wis. The following week he will award the ribbons at the Central States Exposition at Aurora, Ill., and the week after at the Ohio State Fair, held at Columbus and the Erie County Fair at Hamburg, N. Y., a little known fair, where for many years there have been high-class cattle exhibits. Then comes the Michigan State Fair and the Maryland State Fair, which as usual is held at Timonium. At both these events there are sure to be high-class entries and a lot of them. Then, September 15th, Mr. Haeger places the ribbons at the New York State Fair. The following week he is at Crown Point, Ind., and September 29th will place the awards at the Tri-State Fair, Memphis, Tenn., finishing with the York County Fair at York, Pa., where he has officiated for several years and where he usually is called on to judge a number of breeds.

Instead of enjoying a blissful vacation this summer, Mr. Haeger has been kept busy at home. He is chairman of the road and bridge committee of McHenry County and there are a lot of concrete roads being built around this county at the present time. Bob believes that the chairmanship of the committee is not an honorary office and it has kept him on the jump all summer to keep things moving.

IN NICOLLET COUNTY

It is estimated that nearly 2,000 attended the annual picnic of the Nicollet County Holstein Breeders' Association held near St. Peter, Minnesota, July 26th. Judging contests were staged, Henry Jahring, Jr., of Cleveland, being first in the adult competition, George Quist of LaFayette, second, and L. A. Tostenson of New Sweden, third. The junior contest was won by Soren Swanson of St. Peter. The official judge was Hugo Schroeder, well-known Holstein breeder of Owatonna and the animals came from the herd of Walter H. Schmidt, president of the Nicollet County Holstein Association.

Charles F. Collisson, agricultural editor of the *Minneapolis Tribune*, spoke on diversified farming and the business side of dairying and said that the dairy cow increased community buying power.

It was announced that the average butterfat production of the cows in the Nicollet test association during the past year was 240 lb., compared with the state average of 181 lb. The highest producer gave 515 lb. butterfat, and made a profit of \$143.04 for its owner. The average for the best herd was 412 lb.

NOTED COW TAKES TRIP

Linden Clara Pasma, purebred Holstein owned by Henry Bouchard of Bucoda, Washington, although still on test, was brought by truck from the Bouchard farm to the farm of Pete Brotherson of Centralia, Washington, so that those who took in the Lewis County Dairy tour could see her. Clara has been milked four times a day for almost a year and at the time of her journey had only forty days to go to finish the year. If she produces 72 lb. butterfat in the forty days she will make over a thousand pounds of fat in a year and her milk yield will run close to 30,000 lb.

Mr. Bouchard will exhibit Clara and two of her daughters together with other members of the herd at the Southwest Washington Fair.

Mr. Brotherson had a grade herd consisting of fourteen cows

that had averaged over 400 lb. butterfat during the year. In four years time Mr. Brotherson has only missed one milking. He keeps his cows in the stable and feeds them three times a day.

SIXTH ANNUAL JEFFERSON PICNIC

Wednesday, July 22d, the sixth annual county Holstein picnic was held at the fair grounds of Jefferson, Wisconsin. The weather was fine, the attendance large and the program good.

A. J. Glover, of Fort Atkinson, pointed out the needs and possibilities of further developing the dairy industry in Jefferson County. He urged the dairymen to secure the county area test and says that more farmers should belong to cow testing associations.

Eleven calves were exhibited by members of the Holstein Calf Club. In the senior calf class Paul Ramsey of Fort Atkinson, was first, with Lucille Ramsey first in the class for junior calves. Harry Cairns was second in the senior and Howard Cairns of Fort Atkinson, also in the junior class.

Sports of various kinds were staged and a purebred Holstein calf was given away. This had been purchased by the association from the Jefferson County Farm. Attendance tickets were given and the lucky number was held by Mrs. Charles Pelican, of Hebron.

WILL MEET IN PHILADELPHIA

Official announcement has been made by the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation that its Ninth Annual Meeting will be held in Philadelphia, Pa., on November 23, 24 and 25, 1925.

The Inter-State Milk Producers' Association will hold its annual meeting this year on November 23d and 24th and not on the first Monday in December. This is done so that joint meetings can be held with the National Federation.

The directors of the Inter-State Association at a meeting held recently passed a resolution that the Association would pay carefare expenses of any delegate who spent two days at the annual meeting and, in addition, allow \$2.50 for one night's lodging. This applies to one delegate from each organized local with 25 members in good standing.

The sessions of the Federation and also of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association will be held in the Benjamin Franklin Hotel.

BREMER COUNTY BREEDERS MEET

The Holstein Breeders' Association of Bremer County held a meeting at Tripoli, Iowa, late in July and elected officers for the coming year as follows:

E. J. Wylam, Sumner, president; Carl Knethe, Waverly, vice-president; C. H. Smith, Tripoli, secretary and treasurer. Fred Schmadeke, Clarksville; W. M. George, Janesville; Howard Schroeder, Waverly; Pete Schrank, Sumner, and H. Maurer, Readlyn, directors; C. H. Smith of Tripoli, director to represent Bremer County in the state association.

IDAHO BREEDERS PICNIC

The annual picnic of the Canyon County Holstein-Friesian Association was held on the Musser farm near Nampa, Idaho, July 7th. This farm is now operated by Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Lupton. There were at least one hundred in attendance. C. S. Warren of the Boise High School presided. Harry S. Wilson spoke on club work, H. A. Matheisen on bull associations, J. R. Brown who operates two co-operative creameries on co-operation and H. C. Chriswiser another creamery man touched on the relations of producers and creamery operators.

KENTUCKY STATE CLUB

The Kentucky Holstein Breeders' Club plans to show a representative Kentucky herd at the National Dairy Show and the Waterloo Dairy Cattle Congress.

The club held its annual meeting July 22d. R. M. Barker, of Carrollton, was re-elected president, Lindley Henderson of Shelbyville, re-elected vice-president and F. C. Giltner of Eminence, was elected to succeed W. D. Ashurst of Georgetown, as secretary-treasurer. There are now 23 members in the club.

A STATE SCHOOL HERD

Purebred Holsteins, Jerseys and Ayrshires are kept in the herd owned by the State School at Delhi, N. Y. In the business year which ended June 30th, this herd did not produce as much as it did the year previous owing to the fact that the number of Holstein cows had been reduced from fourteen to ten and the number of Jerseys increased from six to eight.

The cows are fed a ration consisting of 300 lb. gluten, 300 lb. bran, 100 lb. wheat middlings, 100 lb. distiller's grains and 100 lb. oil meal, together with good mixed hay and silage. A number of cows have been tested for 305 days and the test cows had beet pulp in addition to their other feed.

The largest record was made by Nuway Lohishe Korndyke, 13,079 lb. milk, 475 lb. butterfat. Lohishe has freshened again and in 161 days has produced 10,725 lb. milk, 368 lb. fat. Queen Virginia Johanna Ormsby averaged 70 lb. milk a day for two consecutive months of this year. Snow Gale Reliance, purchased at the state consignment sale last November, was milked a month and a half before her record started, yet in 203 days she is credited with 9,464 lb. milk, 344.2 lb. fat.

The Holstein herd bull is Greatest Glista Euphony. His dam produced over 32 lb. butter in seven days in the Cornell University herd and his sire's dam is the famous Glista Ernestine. The product of the school dairy for the past four years is listed below:

Year	Lb. Milk	Average Number Cows	Milk Average Per Cow
1921-22	119,153	14.3	8,332
1922-23	128,560	15.2	8,458
1923-24	153,599	15.5	9,910
1924-25	143,571	14.6	9,901

CHAMPION HEAVY WEIGHT DAIRY SIRE

It is claimed that Monarch Korndyke Lunde, No. 350339, is the largest Holstein bull living. There are several sires that are known to tip the scales at 3,000 lb. but the Monarch is said to be 25% heavier than these big fellows. He will be shown at a number of Wisconsin Fairs this fall and is expected to weigh over 4,000 lb. when he is exhibited and will be, by a long way, the largest dairy herd bull in the world. A year ago when in very thin condition he weighed 3,650 lb. and was only five years old at that time.

Monarch Korndyke Lunde was born, May 7, 1919. His sire was The Mighty Monarch, a son of King of the Pontiacs from Segis Hengerveld Fayne Johanna, 34.33 lb. butter in a week, 1,129.37 lb. butter in a year, one of the four daughters of Segis Fayne Johanna that has produced over 1,000 lb. butter in a year. The dam of Monarch Korndyke Lunde is Sadie Lynch Lunde Korndyke. She has an official seven-day record of 650.8 lb. milk, 37.17 lb. butter and has a record, made several years later, of 14,620.8 lb. milk, 676.28 lb. butter in 243 days. Her sire was

a son of King of the Pontiacs from Lunde Korndyke, a great show cow and producer while her dam was a daughter of De Kol 2d's Butter Boy 3d.

Monarch Korndyke Lunde is owned by N. J. Losselyong, of Appleton, Wis. Mr. Losselyong says that his great herdsire is six feet tall, twelve feet long and three feet wide but does not give any information as to the girth of this bovine heavyweight. However, he promises to send us a photograph to be taken at fair time.

INDIAN LAD WINS TRIP TO FAIR

A get-together banquet of farmers, manufacturers and merchants will be held during the week of the Wisconsin State Fair. John D. Jones, Jr., State Commissioner of Agriculture, is director in chief of the fair and believes that such a meeting would be of great benefit to all concerned.

As guests of the Wisconsin Manufacturer's Association, 142 children, a boy and girl from each of the 72 counties of the state will visit the fair. They won the trip by taking first honors in essay contests conducted under the auspices of the Association to develop interest in the Wisconsin products exposition which will be held at the fair. The topic of the essay was "The Relation of the Farm to Industry." Thousands of children competed and one of the winners was Wallace Wendandy of Birch, Wis., a Chippewa-Sioux Indian lad without a drop of white blood in his veins.



PUREBRED HOLSTEINS

bred for Production and Profit. Herd headed by bulls of first-class quality.

We have been Accredited several years. Prices reasonable. Try us.

GLENN C. GERMAN

Allegheny County,

Cuba, N. Y.

Cow Testing Association Reports

SILVIS HERD MAKES GREAT SHOWING

For at least three months the herd of J. H. Silvis & Son, of Greensburg, Pa., has been the leading herd in the Westmoreland Cow Testing Association. In April this herd had the leading cow and three of the first five; had first and second in both May and June; and in June the herd furnished four of the five leaders.

Forward Korndyke Veeman headed the list three months in succession. She produced 75.9 lb. fat, 1,947 lb. milk in April; 73.4 lb. fat, 2,294 lb. milk in May; and in June 84.2 lb. fat, 2,475 lb. milk or a total of 7,716 lb. milk, 233.5 lb. fat in the three months. Her average production for the ninety days was 80.5 lb. milk, 3/4 lb. butter per day.

Since March, 1923, Forward Korndyke Veeman has given birth to three daughters. One of these daughters, Silvis Farm Jewel dropped a heifer calf this spring and in May the association records show that she produced 1,789 lb. milk, 62 lb. fat, and in June, 1,666.5 lb. milk, 63.3 lb. fat. Age considered, the daughter beat her mother.

Mr. Silvis operates a milk route and the production of his dairy is sold at sixteen cents a quart. In April he changed his grain ration to the ready mixed feed, Union Grains, and attributes much of the credit for the splendid showing his herd has made to this feed. A study of the association's records show that in the Westmoreland Association there are 125 cows that produced 40 lb. fat during the month of April and that 25 of these or 20% were in the Silvis herd. The average production of these honor roll cows was 1,111 lb. milk, 42.4 lb. fat, while the average of the twenty-five from Silvis

Farm was 1,171 lb. milk, 45.1 lb. fat, and this herd furnished four of the leading ten.

During May 155 cows made the honor roll and Silvis Farm furnished 36 of them or 23.2%. Everyone of the leading ten came from this establishment and the average of the 36 was 1,374 lb. milk, 49.1 lb. fat or 11% milk and 6.5% fat above the honor roll average. The June showing is fully as remarkable. This time Silvis Farm furnished six of the leading ten highest producers. There were 126 honor cows of which 27 or 23% came from Silvis Farm. These 27 animals averaged 1,295 lb. milk, 48.5 lb. fat or 8.3% milk and 9.7% fat above the honor roll average.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY C. T. A.

During the month ending August 12, there were 238 cows tested in the Cumberland County Association reports A. A. Raudabaugh, of New Kingston, Pa. Of this number thirty exceeded 40 lb. fat and thirty-three produced over 1,200 lb. milk.

The leader is a grade Holstein owned by S. W. Zeigler and is credited with 67.5 lb. butterfat, 1,407 lb. milk. Yankee, a purebred Holstein, owned by J. H. Lear, of Carlisle, had 58.4 lb. fat, 1,328 lb. milk to her credit. A grade Guernsey was third with 53.6 lb. milk, then came two grade Holsteins each above 50 lb. fat and then the registered Holstein, Julia, owned by Ivo V. Otto, of Carlisle, with 1,922 lb. milk and exactly 50 lb. fat to her credit. Mr. Otto also owned the cow in tenth place with 46.8 lb. fat, 1,339 lb. milk. George Wilson is the owner of Fern, a registered Holstein in seventh place with 48.4 lb. fat, 1,240 lb. milk.

The Holstein herd of S. W. Zeigler

produced 10,955 lb. milk during the month with an average test of 3.6%. The majority of the herd were fresh in the spring. Mr. Zeigler is a beginner with purebred dairy cattle. W. W. Pepper only has five cows but they averaged 1,358 lb. milk, 44 lb. fat. George L. Snyder has five cows that were all fresh last February. During the test month they averaged 1,258 lb. milk, 37.6 lb. fat.

Three more members of the association signed up to have their herds tested for tuberculosis, bringing the total to eighteen of the twenty-six members. During the test month A. E. Ryder disposed of two cows and F. B. Selles got rid of one because they were unprofitable.

MARYLAND COW TESTING

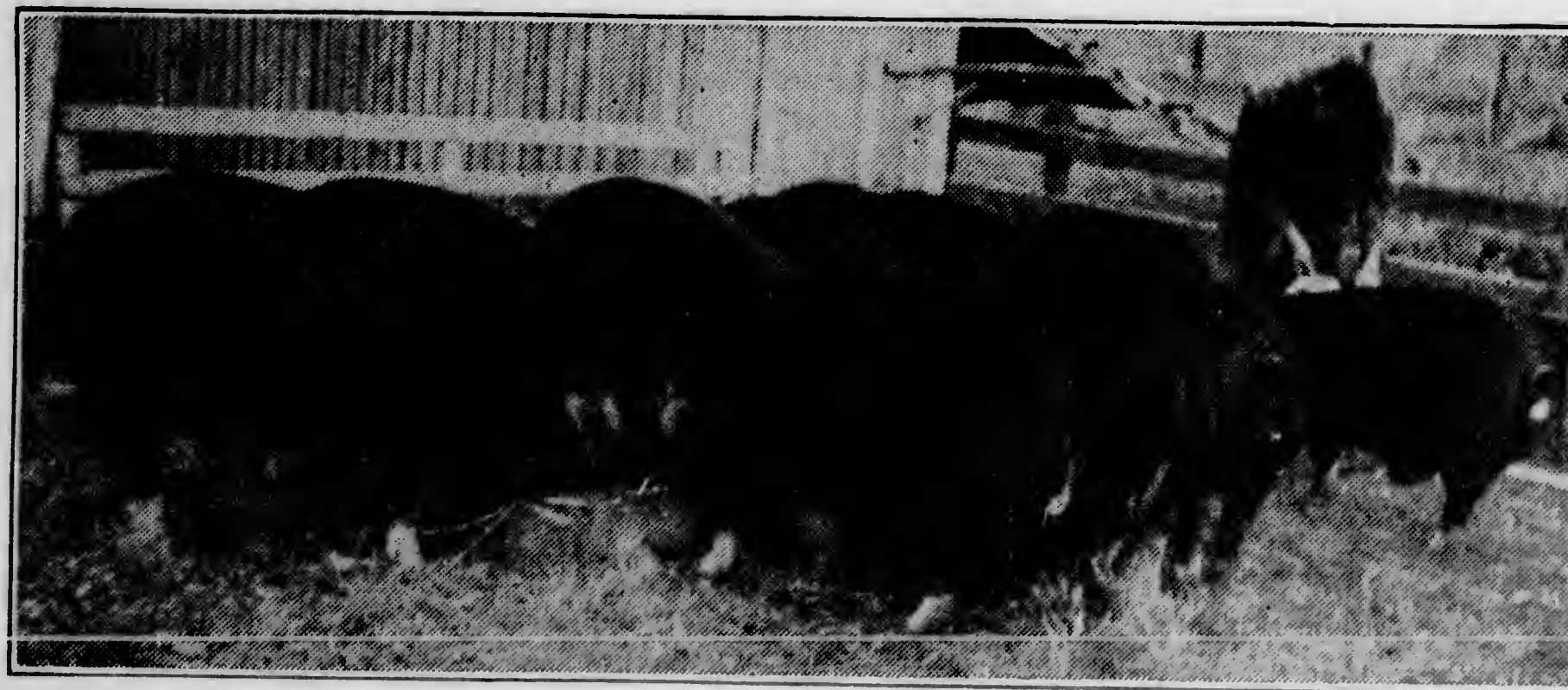
Nineteen young cows owned at Java Farm, Edgewater, Md., R. L. Forrest, proprietor, averaged 13,441.4 lb. milk, 434.55 lb. fat in Maryland test work.

Purebred Holsteins owned at the Springfield State Hospital made quite a showing in the July two-day official test work. Beauty Korndyke Inka De Kol produced 178.5 lb. milk, 5.982 lb. fat and her stablemate, Howard Star Annetta Prince made 188.4 lb. milk, 5.957 lb. fat; Manor Pontiac Josephine is credited with 164.4 lb. milk, 5.209 lb. fat; and Ouida Pontiac Carolyn made 143.3 lb. milk, 4.895 lb. fat. The senior four-year-old, Eli Prilly Ordelia had to her credit 159.8 lb. milk, 5.281 lb. fat, and Kate Segis Burke Pontiac, a junior four-year-old, is credited with 111.1 lb. milk, 4.817 lb. fat.

FOR SALE—Ten Bred Heifers and six fine cows. Begin freshening in August. Clean Stuff. They will please you. THOMAS REESE, Montoursville, Pa.

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

NATIONAL POLAND-CHINA JOURNAL, SHELBYVILLE, INDIANA



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cts. for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.00. National Record records your Poland-Chinas.

Life Membership \$10.00

No Dues. No Assessments. Saves half in recording fees.

A Profitable Business—

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

Every Purebred in My Herd

has passed Three Clean Tuberculin Tests.

They graze on a Limestone pasture, the best cow feed in the world.

They are Producers and their Size, Type and Individuality will please YOU.

And my prices are Low.

H. A. STOTTLEMYER
Hagerstown, Md. R. 5.



MABEL BEETS MODEL

She has spent her whole life in this herd. Cows and heifers of this quality, from A.R.O. dams, are bred to KING PIETJE AAGGIE PONTIAC. He was by King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje and his four direct descendant dams average 611.3 lb. milk, 30.62 lb. butter in seven-day work.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision

ROBERT I. SPRINGER
Susquehanna Co. R. D. 1 Factoryville, Pa.

Choice Young Cows

Good Size, Type and Producing Capacity

YEARLING HEIFERS AND HEIFER CALVES

King Reliance Lockhart Veeman heads this herd. His dam holds the world's record in the Dairyman's Division with her record of 882.10 lb. butter, 15,837.7 lb. milk made as a senior four-year-old. She is also a New York State Fair prize winner.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision—Last test clean

DAN E. ANDERSON
R. D. 3. Norwich, N. Y.

LOTTIE NOW STANDS FIRST

Lottie Bristol Ormsby, a senior two-year-old owned by Sorenson Bros., of Webster, North Dakota, recently finished a year test in which she was credited with 20,894 lb. milk, 610 lb. fat. This is the highest record ever made in the state by a heifer of that age. It displaces the showing made by Ndaol Ormsby Mercedes, an Agricultural College heifer with a record of producing 463 lb. butterfat in a year.

The Sorenson Bros. are graduates of the North Dakota Agricultural College and both studied dairying at that institution.

NOW FOUR STRAIGHT

For the fourth consecutive time the Holstein herd of J. H. and E. O. Myer, of Buckeye Lake, Ohio, headed the twenty-five herds of the Licking County Testing Association for milk and butterfat production. During July this herd averaged 1,368 lb. milk, 47.7 lb. butterfat. A member of the Myer herd was the third highest producer with 73.8 lb. fat, 1,800 lb. milk. Registered Holsteins on the Daweswood Farms stood first, fourth and fifth, the leader being credited with 105.6 lb. butterfat, 2,934 lb. milk.

IOWA TESTING

There are twenty-nine herds enrolled in the Butler County Testing Association. During July 295 cows were tested with an average production of 648 lb. milk, 25.6 lb. fat. R. H. Skillen, of Greene, Ia., has the two highest producers, Queen Una Jewel, a daughter of King Segis Pontiac, is credited with 72.5 lb. fat, 1,907 lb. milk while one of her stablemates produced 70.2 lb. fat.

In the Mason City Association 343 cows were tested during July and they averaged 798 lb. milk, 29.4 lb. fat. The list is headed by a Holstein cow owned by Ralph Dunn that produced 67.4 lb. fat, 1,249 lb. milk during the month. There

were twelve cows that each produced 50 lb. or more fat while the price paid for butterfat was 47 cents.

In the Worth County Testing Association No. 1, first three places were taken by Holstein cows owned by Ed. Dickenson, of Mason City. One produced 67.3 lb. fat, another 48.3 lb. and the third 48.2 lb.

PRODUCTION INCREASING IN ST. CLAIR

Production is increasing in the St. Clair County, Michigan, cow testing association according to the report of the official tester, W. C. Gale.

The average for the association in June, 1925, was 765.3 lb. milk, 28.2 lb. butterfat. In June, 1924, the average was 722.3 lb. milk, 25.5 lb. butterfat.

The higher herd for milk production during the year was L. G. Meharg's ten grade and purebred Holsteins which averaged 10,722.2 lb. milk, 337.9 lb. fat.

The high cow for both milk and fat was owned by H. Stableford and Sons of Yale, Michigan. She is a purebred Holstein and gave 15,432.6 lb. milk, 519.1 lb. fat. Five of the ten high fat producers and all of the ten highest milk producers were black and white cows.

According to Mr. Gale's report the average value of the production per animal was \$183.26, the average cost of feed \$80.06, the returns above cost of feed \$103.19, return for each dollar expended for feed \$2.29, feed cost per each pound of butterfat 27 cents and for each 100 lb. of milk exactly \$1.00.

NEW JERSEY TEST WORK

The average cow in New Jersey is claimed to produce 5,000 lb. of milk, 196 lb. of butterfat annually and to earn her owner an income of \$60 per year above cost of feed.

In New Jersey cow testing association work last year, 154 purebred Holsteins were tested and averaged 10,450 lb. milk with an average test of 3.37 per cent.

Their average fat production was 352 lb. and their feed cost \$122.53.

There were 126 grade Holsteins. Their average production was 9,418 lb. milk, their average test 3.51 per cent, their average fat production 306 lb. and their average feed cost \$111.12.

MARYLAND COW TESTING

Millard Rice whose herd is enrolled in the Upper Montgomery County C. T. A. had the highest cow enrolled in Maryland testing work for the month of June. His purebred Holstein, Forrest, is credited with 2,208 lb. milk, 99.4 lb. fat. A purebred Holstein owned by H. H. Fraley, of Derwood, is second with 90.8 lb. fat, 1,746 lb. milk, while another cow of the Rice herd was third with 80.2 lb. fat, 1,956 lb. milk. A purebred Holstein of the Happy Hope herd was next with 79.3 lb. fat and was followed by a grade Holstein with 79.2 lb. McKendree Walker, of Gaithersburg, had a purebred with 76.3 lb. fat, 2,244 lb. milk, the Essex Farm, of Lutherville, one with 73.3 lb. fat and another with 64.3 lb. while Millard Rice had the cow in ninth place with 65.6 lb. fat.

TESTING IN MINNESOTA

Evan Williams and Son, of Lake Crystal, Minn., had the highest producing herd enrolled in Minnesota test work during the year 1924. Their 19 cows averaged 12,741 lb. milk. Wallie Anderson, of Lake Crystal, with his grade and registered herd of Holsteins averaged 13,038 lb. milk, 452.9 lb. fat. The cows in the Blue Earth County Association No. 1 averaged 8,493 lb. milk, 339.5 lb. butterfat, the highest average for the 61 associations operating in Minnesota during 1924.

Betty: "I understand some of those movie kisses last through fifty feet of film."

Nettie: "That's nothing, I've had some that lasted over a half mile of concrete paving."

JULY WORK IN DALLAS COUNTY

In Dallas County, Iowa, 308 cows were enrolled in C. T. A. work during July and averaged 673 lb. milk, 24.1 lb. fat. The average cow had a feed bill of \$5.04 to settle before she returned her owner any profit or wages for his labor. The average returns over cost of feed was \$11.49.

Charles Ball, of Boone, Iowa, had the highest producing herd. His ten grade and purebred Holsteins averaged 883 lb. milk, 30.2 lb. fat, a Brown Swiss herd was second and a Holstein herd third.

The two highest producers were grade Holsteins owned by Fillman Brothers, of Dexter, Iowa. One of their three-year-olds produced 45.5 lb. fat, 1,897 lb. milk, while a six-year-old cow made 45.54 lb. fat, 1,336 lb. milk. The herd of 18 averaged 850 lb. milk, 28.9 lb. fat.

SOUTH DAKOTA TESTING

Owing to dry weather the production of the cows enrolled in the ten South Dakota testing associations dropped during July. The June average was 26.08 lb. fat; for July it was 24.19 lb. Yet July was a month of economical production for 2,930 of the 2,961 cows on test returned a profit over and above the cost of feed. The average price received for butterfat was 40 cents, approximately 8 cents per pound more than was paid during the corresponding period of last year.

Although first place in the state went to an Ayrshire cow with 72.65 lb. fat to her credit, black and white cows made a splendid showing occupying eight of the ten leading places. A grade Holstein was second with 71.78 lb. and another was third with 71.74 lb. while a purebred owned by Guy McKibben, of Webster, was fourth with 71.17 lb. fat, 2,372 lb. milk. The Sioux Falls Penitentiary herd and the herd owned by Frank Johnson, of Hetland, were each represented in the list of the ten leaders. The ten highest herds show a similar story, first place going to a mixed herd of only five cows

that averaged 43.55 lb. fat, yet eight of the ten leading herds consisted entirely or in part of black and white cattle. Second place was taken by ten purebred and grade Holsteins owned by G. Hintermeister with an average of 38.37 lb. fat, 1,022.7 lb. milk. The Crothers herd averaged 34.86 lb. fat, 990.3 lb. milk for fifteen cows and the twenty-six milkers of the Sioux Falls Penitentiary herd averaged 30.86 lb. fat, 893.5 lb. milk.

The Watertown Association had the highest fat average, 26.33 lb. fat for 378 cows. Their milk average, however, was only 596.7 lb. while the East Kingsbury average for 220 cows was 26.09 lb. fat with a milk average of 664.4 lb.

MINNESOTA'S CHAMPION DAIRY COUNTY

Ten grade Holstein cows owned by F. G. Siewert, of Randolph, Minn., averaged 445.6 lb. butterfat in the Dakota County Test Association and was the high grade herd in the state for the year 1924. A grade Holstein owned by Kohls Brothers, of Rosemont, produced 644.4 lb. butterfat in the twelve months, the highest record reported for Minnesota. Dakota County is the home of good cattle, for a grade and purebred herd in this association led the state for the month of June with an average of 53.2 lb. of butterfat for each of the eleven cows. A grade Holstein in this herd which is owned by W. E. Carroll and Sons was high cow in the state with 84.6 lb. butterfat.

COLLEGE HERD WAS FIRST

The highest herd for milk production and for fat production in the Montgomery County Cow Testing Association during July was the purebred Holstein herd owned by Ursinus College at Collegeville, Pa. This ten-cow purebred Holstein dairy averaged 1,354 lb. milk, 41 lb. fat. The purebred Holstein herd of Wm. H. Landis, of East Greenville, was second for fat with 34 lb. while the A. K. Rothemberger Holstein herd was third for fat

with 32.7 lb. and second for milk with 977 lb.

A Landis cow was high individual with 81.3 lb. fat, 1,848 lb. milk while a Holstein owned by W. S. Farley was second with 60.1 lb. a member of the purebred Holstein herd owned by Ursinus College was third with 58.2 lb. and a stablemate was fifth with 56.5 lb.

During July twenty-five herds containing 334 cows in milk were tested. Of this number thirty-four produced more than 40 lb. fat; twelve exceeded 50 lb. while twenty-five are credited with producing 1,200 lb. or more milk. Of the thirty-four cows exceeding 40 lb. fat twenty-five were black and whites.

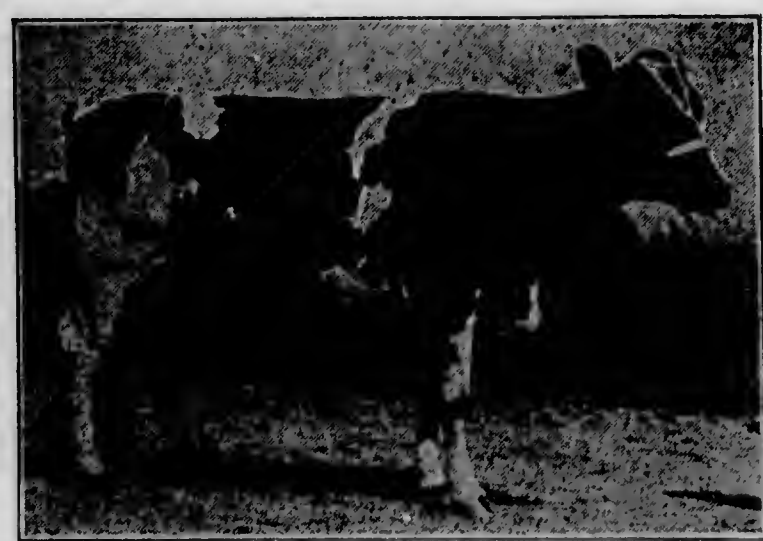
QUEEN OF THE COUNTY HERD

Queen, a registered Holstein, owned by the Allegheny County Home, was the top cow for June in the Allegheny County C. T. A. She is credited with a production of 64.36 lb. butterfat, 1,609 lb. milk, her average test being exactly 4%. Glass Brothers, of Bulger, Pa., had one in the honor list. She produced 55.80 lb. fat, her milk production, 1,860 lb., was the highest reported for any cow. The six highest milk producers were all registered Holsteins.

The highest herd for milk average was owned by W. C. Chamberlin whose seven registered Holsteins averaged 1,013 lb. milk; the herd of Dr. G. W. Ely consisting of eight registered Holsteins and two grades averaged 904 lb. and stood second in the list, but was first in average income above feed cost, returning their owner \$19.18 per cow. A. N. McClinton's herd which consists of two registered and twelve grade Holsteins was second with an average of \$18.09.

There are 25 herds in the association containing 399 cows that milked during July. Of this number 154 are registered Holsteins. There were 63 that each produced over 40 lb. of fat and 16 over 50 lb., while 52 animals produced 1,200 lb. or more of milk during the month, reports tester L. M. Stark.

The Old Home Farm



HOME OF CLEAN COWS

Just the place where you can get Purebred Heifer Calves of Quality and Breeding.

Eugene B. Bennett

Allamuchy -- New Jersey

RO-AN FARM

HOME OF THE GREAT COW

Inka Veeman Artis

lb. milk	lb. butter	y. m. d.
613.0	29.46	at 4 2 17
655.4	31.82	at 5 3 29
583.9	31.30	at 6 4 17

Bred, Raised, Developed and Tested on RO-AN FARM

Come and see her, with her dam, her daughters and her granddaughters, four generations—also some nice young bulls of this producing and transmitting family.

Herd ACCREDITED—Never a Reactor

ROY W. CHAMBERLAIN,

Allegheny County, Canadadea, N. Y.

YOUNG STOCK

sired by



MAPLE CORNER SUPREME

His dam produced 32.6 lb. butter in 7 days and averaged 83.6 lb. milk for 30 days.

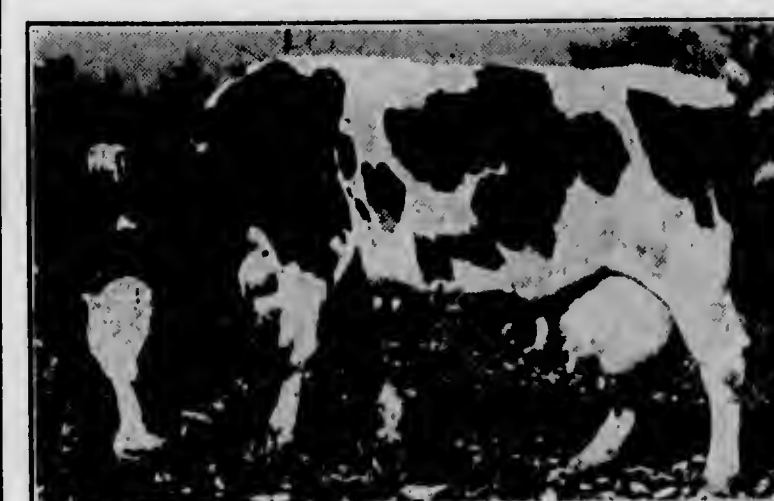
His six nearest dams average 35.11 lb. butter and he is a choice individual.

The females in this herd are good individuals and big producers. Nearly all have creditable official records.

Buy from this Accredited Herd.

C. F. GRIDLEY,

Tloga County, Candor, N. Y.



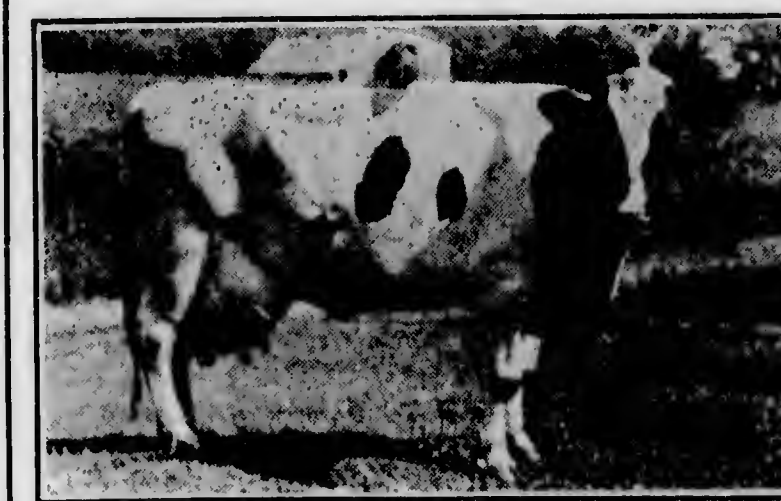
AMSDALE COLANTHA QUEEN

This handsome cow, a granddaughter of Colantha Johanna Lad, was bred and raised in this herd as was her dam and granddam. Study her outlines, her apparent capacity and constitution. Then remember this herd is ACCREDITED.

Can We Do Something for You?

AMSDEN BROTHERS,

Allegheny Co., Cuba, New York.



PIETJE ALCARTRA FAYNE

30.03 lb. butter, 707.7 lb. milk in 7 days, 104 lb. milk in a day, is the dam of my herdsire

IDEAL KING CREAMELLE

His sire, Dutchland Konigen Creamelle Boy, is from a cow that produced 831.21 lb. butter, 21,701.5 lb. milk in a year. Her dam has a year record of 27,625 lb. milk, 1,082.32 lb. butter and was from Creamelle Vale, 1,155.85 lb. butter, 29,591.4 lb. milk, a daughter of De Kol Creamelle, over 26,000 lb. milk in a year.

CECIL L. A. RESSEGUIE

Ideal Farm Kingsley, Pa. Four clean tests without a reactor.

SIR CHAMPION SYLVIA HEADS SYLVDALE HERD



He was sired by Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac, that famous son of May Echo Sylvia.

His dam is a 30 lb. daughter of a cow that two different years produced over 37 lb. butter in a week.

The seven nearest dams of Sir Champion Sylvia average 35.43 lb. butter in 7 day official work.

Our cattle produce and win prizes at the fairs. Get our prices. They will both surprise and please you.

GLENN L. WARNER

R. D. No. 5 Cuba, N. Y. Sylvdale Herd is Accredited.

King Ona Aaggie Sunny Side heads Waldron herd.

He is a son of King Aaggie Ona and the great cow, Aaggie Queen of Sunnyside, 33.94 lb. butter, 702.5 lb. milk in 7 days, 1,119.4 lb. butter, 27,498.3 lb. milk in a year as a mature cow. As a three-year-old, she produced 1,067.31 lb. butter, 25,384.8 lb. milk in a year.

The maternal granddam of King Ona Aaggie of Sunny Side is the only cow to have five daughters that have each produced over 1,000 lb. butter in a year.

Cows and heifers bred to this great bull are offered you at reasonable prices.

Mrs. Maud Dwight
South Otselic, Chenango Co.,
N. Y.
Herd Accredited

WILLOW BROOK HERD has for junior herdsire



KING ORMSBY ENDERCAMP

a son of King of the Ormsbys and Vanderscamp Segis Aaggie Jewel. The seven-day records of his dam and sire's dam average 33.80 lb. butter and the year records average 1,097.81 lb. butter and more than 23,000 lb. milk. Owing to a lack of help we will sell you your choice of our ACCREDITED HERD.

A. L. BOWELL & SON,
Thompson, Pa.

100 ENVELOPES

and 200 5½x8½ Note
or Lettersheets,

printed with your name and address and postpaid to you, \$1.00. Send \$1.00 for one year's subscription to our farm and home journal and 25c extra to pay postage and get a trial box of stationery free. Send cash with order to

Fletcher's Farming
Hondo, Texas

OLDTIME HOLSTEIN RANCH

Sleepy Hollow Ranch was, twenty years ago, one of the leading Holstein establishments of the West. It is located in Marin County, California and was owned by R. M. Hotaling, who at one time was on the official board of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. Mr. Hotaling has been dead for a number of years and his estate has been administered by the Hotaling Estate Company. The news comes from California that the ranch has been purchased by real estate dealers who will subdivide it and endeavor to make of it a residential section. For a number of years a certified dairy operated part of this ranch. This firm, the pioneer certified concern in the San Francisco milk trade, is now looking for a new home.

JOHNSON'S COW AGAIN FIRST

A record of 82.65 lb. of butterfat was made by Evline, purebred Holstein owned by Frank Johnson, of Hetland, South Dakota. Evline is enrolled in the East Kingsbury Testing Association and during July gave 2,175 lb. milk. The value of the product was \$33.08 and the cost of her feed was figured at only \$3.77, thus leaving a net income of \$29.31. The Johnson herd of 23 purebred Holsteins averaged 31.42 lb. butterfat, the highest in the association.

A PROFIT EARNER

Rube, a Holstein cow owned by H. H. Toop headed the June report of the cow testing association operated around Chilliwack, British Columbia. Test supervisor G. G. Grimes says that the cow has not received any grain but runs on pasture with a supplementary feeding of green fodder once a day. She was milked twice daily and produced 2,120 lb. of milk during the test association month, an average of 68.4 lb.

A DOZEN GOOD ONES

Twelve purebred Holsteins owned by Ed. Gerlack, of New Hampton, Iowa, headed the Chickasaw County No. 2 Cow Testing Association for July by averaging 1,277.8 lb. milk, 37.1 lb. fat. Eight purebred Holsteins owned by Johnston Brothers averaged 926.4 lb. milk and 32 lb. fat, while the association average was 682.7 lb. milk and exactly 25 lb. fat.

THREE SUCCESSIVE MONTHS

For the third consecutive month the Holstein herd of Charles F. Brittain led the Grays Harbor, Wash., Dairymen's Association. The average for the 21 cows was 1,212 lb. milk, 42.6 lb. fat. The four-year-old Clara is credited with 60.8 lb. fat, 1,737 lb. milk and an eight-year-old produced 69 lb. fat, and 1,917 lb. milk.

"Holstein milk has done wonders for me," says a grateful Wisconsin woman. "When the doctor first prescribed it, I was so weak that I was unable to even spank the baby. For six weeks I have drank two quarts of Holstein milk daily and now I am able to lick the stuffing out of my husband." "Heaven bless the Holstein cow."



MAPLE GROVE CLEVER KONINGEN GLISTA

heads our ACCREDITED heard.

His offspring inherit his type and conformation.

His sire is by a son of Glista Coreva, 34 lb. butter in 7 days.

His dam has a dandy A. R. O. record and, as a two-year-old, produced over 10,000 lb. milk in C. T. A. work averaging 4.1% fat.

Will price anything we have.

MERLE W. ONGLEY
Centerville, R. D. 4, Crawford Co., Pa.

All the Cattle in Crawford County, Pa.

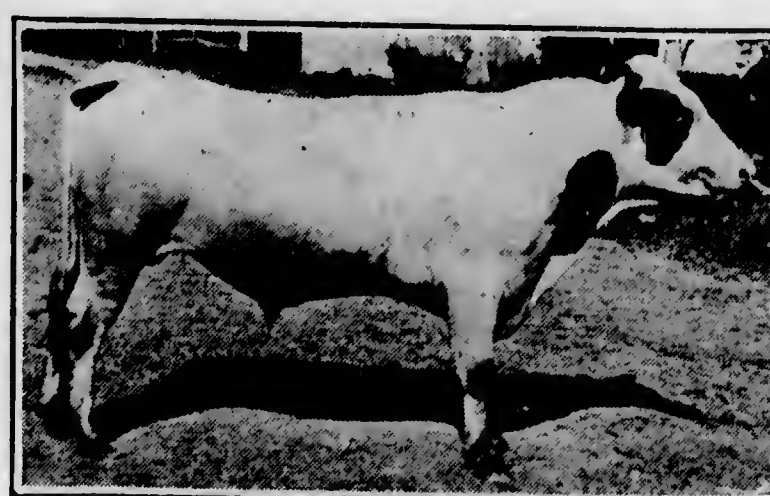
Have been tuberculin tested TWICE under the Accredited Area Plan. In the second test 99.2% passed CLEAN.

When buying Holsteins, purebred or grade, why not come to Crawford County. The producing capacity and individuality of our cattle equal their health record.

Any of the men listed below would be pleased to supply your needs or put you in touch with responsible breeders who can.

L. S. Brown, Saegertown
Ralph C. Jackson, Conneaut Lake
Maple Grove Stock Farm, F. Jones, Mgr., Centerville
O. I. Martin, Cambridge Springs
Merle W. Ongley, .. Centerville

YOU ARE OFFERED



COLONEL LYONS HARTJE SEGIS

born Dec. 8, 1923.

Study his conformation, note his straight toplines and square rump.

His sire was by Colonel Joh Lyons, his dam by the same great bull and from a daughter of King Hengerveld Hartje that produced 508 lb. butter, 11,575 lb. milk in a year of C. T. A. work.

We have been using this bull in our Accredited Herd. You know he must be good.

W. A. WITHERS
Elizabethtown, Lancaster Co., Pa.

WHO DOES THE MILKING?

When a purebred Holstein cow arrived at the Portacomia piers at Tacoma, Wash., on July 30th, she became a center of interest but some of the dock officials began to worry about who should milk her as the shipping instructions said she was to be milked and no one seemed to be in charge of her while a search among the pier employes failed to find anyone who would own up to having come from a dairy farm.

The cow was shipped from Owatonna, Minn., and was to travel on the Africa Maru en route to Japan where she will make her home on the Experimental Farm owned by the Japanese Government. Our information does not tell whether the dock authorities found a milker or not but we presume an official bovine chambermaid was located before Bossie started on her long journey to the Land of the Rising Sun.

BUILDING THE HIGHLAND HERD

A good herd of purebred Holsteins is being built at Highland Farm near Carlisle, Pa. Will H. Miller, the proprietor, says that he has nothing to sell at the present time even though he has just headed his herd with a young bull backed by producing lines of breeding. This bull is a son of Echo Sylvia King Model and Traverse Segis Johanna Hartog 2d.

Echo Sylvia King Model has now forty-eight A. R. O. daughters tested as two- and three-year-olds and fifteen of these have made records ranging from 20 lb. to 32.33 lb. butter in seven days. His sire is Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac, whose daughters and granddaughters have made remarkable records while his dam, Belle Model Pietje, has a record made as a four-year-old of 36.13 lb. butter in a week and three different years, at three, four and five years old, has made seven-day records exceeding 33 lb. Her dam, Belle Model Johanna 2d, has twice made over 37 lb. butter in seven days while her sire, Prince Hengerveld Pietje, was from the highest record daughter of Hengerveld De Kol.

As a four-year-old, Traverse Segis Johanna Hartog 2d, produced 28.34 lb. butter in seven days. Her dam with 32.92 lb. butter in seven days, is a daughter of Traverse Inka Johanna, 33.27 lb. butter, 736.4 lb. milk in a week and she is from Traverse Princess Inka, 29.71 lb. butter in seven days, 940.8 lb. butter in a year.

Some great averages can be obtained by studying the tabulated pedigree of Mr. Miller's herdsire. The seven-day records of the seven nearest dams of this bull average 34.10 lb. butter and the average butterfat test was 4.38%. His ten nearest dams have seven-day records that average 34.64 lb. butter. The average butterfat test of his three nearest dams during the time they were making their records was 4.84%. All the dams in the pedigree with the exception of the dam of the bull who herself is young, have high record daughters showing that the capacity to produce has been transmitted from generation to generation so that Mr. Miller can confidently expect his new herd bull will sire producers.

LIME ROCK HERD



Lime Rock Herd is accredited, and consists of producers that pay their way. It is headed by

KING PIEBE OF YORK 7th

a grand champion show bull.

We offer cows in milk, also heifers, yearlings and calves.

HUBERT S. MILLER
Myerstown, Lebanon Co., Pa.

Log Cabin Herd

exhibited at the recent Crawford County Dairy Show.

One of our three-year-old heifers not only won first prize in her class but also carried off the Grand Championship, evidence enough of the Quality of our stock.

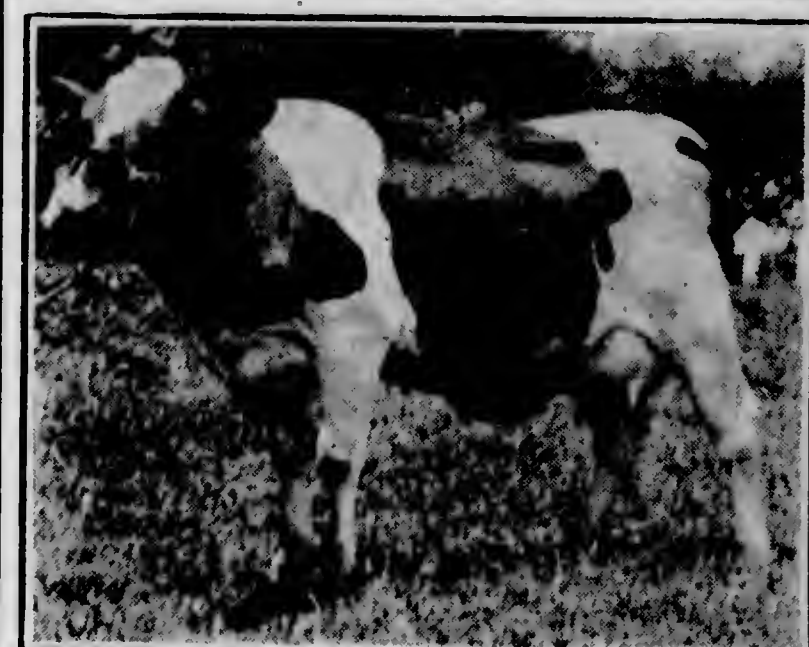
Log Cabin Herd is Accredited and is headed by

KING HENGVERVELD LEFA JOH

a son of King Joh from a 32 lb. daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka.

Can we do something for you?

RALPH C. JACKSON
Conneaut Lake, Crawford Co.,
Pennsylvania



MARTIN GORTER TOBE ALCARTRA

Freshening as a junior two-year-old she is now, on two milkings a day, producing 50 lb. milk daily on pasture and the care ordinarily given this dairy.

She is a daughter of King Tobe Alcartra De Kol, as are the other young milkers in this herd, which is under State and Federal Supervision.

What can I do for YOU?

O. I. MARTIN
Cambridge Springs, Crawford Co., Pa.



How Do You Like Her?

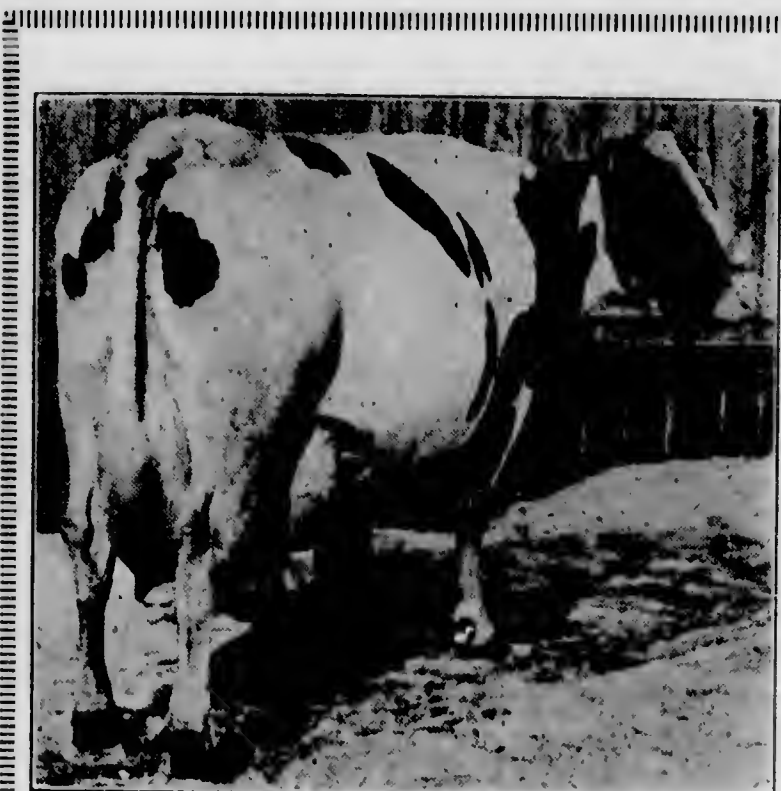
She is a daughter of our senior herd-sire,

GRAND CHAMPION SEGIS 2D

He was by a great show bull and from a 37.15 lb. four-year-old.

His six nearest dams average 32.06 lb. in 7 day official work. Better yet, he sires producers as well as show stock. Let us show you our herd of 120 head which is under State and Federal Supervision.

L. N. Mack & Son and Floyd E. Mack
Montrose, Pennsylvania



KEYSTONE PRINCESS SEGIS

One of our foundation cows—a combination of size, type and producing capacity.

Others like her in our ACCREDITED Herd. You know the rest.

L. L. Allis,
Bradford Co. Rummerfield, Pa.



CHANGELING TIDY ABBEKERK HILDA

A former member of this herd.

She was by Changeling Butter Boy from a daughter of Tidy Abbecker Prince.

The present herd, which includes a number of her descendants, averaged 9,124.2 lb. milk, 315.6 lb. butterfat in a year of C. T. A. work.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision, latest test CLEAN.

RAY J. SABIN
Spencer, R. D. 2, Tioga Co., N. Y.

Heifer Calves

\$100 A PAIR

No. 1. Born Jan. 11, 1925, about $\frac{3}{8}$ white. Sired by KING WALKER LYONS ARCADEY, he from a daughter of Ormsby Korndyke Lad.

No. 2. Born Jan. 20, 1925, about $\frac{3}{4}$ black. Sired by KING MADALINE BUTTER BOY, a show bull whose four nearest dams average 27.42 lb. butter.

Both are from daughters of A. R. O. cows.

Mrs. Mary F. Witter & Son
Allegany Co. Cuba, N. Y.

This herd had been Accredited **THREE** years.

Every Animal

in my herd of 60 head with the exception of my young herdsire has been raised on

Early Rise Stock Farm

This herd is under State and Federal Supervision and is just the place where you can buy good young animals at reasonable prices.

Menzo A. Brooker

R. D. 2 South New Berlin, N. Y.

Come to Chenango County for Good Holsteins!

Chenango is one of the four leading counties of New York State for number of Registered Holstein-Friesians. Every owner is a practical Breeder and Dairyman, and each herd here listed is under State and Federal Supervision and is periodically Tuberculin Tested. These herds are within a short distance of Sherburne and Norwich. Good Roads and splendid railroad facilities.

Dan E. Anderson Norwich
Menzo A. Brooker
South New Berlin
Mrs. Maud Dwight
South Otselic

IT WAS EASY TO GET IN DEBT

Mineral City is a community in Ohio with a census population of 1,032. State examiners recently reported to the State Auditor that this village is "in an almost helpless financial condition." The general fund is overdrawn and the village owes \$1,225 for street lights while the cost of lighting the streets amounts to more than the taxable revenue for general purposes. A bond issue totaling \$5,000 was due April 1 but there was no money to pay it.

Progress is a great thing but boosting may be overdone. It is possible to bankrupt a town. The private property of citizen tax payers can be taken to pay such debts.

Devol, Oklahoma, has a population of 800. It is in an oil district. When the oil boom was at its height, this village "capitalized its expectations" and issued bonds for school buildings, paved streets, any other improvements including parks. Now the entire taxable value of the town is \$144,000 but the debt is \$185,000. The bonds given are a mortgage on all the property in the town. The people of the town want to repudiate these bonds and have already defaulted in the interest payments. They will attempt to prove in court that taxation heavy enough to provide enough funds to pay the running town expenses, the interest and the sinking fund on the bonds would be confiscation of their property. We would not advise anyone to invest any money just now in Devol real estate.

WILL FOUND HERD IN JAPAN

A wealthy Japanese named Rioji Oda who is traveling over the United States with his wife, is visiting a number of breeding establishments, examining the cattle and trying to learn something of the details of management. Mr. Oda has a thousand-acre dairy farm near Tokio. He is president of the Hokaido Sulphur Co. of Tokio, president of the Far East Condensed Milk Co., and he is financially interested in a number of gold, silver and copper mines. He is a graduate of an American business college. He will go from this country to Australia on a leisurely tour and is not expected to return to his own home until some time next year.

Terry, riding with Tim in the latter's motor car, began to worry as they approached a grade crossing neck and neck with an express train.

"Wouldn't ye better stop and let her go by first?" he asked.

"Aw, what's the matter wid ye?" demanded Tim. "Can't ye see the sign tellin' the ingineer to look out for th' cars."

FOR SALE—Eight Registered Holsteins, two years, coming three. Bred to freshen in the fall and early winter. Eleven yearlings coming two, freshen in the spring. Federal Supervision.

F. C. ILLIG,
Ilion, New York.

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your pure-bred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER,
Chambersburg, Penna.

Baled Shavings

THE BEST BEDDING FOR COWS

Write for Delivered Price in Car Lots
Oscar Smith & Son, Albany, N. Y.

A Healthy Territory!

On April 1, 1925,

89.2% of the herds in Allegany County, New York, were either Accredited or has passed one clean test. More than one third of the cattle and practically one-third of the herds are Accredited.

The following owners of pure-bred Holstein Accredited Herds live close to Cuba, New York, work their own farms and milk their own cows. They offer YOU cattle that will earn a profit for YOU and invite YOU to look over their herds.

Amsden Bros. Cuba
Roy Chamberlain Caneadea
Glenn German Cuba
Glenn L. Warner Cuba
Mary F. Witter & Son Cuba

HAMMOND'S "CATTLE COMFORT"



"CATTLE COMFORT"

The application of **CATTLE COMFORT** will relieve Cows, Mules, Horses, Dogs and Fowls from the noxious effects of Horn Flies, Gnats and Mosquitoes, and is healing to any sore. Applied to the perches in the henery it prevents the spread of lice; put on the heads of fowls it destroys head lice; applied to mangy dogs it affords relief and effects a cure.

Directions—CATTLE COMFORT may be diluted half and half with kerosene as a matter of economy. Rub lightly over exposed parts, as mentioned hereon, with a cloth, sponge or atomizer.

Sold by Merchants and Seed Dealers
HAMMOND'S PAINT AND SLUG SHOT WORKS, Beacon, New York

Spring Brook Herd

is headed by

King Sadie Vale Hengerveld Ormsby

noted sire of producers and show stock. He was by King Sadie Vale Hengerveld from a 1,085 lb. year record daughter of Sir Vee-man Hengerveld.

We offer good females bred to "King."

Bear in mind that the average test of this herd ranges from 3.5% to 4.2% fat.

C. F. GILES
Apalachin, Tioga Co., N. Y.



Young Stock For Sale

At prices that the

Everyday Breeder and Dairyman

can well afford to pay.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS
SCRANTON, PA.

Herd under the Accredited Plan

TAKE ONE OR BOTH

Heifer: Born Jan. 15, 1923.

Dam: Maple Grove Woodcrest Lady Glista, a big producer and choice individual.

A good straight animal, in color more white than black. She was bred March 25, 1925 to our 34-lb. sire, Clever Model Glista. Price, \$125.

MAPLE GROVE UNEEDA CLEVER GLISTA

Dam: Maple Grove Clever Coreva Glista, 349.2 lb. milk 15.05 lb. butter in 7 days as a two-year-old, a daughter of our 34-lb. bull, Clever Model Glista. Calf born April 3, 1925, in color is more black than white, well grown, with good top lines, an excellent calf. Price, \$85.

These animals were sired by Maple Grove Ybma Glista, whose dam produced 27 lb. butter, 641.3 lb. milk in this herd in 7 days.

Herd Accredited.

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

F. JONES, MGR.
Centerville, Pa. R. D. 4.

TREATMENT THAT PAYS

Maple Grove Stock Farm reports a good demand for well bred young bulls of the Glista strain. K. D. Henry, of Venango Borough, Pa., took a very handsome young fellow sired by Clever Model Glista and from Maple Grove Pontiac Genevieve, 471.9 lb. milk, 20 lb. butter in seven days, a daughter of King Pontiac Jupiter and the A. R. O. cow, Maple Grove Mercedes Genevieve.

A few days later George Dingle, Union City, Pa., took another son of Clever Model Glista from Maple Grove Coreva Glista. She has a creditable official record made under farmer conditions, is a daughter of Model Daniel Glista while her dam, Hillview Retta Veronica is one of the foundation cows of the Maple Grove herd and has seven sons and seven daughters. Among her descendants are some of the best producers in the Maple Grove Stock Farm herd.

Clever Model Glista, the sire of these young bulls, was from the well known Cornell University cow, Glista Coreva, 34.08 lb. butter, 563.1 lb. milk in seven days with an average test of 4.6% fat. Tested again the following year she is credited with 31.21 lb. butter, 581.8 lb. milk in a week and an average fat test of 4.29%.

Maple Grove Stock Farm is located at Centerville, Crawford County, Pa. This establishment has been on the accredited list for a number of years; in fact, Crawford County has recently been made a modified accredited area owing to the freedom from disease of its cattle.

A short time ago, the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN mentioned that R. W. Agan, of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., had purchased a number of heifers and a young bull from Maple Grove. Upon receiving them, he wrote Frank Jones, manager of the farm, a very appreciative letter in which he says "the heifers are exceedingly well grown for their ages and show the results of good care." In regard to the bull which went in the shipment, he says:

"The bull is a dandy and I could not have chosen one that would have pleased me any better. You must have given him special feed and attention. He is admired by all my neighbors, one in particular just gave \$100 for one somewhat older, a third smaller and of about the same blood and to use his expression 'a sorry looking calf' as compared with mine."

Miss Mary C. Gosch, of Rochelle, Ill., purchased a couple of heifers from Maple Grove Farm and in a letter written a few days after the animals arrived she said:

"The calves arrived in good shape. I am well pleased with them both. They are better grown and more developed than I expected. They both were very homesick. They are getting over it now and eat good and play."

"Satisfied customers make the best advertisements" is an old business adage. It is little wonder that the Joneses experience a good demand for their surplus stock when their customers write as do Miss Gosch and Mr. Agan.

Heartily Recommended



To Whom It May Concern:

We held a dispersal sale on July 2, 1924, at which Mr. Glenn R. Mead of East Aurora, New York, officiated as auctioneer. We were well pleased with him, both as to prices received for the cattle and the price we paid for his services.

To anyone wishing to sell Holstein cattle at auction, we would heartily recommend Mr. Mead.

Yours respectfully,

*W. M. Law & Son,
per W. M. L.*

HILLSIDE FARM,
Farmersville Station,
New York

GLENN R. MEAD
East Aurora, New York



THE TYPE WE BREED

Straight top-lines, level udder, even markings and HORNLESS. She averaged 4.28% fat in her yearly work.

Place a Polled Holstein Bull at the head of your herd. Prices and Quality are both right.

GEORGE E. STEVENSON
727 Connell Building
Scranton, Pa.

Our Entire Herd

86 animals, again passed a Clean Test, June 18th.

Pioneers in the Accredited Herd movement, we raise, keep and sell, only

HEALTHY HOLSTEINS

Our Accredited herd is headed by a son of ORMSBY KORNDYKE LAD from a 35-lb. cow that averaged 91 lb. milk daily during her official test.

We have a couple of his sons and a few good heifers for sale.

CHENEY BROTHERS & JONES

Randolph, Virginia

Sylvan Lawn Farm



KORNBEC LILITH

a daughter of Ormsby Lilith Clothilde.

Only a heifer, but study her outlines, depth and apparent constitution.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision. Let me quote prices to you.

E. C. COBB

Chenango Co., Greene, New York

FROM BONNYMEADS FARM

On March 25, of this year, the Holstein herd owned by the Bonnymead Farm was dispersed at Harrisburg, Pa. The milking dairy, heifers and even the herd bulls were sold, but a few calves, three or four months old, were not put into the sale and were not even catalogued. The death of one of the heirs of the estate was the announced reason for the sale but it was well known to residents of Harrisburg and vicinity that the part of the farm on which the barn stood had been donated for an orphan's home. This will be known as the Children's Home of Harrisburg, and work has already been started to set the grounds in order and remodel the buildings so that they will be adapted for their new purpose.

The months between the sale and the present have been occupied by the drawing up of plans, visits to lawyers and bankers and consultations with architects but the workmen are already on the grounds.

It is expected to keep from sixty to seventy orphans at the new children's home. These will not be kept in a big dormitory but in cottages, scattered around the grounds. Swatara Township's school directors have leased a corner of Bonnymead Farm and will erect a school which will not only provide for the sixty newcomers from the children's home but also relieve the present township school which is now filled to capacity. The new children's home will be under the patronage of a number of Harrisburg people prominent in society and philanthropic enterprises.

SWEDISH IMMIGRANT'S SUCCESS

In 1889 Peter Halvorson came from Sweden to this country first working in lumber camps of northern Minnesota and then as a farm hand. After a while he bought a quarter section of prairie land near Kerkhoven, Minn., paying \$10.50 an acre and later on purchased another quarter section for \$35.00 an acre. First of all he grew grain then when the yields began to lessen he raised Herefords but lost a number from tuberculosis. Six years ago he purchased a Holstein herd. Six of these animals were purebreds and he now has a herd of 30 headed by the bull Ormsby Korndyke Arby.

Peter has five children. Two boys and two girls are at home while his oldest son, Roy, has rented an adjoining farm on which he has 16 head of Holsteins. Roy graduated from the Agricultural School at Norris in 1919. He is now married and has two children, a boy and a girl. Roy won state championship in the junior corn club project in 1914. His brother, Vernon, has also been interested in corn club work and has earned three trips to the Minnesota State Fair by winning first prizes at the county fair.

There are probably just as poor fish in the sea as some married women have caught.

GET THE SCN OF Hillside Rhododendron

35.15 lb. butter, 543.8 lb. milk in 7 days, 2,759.7 lb. milk, 147.95 lb. butter in 30 days, a show cow of magnificent proportions.

He was sired by Charlevoix Rookwood Prince, son of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 40th and Rookwood Zwellie Riblet, 728.3 lb. milk, 33.93 lb. butter in a week; 3,019.6 lb. milk, 135.83 lb. butter in 30 days. She and her dam both have good yearly records.

This bull was born April 26, 1925, is right in every way, about 7/10 black, well marked. His dam and sire's dam average 34.54 lb. butter, 636 lb. milk in 7 days; 141.89 lb. butter, 2,889.6 lb. milk for 30 days.

HILLSIDE AND SPRINGBROOK FARMS
Truckville, Pa.

Herd recently passed Another Clean Test.

IN ORWELL RIDGE HERD THERE ARE DAUGHTERS OF



WALKER LYONS COLANTHA

whose 17 nearest dams averaged 31.17 lb. butter in 7-day test.

This herd is ACCREDITED. What are your wants?

JAMES E. EASTMAN

R. D. 2 Rome, Pa.

Come and See My New Young Herdsire

His sire's three maternal dams average 1,215.67 lb. butter, 26,877 lb. milk in yearly work.

His dam, as a junior two-year-old produced 760.44 lb. butter, 18,117 lb. milk in year test.

The yearly records of his three nearest dams average 922.13 lb. butter, 20,816 lb. milk.

Accredited Stock For Sale

MURRAY A. MILLER

Milton, Pa. R. D. 3

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

BLUE ANDALUSIAN COCKERELS, four months, \$3.00. **CHARLES COLEMAN**, Mildred, Pa.

FOR SALE—Purebred Sicilian Buttercup cockerels, \$1.50 each. **DONALD A. FARNHAM**, Plainfield, Vt.

BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, twelve weeks' old, \$1 each. No better breeding. Don't delay. **WALHALLA POULTRY FARM**, Noblesville, Ind.

2,000 WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS FOR SALE—1,400 March hatched, 600 April hatched. Range grown and well bred. **FOX HALL POULTRY FARM**, Box 297, Dover, Delaware.

CHESTER COUNTY BABY CHICKS
Black and White Leghorns\$10 per 100
Barred Rocks and Reds\$12 per 100
White and Silver Wyandottes\$13 per 100
Jersey Giants\$22 per 100
Larger Lots Cheaper. 1,000 chick orders a specialty.

GEORGE S. CULLEN, ELKVIEW, Pa.
Box H

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

HOMESPUN CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO—5 lb., \$1.25; 10 lb., \$2.50; 20 lb., \$4.50. **HICKORY RIDGE FARMS**, Mayfield, Ky.

KARAKUL FUR SHEEP—Breeding stock for sale of the best to be found in America. Address, **ALEX ALBRIGHT**, DUNDEE, TEXAS.

ROLL ROOFING PAPER \$1.00. Slate Surfaced Roofing Paper \$2.00 per Roll. Nails and cement included. **H. M. ALPERIN & Co.**, 527 CONCORD AVE., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

NATURAL RED LEAF TOBACCO, direct to consumer, prepaid; best grade. Five pounds, \$1.75; 10 lb. \$3.25. Smoking, 5 lb. \$1.25; 10 lb. \$2.25. **W. B. ADAMS**, SHARON, TENN. Reference, Bank of Sharon.

CEMETERY MEMORIALS from Vermont marble and granite. Reduced prices. Artistic designs. Send for our new catalogue. **THE TEMPLE BROTHERS**, RUTLAND, VERMONT.

FLEMISH GIANT RABBITS, \$1.00 each. **NORTHERN LIGHTS RABBITRY**, Deerwood, Minn.

UNLEACHED HARDWOOD ASHES improves meadows, pastures, orchards, wheat, oats, corn, lawns, flower gardens. Free Circular. Agents wanted. **GEORGE STEVENS**, PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO, CANADA.

ALFALFA LEAF MEAL—Something new. Made from alfalfa leaves without the stems. Low in fibre, high in protein, rich in vitamins. A grand food for poultry. Prices, \$2.50 per cwt., or \$49.00 per ton. f. o. b. Middletown, Conn. Made at Lamar, Colorado, by the Lamar Alfalfa Milling Company. **MEECH & STODDARD, Inc.**, Middletown, Conn., Distributors for Eastern United States.

DOGS

FOR SALE—Collie pups, \$3 and \$5. **ELI D. WEIRICH**, Shipshewana, Ind.

FOR SALE—Small Black and Tan Terrier Pups. **J. R. WILLARD**, Veterinary, Fairland, Indiana.

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS—Cheap. Fur finders. Catalog. **KASKASKENNELS**, P. 133, Herrick, Ill.

PUREBRED AIREDALES and hunting hounds. Males, \$5. **THOMAS KITCHER**, R. 2, Walton, Ind.

REGISTERED WHITE COLLIES. At farmers' prices. **THOMAS LONERGAN**, RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

FOR SALE—Long-eared fox hound pups, 10 weeks old. Males \$10, females \$7 each. **FRANK PARCH**, Hartland, Vermont.

POLICE PUPPIES—Fine stock, two months. For further particulars write **R. THURRELL**, EAST WOLFEBORO, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

HUNTING DOGS—Coon, possum, skunk and rabbit dogs. Reduced prices. Sent on trial. **SAM. STEPHENSON**, Covington, Tenn.

REGISTERED WHITE COLLIE PUPS—Small sable markings. Also older dogs. **CLYDE COLGLAZIER**, Salem, Ind., R. No. 7.

FOR SALE—Collie pups, 4 months' old, from heel driving parents, \$15.00. **JOHN C. RADY**, Oakfield, Wis.

OLD FASHIONED, LONG-EARED BLACK AND TAN FOXHOUND PUPS. Private stock. **OSCAR ROSE**, ENOSBURG FALLS, VERMONT.

DACHSHUNDS—Whelped June 1, 1925, from pedigreed stock registered with American Kennel Club. **HARVEY P. WALTER**, Bethlehem, Pa., R. No. 3.



FOR SALE—Bull Pups, dark brindle, 3 mo. old. Tails docked, ears trimmed, \$12 while they last. These are intelligent beauties. **L. M. HEIGHWAY**, Bluffton, O.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred coon hound pups; also broken fox hounds. Pit Game cocks and hens. **HUBERT KINNARNEY**, ASHLAND, MASS.

LOVELY 3 MONTHS OLD GERMAN (SHEPHERD) POLICE PUPPIES. Also one two years old—females. Ideal farm dogs, protectors, companions. Supreme quality, pedigreed and registered. **MT. CROTCHED KENNELS**, Antrim, N. H.

LIVE STOCK

ONE TEAM OF FOUR YEAR OLD MULES. Weight, 2,200 lb. **ED. SEITON**, Millville, Minn.

MILK GOATS OF THE FINEST QUALITY. **H. CLOSE**, Tiffin, Ohio.

RAMS FOR SALE—Cotswolds, Lincolns, Tunis, Karakules and Oxfords. All recorded. Shipped on approval. **LEROY KUNEY**, Adrian, Michigan.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS—April Farrowed. Pedigree furnished. **F. W. KLAMMER**, Mora, Minn.

LARGE BERKSHIRE REGISTERED STOCK for sale. In growing condition, not fat. Two boars from March 27, 1925, weight 85 lbs. Some good sows from the same litter. **S. S. HOCHSTETLER**, Meyersdale, Pa., R. No. 2, Box 110.

PLANTS, SEEDS AND BULBS

IRIS—Now is the time to plant Iris. Send for price list. **LAKE IRIS BOTANICAL EXPERIMENT GROUNDS**, Box 371, Ashtabula, O.

ALFALFA SEED—90% pure, \$7.00 per bushel. Hulled white sweet clover 90% pure, \$5.00 per bushel. Track here. Sacks free. **GEO. BOWMAN**, CONCORDIA, KANSAS.

BURR CLOVER—Southern variety, carefully screened, no gravel. Twelve cents a pound. Write for quantity prices. Plant early. **F. M. SHOEMAKER**, Collinsville, Ala.

HONOR WHEAT—A new white variety developed by the N. Y. College of Agriculture. Our 1925 crop, inspected and certified by the Seed Improvement Association, is one of the purest seed sources of this variety. Write for further description and prices. **ROBSON SEED FARM**, Hall, New York.

PLAN BEFORE YOU PLANT—Send for our descriptive and very distinctive catalog on Fruits and Ornamentals. Our STOCK makes good or WE do. Five hundred acres of fruit and ornamental trees under cultivation.

FINGER LAKES NURSERIES, 471 Washington St., Geneva, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS—WANTED

SITUATION WANTED

HERD MANAGER—Experienced, Capable of handling all details of feeding, breeding and developing Holstein cattle and can produce results. Highest references. Available at once. Box 110, Harrisburg, Pa.

WANTED

PEDIGREED DOG. About six months' old. Must be either Saint Bernard, Newfoundland or Great Dane. **MAX GOLDSTEIN**, 250 Bowman St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

If You Want Fresh Cows, Springers, Heifers or Young Bulls

BRED IN THE PURPLE, you can secure them in Susquehanna and Wyoming Counties, Pennsylvania, from the following breeders and dairymen whose establishments are within easy driving distance of Tunkhannock, Thompson, or Montrose. *You are invited to inspect these herds and make your own selection.*

A. L. Bowell & Son...Thompson
H. S. Brown & Son...Thompson
A. R. Bush.....Montrose
M. DeWitt Griffing, Heart Lake
L. N. Mack & Son....Montrose
Floyd E. Mack.....Montrose
Cecil L. A. Resseguie..Kingsley
A. E. Robinson.....Montrose
Robert Springer....Factoryville
Raymond Strickland, Nicholson

Seven Bulls for Sale!

No. 1. Born January 27, 1925.
His dam is making an 800 lb. year record as a junior two-year-old.
Price\$500
No. 2. Born January 15, 1924.
His dam is a 21-lb. two-year-old. His ten nearest dams averaged 30 lb.
Price\$400
No. 3. Born February 19, 1924.
He is from a 21 lb. four-year-old daughter of a 1,200 lb. bull.
Price\$300
No. 4. Born February 16, 1925.
He is from a 22-lb. heifer.
Price\$200
No. 5. Born May 10, 1925.
His dam is a 642 lb. yearly record heifer.
Price\$100
No. 6. Born April 4, 1925.
He is from a daughter of a 1,200 lb. bull.
Price\$50
No. 7. Born April 14, 1925.
Price\$25
Numbers 2 and 6 are sired by a 35 lb. son of Creator. The others are sired by a 30-1,200 lb. bull.
Write for Pedigree to
DAVID FALCONER
Scottville, Michigan.
Never had T. B. or Abortion.

FOR SALE—Registered Holsteins. From heifer calves to fresh cows. All sired by or bred to grandson of King of the Pontiacs. OLIVER F. ELLSWORTH, Dallas, Pa.

JUDGES DISAGREE

That all judges do not think alike is the experience of Wm. H. Landis, of East Greenville, Pa. In the 1924 fair circuit, the Landis herd made an exhibit. Part of their fair herd consisted of three daughters of one bull, the first three daughters of this bull to freshen. At the Allentown Fair all three were in the prize list and the group won first prize in the "get of sire" class. At Quaker-town, they were placed second in the "get of sire" class and one of the two heifers that did not get first at Allentown was given the blue ribbon. At Doylestown the blue ribbon was given to the heifer which had not previously been given a blue ribbon and the group was placed second over all breeds for "get of sire," thus the three sisters each won a first prize under three different judges. Each of the judges commented upon the uniformity of the sisters and said it was hard to tell which one was the best.

TO REINFORCE THE LAW

Rural thieving has prevailed to such an extent around Salem, Ohio, that the farmers are organizing the Eastern Ohio Rural Protective Association and the committee in charge plan to offer a reward for the arrest and conviction of guilty parties. The Ohio state law permits the forming of organizations for rural protection and it is planned to incorporate under this law.

The thieves operate with a truck and have taken chickens from many farms, in several cases taking a hundred from a single flock; hams and lard, automobile tires and blankets have also been stolen and August 3, a Salem man was waylaid and robbed of all the money he had with him.

KEEP THIS IN MIND

On the charge of employing a boy only fifteen years old to help deliver milk Harry Burdman, of Youngstown, Ohio, was arrested August 4. Particulars are lacking but to many of us older people employing a boy fifteen years old isn't a very serious offense. There must be many others of our opinion or else there would not have been such an emphatic repudiation of the proposed constitutional amendment which, if adopted, would have made it possible for the Federal government to absolutely forbid anyone giving employment of any kind to anyone less than eighteen years old.

SHORTHORN ASSOCIATION REDUCES FEES

It is announced that the fees for registering males in the Herd Book of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association have been reduced by the directors. Shorthorn bulls under twelve months of age may be registered for a fee of \$1.25 while the registry fee for Polled Shorthorn bulls is \$1.50.

Make hay while the sun shines. Then, if it rains pitchforks, you know what to do with them.

In C. T. A. Work

a member of this herd produced 12,321 lb. milk, 391 lb. FAT in 8 months.

22 sisters of our senior herdsire averaged in year test over 20,000 lb. milk and 900 lb. butter.

A Sister of our junior herdsire made a World's Record in the 10 months division.

The Herd is under State and Federal Supervision and passed a CLEAN TEST.

Will sell Cows, Heifers or Calves.

Raymond D. Strickland
R. D. Nicholson, Pa.
Susquehanna Co.



OTHERS LIKE HER

in our Accredited Herd.

They have been raised right and have been bred to a son of a World's Champion.

Record is kept of daily production, good official and C. T. A. records made.

We have too many animals now and want to sell.

FRED B. KEENEY
Laceyville, Wyoming Co., Pa.

Your Chance

to secure choice calves, from an Accredited Herd, sired by a son of

WOODMONT ECHO
SYLVIA CHAMPION

show bull and show sire.

He won first prize in his class at the New York State Fair and his dam, a noted show cow that produced 100 lb. milk in a day, 30.27 lb. butter in a week, was the Grand Champion of that fair the year previous.

A. R. BUSH
Susquehanna Co., Montrose, Pa.

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN

Published in the Interest of Breeders and Dairymen Everywhere

OFFICES: EVANGELICAL BUILDING
BOX 110, HARRISBURG, PA.

AMATEUR PICTURE CONTEST

To the Breeders and Dairymen:

Send us pictures of your good Holsteins. We are offering One Hundred One Dollars in prizes for the Twenty Best Amateur Pictures received.

We will pay Twenty-five Dollars for the first Prize Picture, Fifteen Dollars for the second Prize Picture, Ten Dollars for the third Prize Picture. Other prizes as follows:

\$101.00 IN CASH PRIZES

Twenty-five Dollars for the first Prize Picture	\$25.00
Fifteen Dollars for the second Prize Picture	15.00
Ten Dollars for the third Prize Picture	10.00
Five Dollars each for the next four Prize Pictures	20.00
Three Dollars each for the next five Prize Pictures	15.00
Two Dollars each for the next eight Prize Pictures	16.00

One Hundred One Dollars in all \$101.00

Join in the contest by sending a picture of your best Holsteins. Let us show our readers the kind of cattle you own and breed. You are just as likely to receive the Twenty-five Dollars First Prize as anyone. Surely you ought to be able to win at least one of the prizes.

Only pictures of producing females will be accepted. The name and address of the sender should be marked plainly on the back of each picture.

Pictures of single animals should be marked with the name and number of the animal. Group pictures should be accompanied with a letter, telling something about the animals or the herd of which they are a part.

Not more than two pictures will be accepted from the same contestant, one of which must be of a single animal and the other a group of animals. All Prize Pictures will be published with a story of the herd.

All subscribers to *The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman* are eligible to participate in this contest. If you are not a subscriber send in your subscription with the pictures. Join the Contest and win a prize.

Very truly yours,

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.



DE KOL KLASSJE HILLSIDE

the cow in the foreground while enrolled in C. T. A. work, produced 861 lb. butter and more than 20,000 lb. milk in ten months. Then, freshening again before the year closed, she was entered in semi-official test and in 305 days made a record of 858.47 lb. butter, 20,447.5 lb. milk.

She and her stablemates are bred to

TRAVERSE ECHO SYLVIA KING

whose dam produced 33.27 lb. butter, 736.4 lb. milk in 7 days and averaged 102 lb. daily for 30 days. Judged by her work and that of her SIX great daughters, she is one of the greatest cows of the breed.

Let me price you a good bull or a few good females from this Federally Accredited Herd.

A. L. BURLINGTON

Wyalusing,

Bradford Co.,

Pa.



NELLIE MECHTHILDE PONTIAC

Cows of her type, quality and producing capacity are bred to our herdsire

KING VALDESSA MCKINLEY PONDYKE

whose three nearest dams, all tested as heifers, average 1,052.34 lb. butter in yearly work. His three direct descendant maternal dams, average 937.16 lb. butter in year test, and all were heifers when tested.

In addition, he is a show bull and our herd is ACCREDITED.

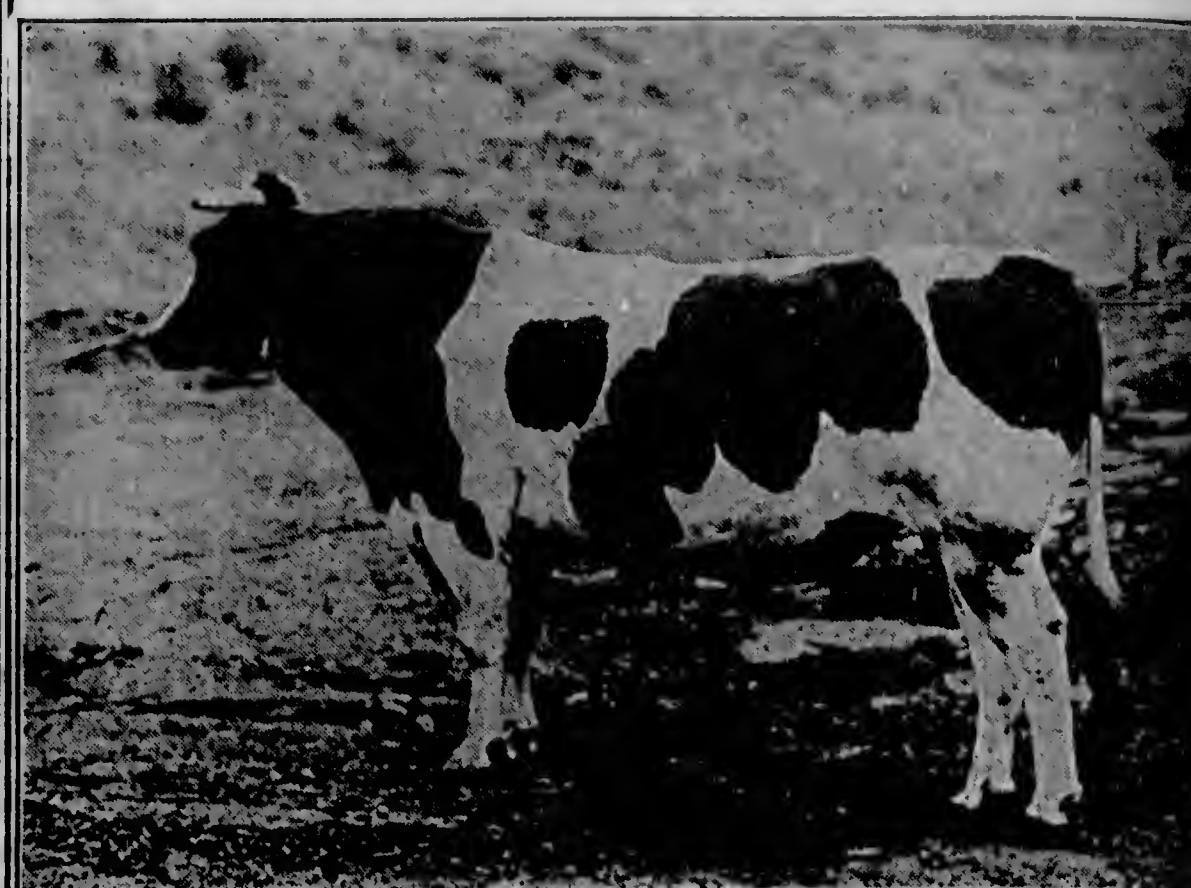
Can spare a Few Good Ones.

L. S. BROWN

R. D. No. 1

Saegertown, Pa.

THE BLOOD OF WORLD CHAMPIONS Is STRONGLY in EVIDENCE at SILVERWOOD



KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE

is our senior herdsire. He was from Fairmont Zerma Segis Pietje, 35.61 lb. butter in 7 days as a junior four-year-old, World's Record when made. His sire, King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, was from a heifer that made World's Records for butter production for periods of 7 days, 30 days and 365 days while he was by a son of a cow that made World's Butter Records for 7 days, 30 days and for a full year.

Sons and daughters of this great sire have won high honors at the great cattle shows and expositions. His sons are proving that they, too, are splendid sires for their offspring win prizes and also produce.

Let us price a few good ones to you.

Silverwood is under State and Federal Supervision.

Silverwood Stock Farm, H. S. Brown & Sons, Props.
Susquehanna County, THOMPSON, PA.



THIS IS OUR KIND

Big, Handsome, Typy Cows—Producers and Profit makers.

Our senior Herdsire is

KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE

noted sire of producers and shows animals.

Our Junior Herdsire is

IDYLLWILDE KORNDYKE

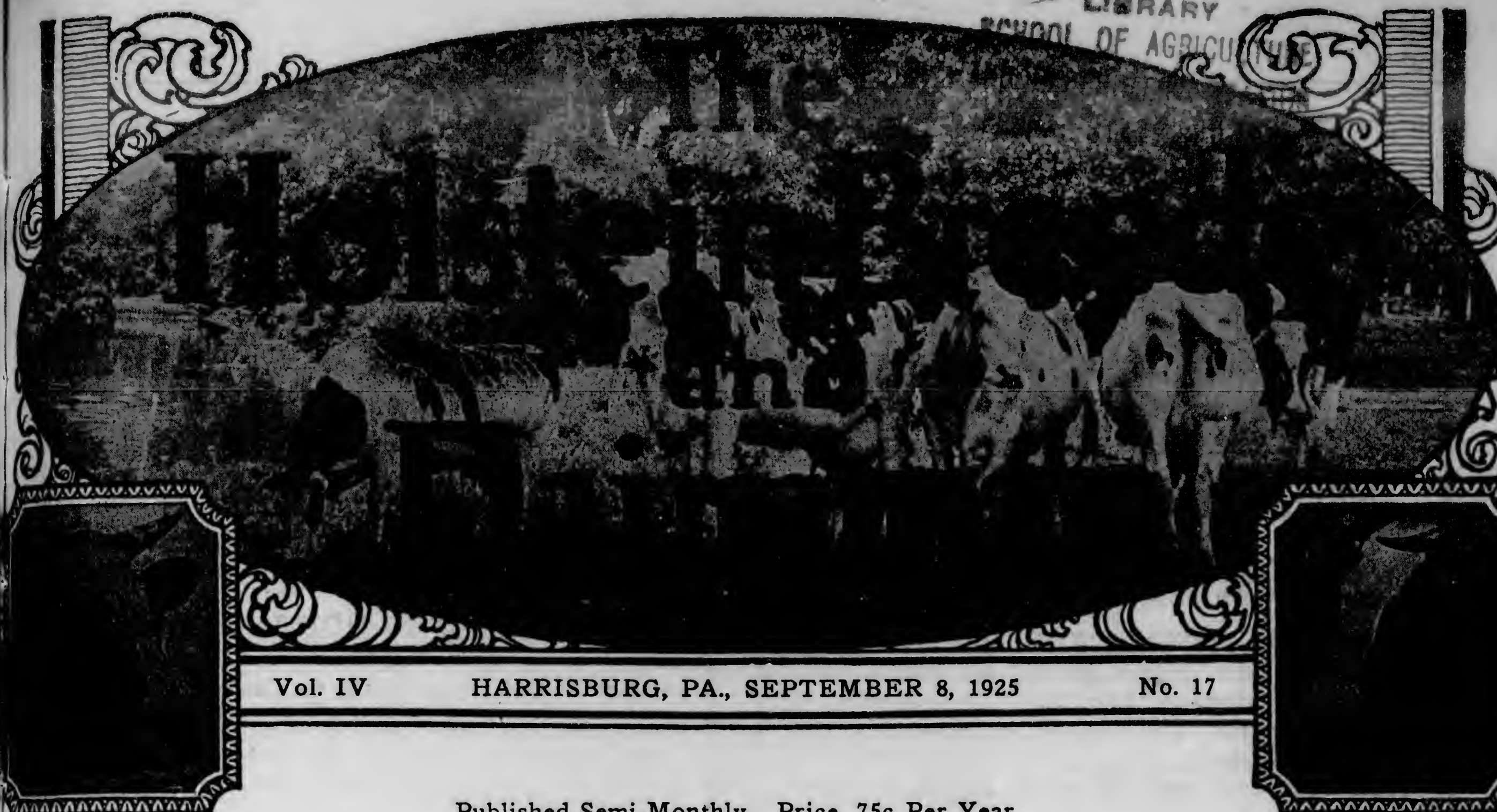
DIONAGEN

whose three direct descendant dams have each made over 30 lb. butter in 7 days. Inspection invited. Prices Low.

A. E. ROBINSON

Susquehanna Co.

Montrose, Pa.



Vol. IV

HARRISBURG, PA., SEPTEMBER 8, 1925

No. 17

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



PART OF THE ACCREDITED HOLSTEIN DAIRY AT MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM,
CENTERVILLE, CRAWFORD COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.



Entered as second-class matter April 8, 1922 at the post office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

PENNA STATE COLLEGE
STATE COLLEGE PA
7-22-25



NELLIE MECHTHILDE PONTIAC

Cows of her type, quality and producing capacity are bred to our herdsire

KING VALDESSA MCKINLEY PONDYKE whose three nearest dams, all tested as heifers, average 1,052.34 lb. butter in yearly work. His three direct descendant maternal dams, average 937.16 lb. butter in year test, and all were heifers when tested.

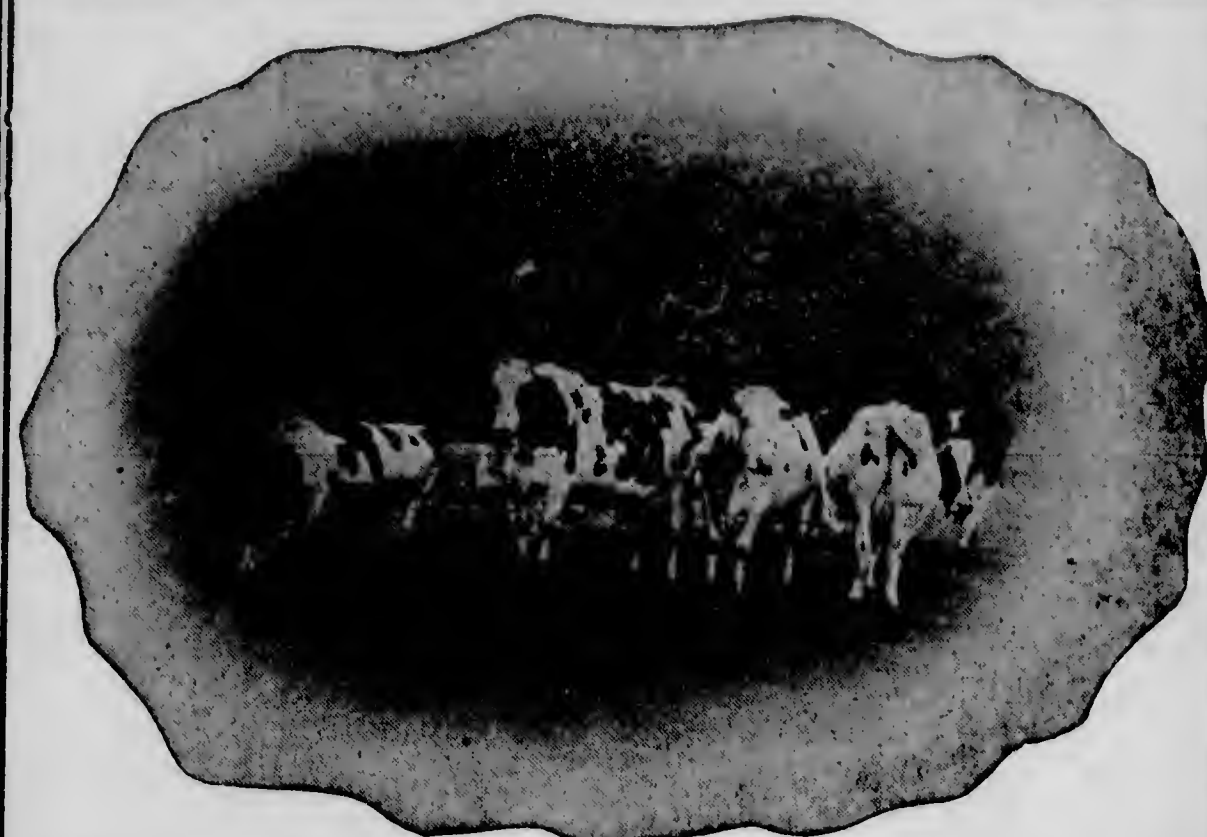
In addition, he is a show bull and our herd is ACCREDITED.

Can spare a Few Good Ones.

L. S. BROWN

R. D. No. 1

Saegertown, Pa.



MEMBERS OF THE BOILING SPRINGS HERD

occupied the first three places in the Cumberland County Testing Association for May. Their average production was 81.43 lb. FAT, 2,140 lb. milk.

The entire herd, 21 in all, averaged 1,348 lb. milk, 48 lb. FAT. You can find cattle that will please you in this Accredited Herd.

IVO V. OTTO

Carlisle, R. D. 6

Cumberland Co., Pa.

Holstein Breeder and Dairyman Ads Bring Results

HAMPSHIRE

PROFITABLE IN THE HANDS OF ANY
PRACTICAL FARMER

1918	1921
1919	1922
1920	1923

WORLD'S GRAND CHAMPIONS FOR 6 YEARS

The Hampshires have won over all breeds in the carload classes at the International at Chicago, the greatest livestock show in the world.

As usual the Hampshires not only won the grand championship, but had the heaviest carload for their age of the entire show.

Not only at the International, but at practically all of the large shows during the past few years, Hampshires have carried off the highest honors in the carload classes. These honors have been won by average farmers. The Hampshire hog and good home-grown feed have achieved the desired results.

A copy of the HAMPSHIRE ADVOCATE, the official breed paper, will be sent to you free upon request. The Hampshire Advocate Company can put you in touch with breeders who have these profitable money-making brood sows.

WRITE TO

The Hampshire Advocate Company

409 WISCONSIN AVENUE

PEORIA

ILLINOIS



ORMSBY SENSATION 3D

heads Springbrook Herd which is under State and Federal Supervision.

His sire, Ormsby Sensation, heads the noted Beaver Dam Herd. You know about him, the work of his dam and his daughters.

Ormsby Sensation 3d's dam, as a two-year-old, averaged 69.5 lb. milk daily in her official test. She produced 20.22 lb. butter in 7 days, 628.53 lb. in a year.

Ormsby Sensation 3d combines choice individuality with royal breeding. His daughters are exceptionally promising. Come and see them and their sire in my herd. You will want to take one of his sons back with you.

S. T. WITMER

Union Deposit,

Dauphin Co., Pa.

This Herd is ACCREDITED

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. IV

HARRISBURG, PA., SEPTEMBER 8, 1925

No. 17

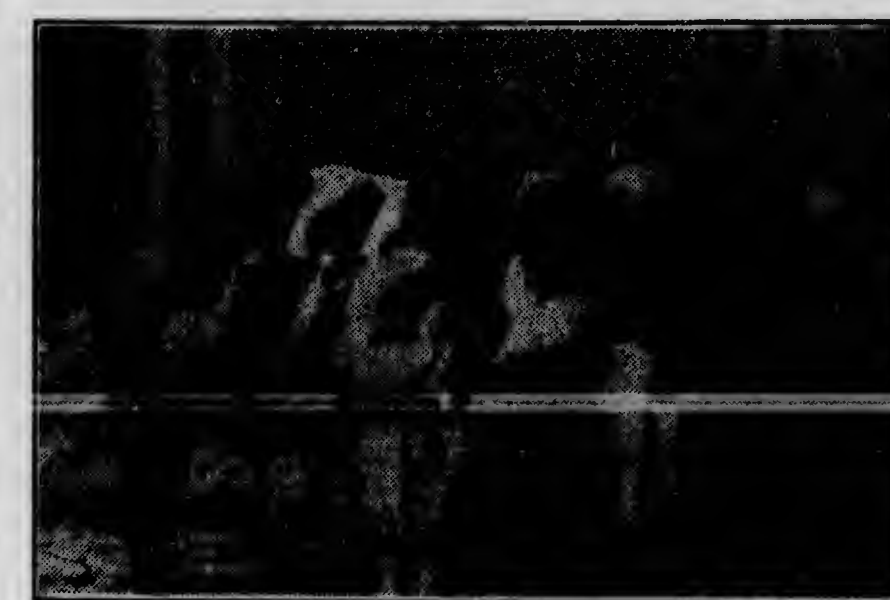
Maple Grove Stock Farm

A Holstein Breeding Establishment in an Accredited Area

ON November 10, 1908, Charles Jones purchased two pure-bred Holstein heifers and a young bull in order to place them on Maple Grove Stock Farm at Centerville, Crawford County, Pa., which was owned by him and managed by his brother, Frank Jones. The animals were purchased from H. L. Bronson then one of the leading breeders of New York State, and consisted of Star Farm Mercedes Elgin Cornucopia No. 54186 and the heifers Clear View Marjorie Spofford and Hillview Retta Veronica.

The bull was from Elgin Belle 8th's De Kol 3d, a cow noted for both individuality and production, and was sired by Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline Count, a son of the former world's champion, Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline, 34.32 lb. butter in seven days as a four-year-old, world's record not only in her class but over all ages and breeds at time of making. This great cow made world's records for seven and thirty days butter production both as a senior three-year-old and as a senior four-year-old and these records headed their respective classes for several years. She is the foundation animal of a family noted for production and transmitting ability and she transmitted her own good qualities both through her sons and daughters.

Hillview Retta Veronica No. 109072 was a daughter of Sir Clintonia Gorter and Fairview Retta Veronica. She was not quite two years old when she was purchased and she has dropped fourteen calves at this establishment, seven sons and seven daughters. In her prime she was a high class individual and her offspring have inherited this desirable trait, one of them winning



HILLVIEW RETTA VERONICA AND CALF
This grand old cow has dropped seven sons and seven daughters in this herd.

done at this farm was with this cow and when the test closed she was credited with an official seven-day record of 528 lb. milk, 18.70 lb. butter. Hillview Retta Veronica also made a creditable official record. Before Mr. Bronson could ship the stock, foot and mouth disease broke out in this country and it was at least six months before the quarantine was lifted and the cattle could be shipped but Mr. Jones informs us that the stock gave good satisfaction.

In the early part of 1910 Mr. Jones purchased three females from Powell Brothers of Shadeland, Pa. These were Shadeland Genevieve No. 94362, a daughter of Shadeland Bloom 4th's Boon; Shadeland Glorinda No. 94366, a daughter of Shadeland Pietertje Wayne De Kol; and Shadeland Beth of Celeste 3d's Gem, a daughter of Shadeland Boon's Czar. A number of

members of the present Maple Grove herd are descendants of these animals and Shadeland Beth of Celeste 3d's Gem at the advanced age of sixteen years, when enrolled in cow testing association work, produced 1,011 lb. milk, 50 lb. butter in thirty days.

Star Farm Mercedes Elgin Cornucopia sired a number of good daughters.



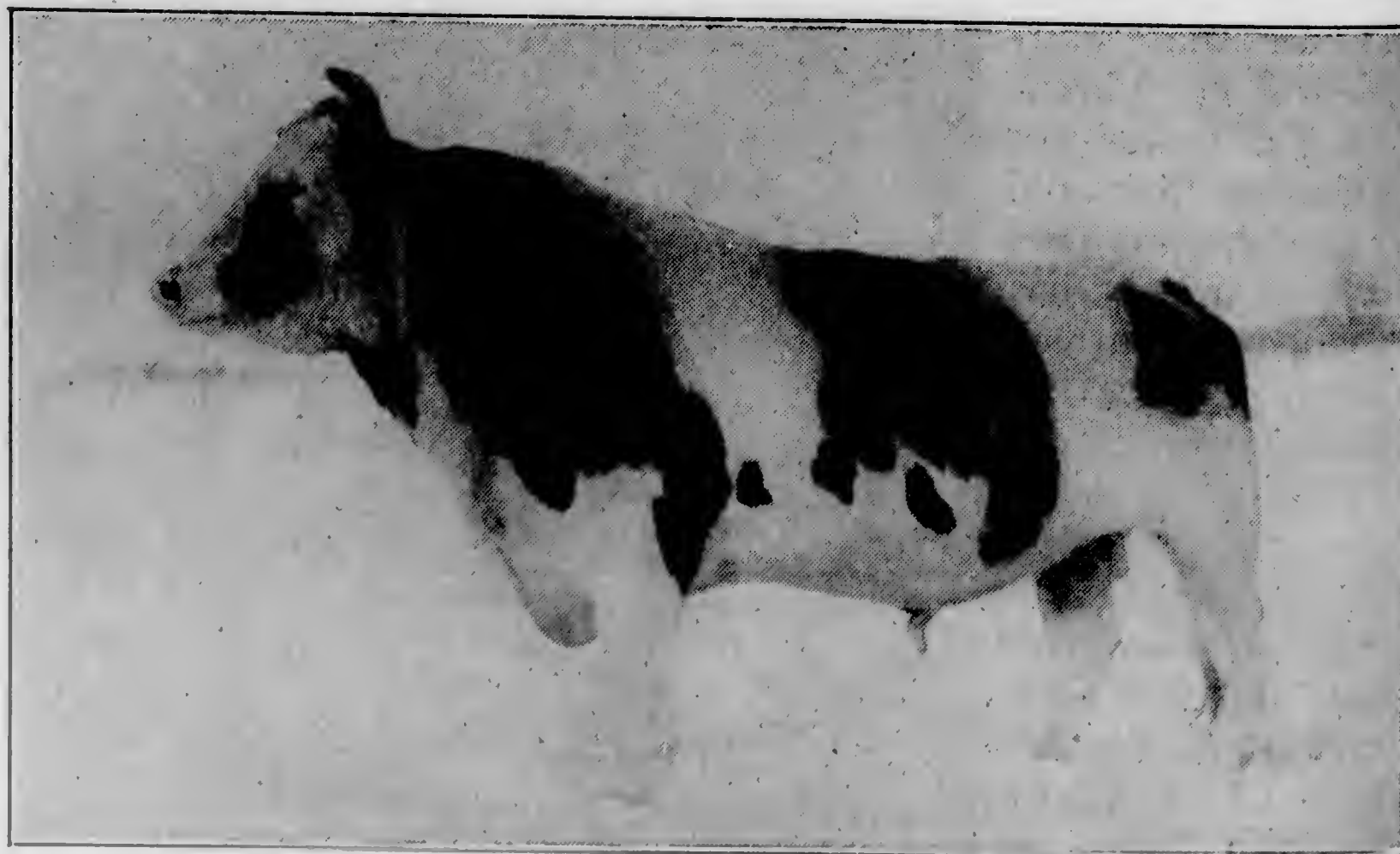
STAR FARM MERCEDES ELGIN CORNUCOPIA
The first Maple Grove herdsire.



MAPLE GROVE SPOFFORD PRINCESS
27 lb. butter, 641.3 lb. milk in seven days. Bred, developed and tested at Maple Grove Stock Farm.

ters. One of his daughters from Clear View Marjorie Spofford was named Maple Grove Spofford Princess. Tested as an eight-year-old cow she made an official record of 542.3 lb. milk, 25.04 lb. butter in seven days. One year and one day elapsed between the date of freshening preliminary to making this record and the time she freshened again. Then she was again put in official test and in seven days produced 641.3 lb. milk and exactly 27 lb. butter, the largest record ever made on this farm. One of her sons is now in service in this establishment.

King Pontiac Jupiter was the second herd bull and was purchased in 1917. He was a son of King of the Pontiacs and Pontiac Hesseltje Hengerveld, one of the many good daughters of Hengerveld De Kol. This combination of blood lines was greatly in favor at that time; a number of good sires and big producing cows had similar blood lines as King Pontiac Jupiter. One of these was K. P. Metis, 654.2 lb. milk, 31.742 lb. butter in seven days; 2,743.9 lb. milk, 130.59 lb. butter in thirty days as a junior three-year-old, world's record at time of making. Some who are well acquainted with the daughters of King of the Pontiacs believe that this was the greatest daughter of that noted sire. When she made her three-year-old record, she was tested six weeks and it is reported that every week she was in test she made better than 30 lb. butter. With a number of other good animals she broke into an orchard and her life as well as those of several of her companions were lost in consequence. Like many of his three-fourths brothers and sisters, King Pontiac Jupiter was a high class individual. He was exhibited at local fairs in Crawford County for five different years and was unbeaten. When thirteen years old, he was sold for beef as there were so many of his daughters and granddaughters in the herd that it was no longer profitable to keep him for service while other breeders did not desire to purchase so old a sire.



KING PONTIAC JUPITER
The second Maple Grove herdsire. Exhibited five years without a defeat.

He has a large number of daughters in this herd, some of which have made very creditable records. His daughters in the local cow testing association have made good records for both production and profit.

Model Daniel Glista, the third sire, although of Cornell University breeding, was obtained from the veteran New York State Holstein breeder, E. A. Powell. He was sired by Model King Segis Konigen, a prize winner at the New York State Fair and was from Glista Dinah, 556.4 lb. milk, 25.70 lb. butter in seven days as a seven-year-old; 16,138.5 lb. milk, 795.93 lb. butter in a year in the Cornell University herd. As an eleven-year-old cow, she was again put in test in which she produced 502.7 lb.

milk, 31.26 lb. butter in a week. She was a daughter of Woodcrest Pietje Ormsby and Glista Coreva, of whom we shall have more to say. The Joneses like the Glista blood so purchased the Cornell University bred bull Clever Model Glista. As he was by Model King Segis Konigen from Glista Coreva, he was very closely related to Model Daniel Glista, in fact the pedigrees of these two bulls show 75% the same blood lines. Glista Coreva was for a long time the second highest record cow in the Cornell University herd being surpassed only by her near relative Glista Ernestine. Glista Coreva was tested as a junior four-year-old and produced 25.50 lb. butter in a week. As a six-year-old she was again tested and this time made records of 593.1 lb. milk, 34.08 lb. butter in seven days, 2,488.2 lb. milk, 138.48 lb. butter in thirty days. She averaged practically 83 lb. milk a day with an average fat test of 4.6%. Tested again the following year, she is credited with 581.8 lb. milk, 31.21 lb. butter in a week, her average test being 4.29% fat. She has a ten months record of 13,310.5 lb. milk, 607.30 lb. butter.

Assisting this bull in the herd is Maple Grove Ybma Glista, only a few months younger and his near relative. He is a home product being a son of Model Daniel Glista and Maple Grove Spofford Princess. His

offspring compare very favorably with those of his stablemate.

While Maple Grove Spofford Princess made the highest official butter record of any of the cows at this establishment, she was not the largest milk producer. Her half sister, Maple Grove Mercedes Glorinda, has an official seven-day record of 672.6 lb. milk, 25.18 lb. butter and produced 100.3 lb. milk in a day while on official work.

The four older sires that have been in service at this establishment have A. R. O. daughters and the Ybma bull undoubtedly will have in the near future although, as the Joneses have to personally do much of the work necessary in their dairy and on the farm, they have very little time to spare for official testing.

The Maple Grove herd, however, has been enrolled in the Meadville Cow Testing Association. Maple Grove Spofford Princess in one year produced 17,616 lb. milk, 592.5 lb. fat. When it is considered that this record was made under farmer conditions and that she was milked twice a day nearly all the time, it can be readily seen why one of her sons was selected to be one of the herdsires. Maple Grove Mercedes Glorinda produced 14,955 lb. milk, 458.6 lb. butterfat in



HAYING TIME AT MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM
LaVerne Jones on the load, Manager Frank Jones pitching on.

a cow testing association year. An idea of the producing ability of this herd can be gleaned from the showing made in the Meadville Cow Testing Association for the association year from April 1919 to April 1920. There were twenty-two animals of varying ages enrolled. Some were run the entire year; some for only a portion of a year; yet the entire twenty-two head produced 227,216 lb. milk, an average of 10,782 lb.

The herd has always had a splendid reputation for health as well as producing capacity, has passed several clean tests and for a long time has been on the accredited list. This establishment was one of the pioneers in tuberculosis eradication work in Crawford County, a territory which is now a modified accredited area. To become a modified accredited area less than one-half of one per cent of the cattle in the area may react to the tuberculin test or to put it the other way around 99.5% must pass a clean test as administered by representatives of the state and federal departments of agriculture.

Charles Jones, the real owner of the farm was born in Bristol, England and in 1871, when nine years old, came to the United States with his parents. There were four children in the family at that time. The

family first settled in Cleveland, Ohio and from there moved to Riceville, Pa., where Frank Jones, the manager of the farm, first saw the light of day. After about a year or more in Riceville, the Joneses bought a small tract of land, heavily timbered, close to what is now known as Maple Grove Stock Farm. The senior Mr. Jones was a cooper by trade and besides his farm work, worked at his trade in Titusville and Union City, Pa. When Charles was old enough he learned



MAPLE GROVE HOLSTEINS ARE WELL MARKED

the trade from his father and followed up that kind of work besides working on the home farm, where he gained considerable farm experience until he finally drifted away from farming and followed his trade entirely.

What followed is told in his own words:

"In 1888 I located in Chicago and took charge of a branch oil house for the Genesee Oil Company of Buffalo, N. Y., which position I gave up after a year's service with that company and started to work again in the cooperage department of the Standard Oil Company, having previously worked for this company in several cities in the East. In 1899 with two other parties we organized what is known as the Calumet Cooperage Company—dealers in second hand cooperage.

"Our business proved very successful and, like a great many others that have drifted away from country life, I thought I would like to be the owner of a good farm, well stocked and be in a position to help the farmers of the surrounding vicinity in which Maple Grove Stock Farm is located by introducing registered Holstein - Friesian cattle—as it was my intention to stock it with Holsteins.



MAPLE GROVE YBMA GLISTA
One of the herdsires now in service. His dam is the greatest butterfat producer developed in Maple Grove herd.

"While the business of breeding purebred stock has not at all times been entirely a great money-making proposition, we have the satisfaction of knowing that to-day Crawford County is forging ahead in the dairy business and a leader for registered Holsteins; also that a great many dairymen got their foundation stock at our farm and that is worth fully as much as profit.

"I attended the first dairy show held in Chicago and from that time until I bought the farm I studied the work of different dairy breeds and concluded that

the Holsteins were the most profitable as they were good feeders and of large size or capacity, which goes with heavy production. They can turn almost any kind of roughage into profitable production—both in milk and calves. They are, as a general rule, easy to handle, always contented and gentle.

"My brother Frank sold his own farm to manage Maple Grove Stock Farm and he has had his hands full—with building and bringing up the farm to its present state of production—as it was practically run-down land. I consider him to be one of the best stockmen around that part of the country and the greatest part of the credit for the success of the herd is due to him and to his family. All work in relation to registration and transferring of stock is attended to by me and I make every effort when sales are made to turn over certificates to buyers without any unnecessary delay and have yet to receive the first word of complaint in any sale made."

Frank Jones, manager of Maple Grove Stock Farm, has five daughters and one son, LaVerne, who works at home. One of his daughters is married to Merle Ongley who lives a couple of miles away and owns West View Herd which is also an accredited Holstein breeding establishment.

Maple Grove Stock Farm contains 300 acres. The Jones family have erected all the barns, buildings, etc., now on the place with the exception of the house and personally did a considerable portion of the work connected with planning the buildings. The barn itself is 122 feet long with a width of 40 feet. The large silos form part of the building, being built in. The floors in the barn and mixing room, feed room and pens are concrete; the stanchions are metal; and there are plenty of pens for bulls and young stock.

Besides Holstein cattle, the Jones' breed Percheron horses and Oxford sheep which they have exhibited with considerable degree of success at fairs in the neighborhood. They are believers in improved farm machinery of all kinds and use a manure spreader and a tractor while the cows are generally milked by milking machines.

A lot of work has been done in the way of improving the farm and the heavy hay crop being harvested when the representatives of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN visited the place indicate that it is in a high state of fertility. One of the pictures taken at the time shows LaVerne Jones loading a hay wagon with his father, Frank, pitching on, evidence enough that this is a working farmers' establishment.

A Grand Old Cow

ACTUAL records kept by the department of dairy husbandry at the South Dakota State College show that Leda Cornucopia, a Holstein cow bred and owned by the State College dairy department, has produced during the 17 years of her life, 174,795.7 lb. milk and 5,744.99 lb. butterfat. This is over 86 tons and is the equivalent of four freight car loads of milk.

It would take a three-ton truck to haul to market the butter which Leda has produced during her lifetime.

Leda is still in the college dairy herd and doing well for her age. At the present time she is still milking 13 quarts per day. If she continues for another milking

period, she will crowd the world's long-time production record for both milk and butterfat. Leda also has two official records that are higher than the private herd records kept by the college for the same time, hence the college records are not giving her any advantage.

Several of Leda's lactation periods have continued for more than 12 months and the eighth period was for nearly two years. Here is the actual records kept for each milking period.

	Lb. milk	Lb. butterfat
1.	14,950.1	500.59
2.	13,199.0	471.88
3.	13,105.0	432.5
4.	23,175.4	783.83
5.	16,181.2	590.27
6.	15,591.0	575.26
7.	13,521.4	465.6
8.	30,380.0	918.44
9.	14,722.7	433.75
10.	9,921.2	286.60
11.	10,048.7	287.7
	174,795.7	5,744.99

Twin Births are Seasonal

L. J. COLE and A. Rodolfo of the University of Wisconsin have been studying the American Hereford and Aberdeen-Angus herd book records and have found that there is a tendency for more twin births to occur during the months of late summer and early fall than at any other season of the year.

The largest number of twin calves are born during the month of August. From that time there is a decline in frequency of plural births until the low point is reached in the month of March after which the number again begins to increase. The average number of twin births was 4.65 per 1,000 cows. In March the number sinks down to 3.25. It raises to 6.25 for August and there is a gradual but distinct variation in the number per month from March to August and then back again.

Abstract discussions of the theory of liberty and independence did not bring on the American Revolution, but business handicaps resulting from a selfish monopolistic British colonial policy which made it hard for the American colonist to prosper. He sowed, another reaped. It was this which gave point to the eloquence of Patrick Henry and Sam Adams. Without the pinch of adverse economic circumstances to aid their call to battle, they would have earned nothing but a prison cell or worse for their denunciations of the tyranny of a British king.

So on through history. The economic factor is the mainspring of action. It was so with the slavery question. So also with the prohibition question. And so it is with the farm problem of to-day.

Secretary of Agriculture Jardine, is responsible for the statement that the business transacted by cooperative buying and selling organizations will amount to \$2,500,000,000 during 1925 or approximately one-fifth of the total agricultural business.

Don't Overfeed Protein

By George Leslie

NOW that September is here, it will be no time at all before the cows are on winter rations, and the feeding of concentrates will be of prime importance.

For several years the main question in a cow owner's mind, when he thinks of his herd's ration, has been "What's the protein content?"

Visiting dairy farms year after year, we find a most alarming tendency towards very high protein rations. This is true not only in herds where every effort is put forth to make large records, but also in herds where the milk check provides the annual income.

There is no doubt that this situation, with its attendant dangers, has been brought about through education which had no such aim.

For decades, cows did not get enough proteins in their daily feed to enable them to do their best work, because their owners gave them mostly corn, oats, barley, rye and wheat bran, middlings or shipstuff.

In those days, linseed meal, cottonseed meal, distillers dry grains, soybean meal, peanut or coconut meal were not on the market, and farm grown grains were relied on to get the cow to do her best.

During that period the standard of production was much lower. The cow had been put to running races with the United States, Canada and England as her track. Record making was indulged in by comparatively few herds in contrast to to-day's widespread efforts.

Consequently, cows in many sections did not, as a rule, get enough of the protein element and educators began to urge more protein in the daily ration. Continued emphasis on this element has resulted in its being made far too important. Cattle feeders by the tens of thousands seem to think that a profitable milk yield or a high record cannot be gotten out of a cow unless she is regularly fed a high protein mixture.

In writing and speaking we have many times said that protein does not make milk—the cow makes milk from all the feed we give her.

That brilliant and much respected investigator, the late Professor H. P. Armsby of Pennsylvania put part of this thought in other words, thus: "Protein is substantially a supply of material and not a cause of production."

The safe procedure is to remember that to keep up her body and health, to make milk and produce calves regularly a cow requires not one element of feed but many and that protein is only a part of her needs.

Few who insist on high protein grain rations seem able to give conclusive reasons for their use. The majority seem just to have a firm conviction that the higher the protein in a feed the more milk they'll get out of their cows; and this we believe is as we said above mainly the cumulative result of former widespread effort to get enough protein into rations which were overbalanced with carbohydrates.

Beyond certain limits, milk production by no means follows protein supply. In fact when we overstimulate cows with protein they do not make as much milk

in a complete lactation as they could and would with a ration which gave only what they needed. True they take part of the excess protein and use it for work carbohydrates could do. This, as feed protein is more expensive than carbohydrates, is not economical. What is left after the cow has used all she can, is wasted: it's worse than wasted, because it generally takes its toll in physical disturbances such as indigestion, garget, inflamed udders, poor condition and tendency to sterility.

Professor Haecker who is known to be an accepted authority on feeding dairy cattle has expressed the opinion that "heavy feeding of highly nitrogenous feeds has injured many * * * great cows and their progeny by abnormal stimulation and development of the digestive and mammary glands."

Well fed fresh cows not only do not need a high protein ration, but are better off without it. A 16% to 18% digestible protein mixture is all that is needed and only a small daily allowance of that, increased as they respond to it.

As they get further along in lactation more milk making, body building material is needed, because the calf is growing and the cow has taken off her back the condition put on when she was dry. If they have been properly fed a moderate or medium protein ration to start with, it is easy to gradually increase the allowance at the later period and keep a margin of safety while holding up the daily production and maintaining health.

On the contrary, if they have been overfed protein in the early milking period, we have nothing to "come and go" on and the cow's capacity for taking care of feed having been reached, her digestion having been taxed and her udder having been overstimulated, we get one of two results. Either she makes a big year's yield and is physically much the worse for it, or she does go off her feed at times and does much less in the year than she is really capable of doing. No matter which result eventuates, we lose.

The Vermont Experiment Station has published Bulletin No. 225 on "The Protein Requirements of Dairy Cows." They experimented for thirteen years and the bulletin covers the subject with great thoroughness. It's highly technical and takes study; but several readings have not enabled us to dig out of it any encouragement for feeding high protein rations to dairy cattle.

What we need to realize is that in dairy rations there are a number of things to consider besides protein—a fair proportion of light cooling feeds, ash or mineral matter, fat, starch, sugar, and bulk. The cow has several other uses for her food besides the elaboration of milk and even in milk itself has been found no more than from 3% to 3.5% protein.

There is a limit to the amount of feed a cow can eat and in that daily number of pounds the protein should bear only such proportion to the other nutrients as will allow her to make healthful and economical use of all of them.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

The Certified Milk Fat Standard

CONTRARY to what most breeders of black and white cattle had been led to expect the fat requirements for certified milk were not changed at the recent annual convention of The American Association of Medical Milk Commissions and The Certified Milk Producers' Association of America. The change was advocated by men prominent in the certified milk industry but met with the opposition of representatives of the Channel Island breeds and so the proposal was voted down.

It must be confessed that the act of these organizations is somewhat of a disappointment to many Holstein-Friesian breeders, although only a small percentage of the men who raise black and white cattle produce certified milk. The requirements of at least 4% fat is arbitrary, and we believe unwarranted, for such a requirement debars the natural product of at least four-fifths of the dairy cows in the United States. No feeding experiments have ever shown that a milk testing 4% fat is superior as food for babies or invalids than is a lower testing milk, in fact the weight of evidence is all the other way.

The retaining of the 4% fat standard for certified milk is likely to be used as an argument by those who believe the National Dairy Council is unduly influenced by advocates and friends of the Channel Island breeds. It has been publicly stated at several conventions of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America that while the American Jersey Cattle Club and The Holstein-Friesian Association of America each financially support the National Dairy Council to the tune of \$6,000 annually the Guernsey Association contributes nothing whatever and yet the Guernsey breeders derive as much benefit from the work of the Council as do the Holstein breeders. There are many who believe that the National Dairy Council could, if it wished, show the true light to those who set the fat requirements for certified milk.

The action of the Medical Milk Commissions and the Certified Milk Producers' Association is bound to

be severely criticized. When all is said and done the principal difference between certified milk and ordinary market milk is not a difference in fat content but a difference in cleanliness and bacteria content. The setting up of a high butterfat standard is to be deplored for many reasons.

"Something Wrong"

IN an editorial appearing in the September 4th issue of *Hoard's Dairyman* under the title, "What is the Trouble With the Purebred Live Stock Associations?" as applied to the Holstein-Friesian Association of America the writer seems to concur largely with the views expressed in THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

The author states in part as follows: "A few years ago the Holstein-Friesian Association, the largest purebred live stock association in the country, was making great strides. . . . The minds of persons all over the country interested in dairying were directed to this breed of animals, and every man who owned Holstein-Friesian cattle was having their offspring registered, and the association was making great strides in public opinion and financially as well. Then, all of a sudden, without any apparent reason, a sort of eclipse occurred and a condition of sleep among the breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle has been maintained since, and their must be a reason for that.

"There must be several times as many Holstein-Friesian animals to record now as there were five or six years ago, and still there aren't anywhere nearly as many being recorded. There must be several times as many animals for sale, and still not nearly as many transfers are recorded. . . .

"*Hoard's Dairyman* has wondered whether or not there wasn't some reason for this situation. We understand the reason given is that there have been hard times; that the times have changed. But why should they have changed? There is just as much difference between the production of good animals and poor animals as there was five or six or ten or twenty years ago. There is just as much reason why people should be interested in improving their herds as there was at any period in the past. Dairy husbandry is just as much in need of improved production among its animals as ever. So we cannot feel that it is a question of the times that makes this apparent slump in purebred animals. There has been no such slump in good grades. Good grade cows to-day that have demonstrated their usefulness and production are bringing just as good prices as they did five or ten years ago. They are just as much sought after by people interested in dairy husbandry, and it requires these pure blooded animals to beget and furnish these productive grades. So we are loathe to believe that it is entirely a question of the times. . . .

"It would seem to the writer that the operation of a purebred livestock association, in order to have success, must have real business management. The association must realize, as do all people successful in any industry, that good will, favorable opinion, and confidence are absolutely essential to the success of any industry or any occupation or any worth while

movement. How much business acumen is really exercised by any of the purebred live stock associations? What are they doing to promote good will for the industry?

"The sooner purebred live stock associations realize that theirs is a real business and their officers and directors realize that theirs is a real job and requires the very best minds and intelligence and effort, the sooner there will be some ray of hope and encouragement to the breeders scattered in all the states of America."

We wish to commend the author very highly for the sound principles expressed in his article with the one exception where he states, "We are coming more and more to realize that mind is the dominating force of all things—that as man thinks so it is—and this is particularly true in fixing values. There is no established value on a dairy cow. She may have been in a cow testing association and made 400 lb. fat, or she may have made an Advanced Registry record in the breed association of twice that amount of fat in a year, but the human mind fixes the value on a cow."

Human minds at the present time seem to be fixing the value of Florida real estate but we have just passed through a period when the human mind, encouraged and led on by propaganda, by bidding and price fixing at consignment sales, fixed the value at which purebred dairy cattle sold.

The value of Antiques, the value of the latest Paris Fashions and the value of the "Bootlegger's" products are fixed by the human mind but the true value of a dairy cow should be and is measured by her ability to convert grain and roughage into milk and butterfat at a profit and produce an offspring each year that will perpetuate her superior milk and butter producing qualities.

The cost of replacement is also a factor that enters into the value of a purebred dairy cow. When the human mind fixes the service fee of an outstanding sire at a sum equal to or surpassing the cost of a mature cow, fresh and ready to go into the milking herd, something is wrong. Possibly the human mind is fixing the value of the service fee but the law of supply and demand fixes the value of the offspring when it is mature.

We must cease to worship at the pedestal of purebred livestock. We must look at them from a profitable, utility standpoint.

"How We Want Beginners to Begin"

WE do not advise beginners, especially those who have had limited experience in handling stock, to invest heavily in purebred stock. It is much better to keep the grade cows that are good producers until you can grow into a herd of purebreds, eliminating the poorer grades as the purebreds come in milk.

"If a heifer calf is purchased and she and her female progeny produce a calf at two years old and every twelve months thereafter, allowing for every alternate calf to be a male, when the original calf is a cow ten years old there will have been produced eighteen males and eighteen females. Allowing for one-third loss the herd would still contain twelve females.

"We want you to start in purebreds in this manner. Be your own customer for the female increase for ten years and you will have bred and sold to yourself a herd of cattle that you could not buy of another breeder for less than \$1,000, possibly double this sum."

The foregoing words of good advice appear in a six-page booklet sent out by The Sophie Tormentor Club of Salem, Ohio, which is composed of a number of breeders interested in the Sophie Tormentor family of Jerseys.

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN strongly commends The Sophie Tormentor Club for publishing this advice to beginners. It is in strong contrast to the practice of a number of paid propagandists in the employ of The Holstein-Friesian of America and the state clubs, who have advised those starting with purebred Holsteins to obtain only the very best and to discard their grades and start with purebreds, generally at inflated prices. Too often the beginner following this advice and meeting with ill luck in his breeding operations, has suffered heavy losses, and in cases where he has gone heavily into debt has lost his entire business, farm and all.

It is much better to "grow" into the business than to "buy" into it. It is much better to keep good producing grade cows until you can grow into a herd of purebreds. It is not wise to invest heavily in purebreds if you have had limited experience in handling stock and it is far wiser to go slowly, feeling your way as you go than it is to rush headlong into any business, especially the livestock industry. Base your valuation of a dairy animal upon what she will earn you at the pail and as a stock producer, not upon speculative values and you will be laying a sure foundation for future success with any breed of dairy cattle.

One Certificate for Each Animal

BY adopting a registry certificate somewhat similar to the one used by the Guernsey Breeders' Association, the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association has taken a step which will be, we believe, beneficial to the black and white breeding industry. Instead of requiring a separate transfer certificate each time the animal changes ownership, the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association will have all transfers recorded on the registry certificate so that, in place of a number of certificates, the complete ownership history will appear on the one sheet.

There are many arguments for a single certificate. In these days of accredited herds an owner wishes to know something about the establishments in which his newly purchased animal has passed her life. If she has changed hands only once or twice and has always belonged in an accredited herd the new owner may feel confident that, when introducing new blood into his herd, he has not at the same time introduced destructive diseases or contagion.

A number of years ago a single certificate was given a brief trial by the registry department of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. Like many new things it met with some opposition and at the following annual meeting a combination of dealers who did not want their customers to know how short a time they

had owned many of the animals they sold, were successful in passing a resolution recommending that the multiple certificate plan be again followed.

It was the custom of a number of prominent dealers who always attend the annual meetings of the association and generally speak therein, to purchase females heavy with calf, feed them well then, after they freshened, to put them in official test and make short-time records with them. The test supervisor needed the registry certificate in order to identify the animal which he was testing. At that time it took the registry office of the old association about six weeks to record the change in ownership and return the certificate to the new owner. Any error or discrepancy between the application and the true facts made a further delay and it must not be forgotten that the records of the old association show that at least one in every six applications are returned to the applicant for correction.

A little thinking will show what small grounds the advocates of the multiple certificates have. Only a few bulls in proportion to the number registered change hands more than once. For the past few years the number of registrations has exceeded the number of transfers so that with a few notable or shall we say notorious exceptions, females change owners but once during their lifetime. The fact that the registry certificate has to go to the recording office for a week or two once during the animals lifetime is surely flimsy grounds for arguments against the single certificate plan.

The new association is pledged to give prompt and efficient service and this means prompt recording of changes in ownership and prompt returning of certificates to applicants. Such a course automatically cuts the ground from under any argument against the single certificate.

The advantage of requiring only the one paper for registry and transfer data is sufficient grounds for adopting the single certificate plan. The fact that it is not an untried proposition but has been tried with success in other cattle associations shows that the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association is not on new ground but is following a course which has already been successfully followed. We are confident that breeders and dairymen everywhere will approve of the course of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association and will be in favor of a single certificate on which to record the particulars of ownership as well as the breeding data.

What Man Misses

DELIGHT in natural beauty may be one of the greatest boons life has to give. Most people underestimate its value. Certainly our civilization does as a whole, else we should not have so many ugly cities, so many squalid small towns, so many waste places in the country that are made so by the deliberate act or the carelessness of man. John Muir said all this and a good deal more in a sentence worth thinking over: "The forests of America, however slighted by man, must have been a great delight to God."—Wallace's Farmer.

How to Make the Change

THE Holstein-Friesian Registry Association is receiving many inquiries from breeders asking about cattle which they own that are registered in the old Association.

The Constitution and By-Laws of the new Association provide that breeders who join the new Association and have cattle registered in the old Association can have all such animals recorded in the Herd Book of the new Association by forwarding the Registry Certificates to the Secretary's office, Harrisburg, Pa., and paying a fee of 25 cents, when new certificates will be issued showing registration in the new Association and the old certificates together with the new ones will be returned to the breeder.

This provision makes it possible for breeders to transfer all of their business to the new Association without any interruption and a great saving in future fees and proceed to register and transfer their cattle in an Association which they manage and control.

Congratulations! Let's Go

THE announcement of the birth of the new Holstein-Friesian Registry Association is meeting with hearty response from breeders in all sections of the country. The Secretary's office reports that memberships are being received, also requests for registration and transfer blanks.

The following letters are characteristic of the sentiment expressed by those writing in regarding the new Association:

Sept. 1, 1925.

CONGRATULATIONS.

I read with great interest the message that was so welcome in the last issue of THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN that a new sound basic association had been formed that is and will be composed of the rank and file breeders and the fellows that were living over the hill as we have read so much about * * * but so darned far that they never got a look in the sacred circle of the so real breeders and the activities of their own association affairs.

Well, now that your off on the right foot what can a hustler do to help things along in OHIO. We got a lot of fellows that are in for this thing and past performances have proved that the time to mold the iron is when it's HOT. Send me some application blanks at once and I know some of the better breeders around the northern part of Ohio who will go along with you.

Am going to The State Fair the latter part of the week and if you have any literature that's "hot off the press" rush it to me and I could do possibly some constructive missionary work. Let's GO.

Yours very truly,

Ohio Breeder.

Sept. 1, 1925.

MR. G. H. TRUCKELL,
Harrisburg, Pa.
Dear Mr. Truckell:

As you are the only man in Harrisburg that I know personally is the reason I am asking the following favor. In the first place as you may know I sold my farm and cattle in 1917, therefore I have no stock of my own.

I keep application blanks and help beginners and those in want of stock and those who have stock to sell. If this new Registry Association is ready for business will you please ask them to send me a few application blanks and any dope they think best, for this favor I will be greatly obliged.

Very truly yours,
Former New York State Breeder.

Sept. 7, 1925.
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN REGISTRY ASSOCIATION, INC.
Harrisburg, Penna.

Please send me by return mail a few of your Registration Blanks.

I have two heifers which will soon be a year old and which I wish to have registered.

I will probably send check for membership fee when I send registration papers.

Another New York Stater.

August 29, 1925.

HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN,
Harrisburg, Penna.
Gentlemen:

Enclosed find check for \$1.00 for your paper.

Will you kindly put me in touch with the secretary of the new Association so that I may make my application for membership.

Send me some blanks and I will procure other members for you. We in Iowa are disgusted and have been for some time and it is a mighty pleasant surprise to read your Declaration of Independence in the Aug. 22 number.

If I can be of any assistance to the new organization feel free to call on me.

With best wishes for success, I remain
Sincerely,

Iowa Breeder.

The new Association spells the awakening of a new prosperity for the Holstein industry and places the dairymen in a position where they can manage their own affairs, encourage more efficient and profitable dairying through the means of purebred registered cattle and save themselves hundreds of thousands of dollars in increased fees and unnecessary taxes and at the same time place their industry on sound business principles.

Monopoly in America began in 1623, declares Edward MacMahon, associate professor of history in the University of Washington. A cow was brought to a Pilgrim colony from England, Professor MacMahon said, and allotted to several families, including Captain Miles Standish, a bachelor. Captain Standish soon bought control of the cow, share by share, and he and his relatives enjoyed an abundant supply of milk while neighbors went without, related the historian.

Make Swiss Cheese of Holstein Milk

ED GRIMM of Elgin, Iowa, owns a herd of twenty high class tuberculin tested Holstein-Friesian cows. Instead of shipping his milk, he manufactures it at home into Swiss cheese which is sold through stores in Oelwein, West Union, Fayette, Maynard, Randalia, Donnan, Elgin, Clermont, Elkader, Monona and Postville. He restocks the supply at the stores every two weeks.

A writer in the *Oelwein Register* tells of a visit to this place and says that about 60 lb. cheese is made daily. "The night's milk is held until morning and both are then placed in the curdling tank where rennet is added. Then the mingled milk is heated to a temperature of 90 degrees. After about twenty-five minutes it is heated to 112 degrees and in due time the whey is drawn off and the cheese is put into molds, which hold five or six pounds. The whey is used for pig feeding. The cheese is kept in the molds until next morning and then placed in a heavy salt brine for twenty-four hours. It is then salted and cured for ten days, then dipped in paraffin and after about four weeks ageing is put on the market."

Mr. Grimm lives in a district inhabited by people of Swiss descent. The writer was impressed with the spotless cleanliness not only of the factory and storage cellar but also of the barn which he says was kept "clean as a hound's tooth."

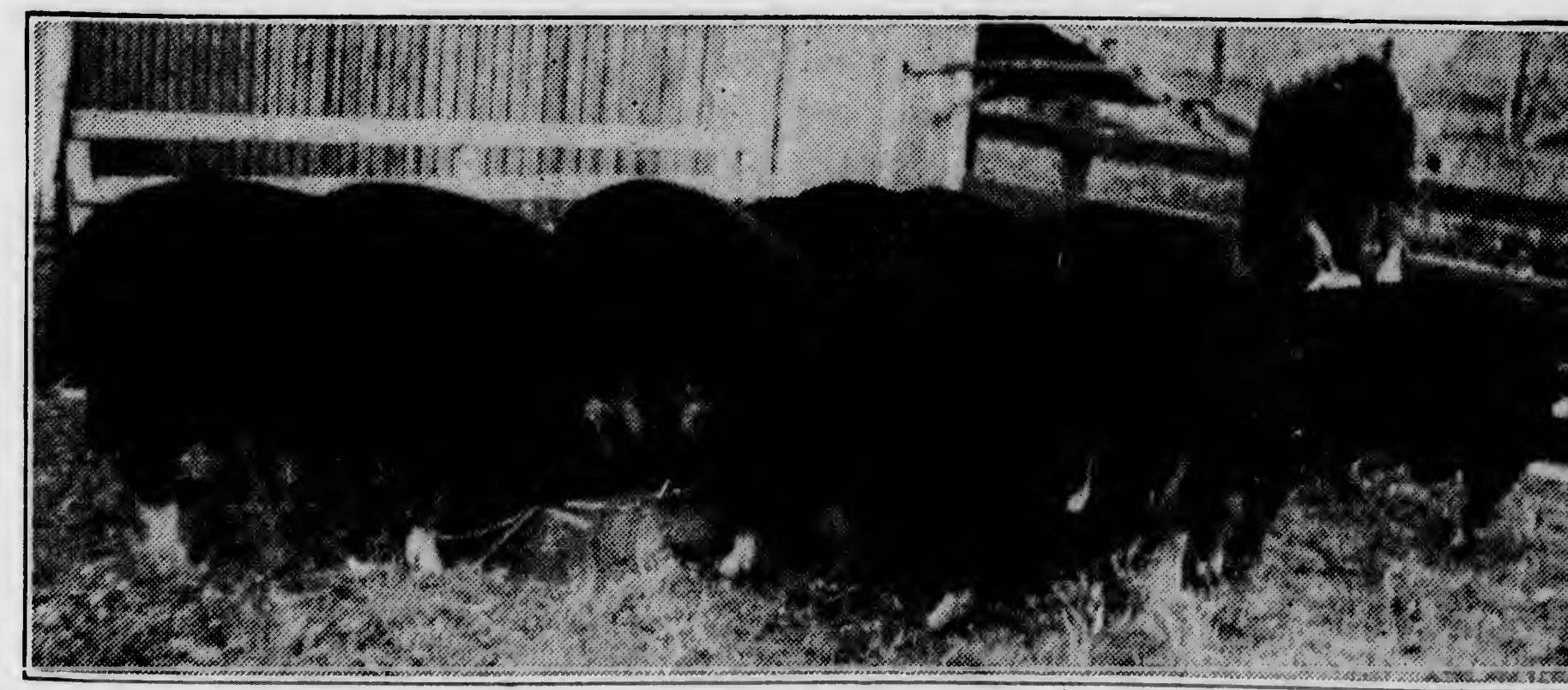
The Darwin Theory

DARWINISM" was first taught by the British naturalists, Charles R. Darwin and A. R. Wallace, in 1858, and elaborately expounded by Darwin in his book on "The Origin of the Species" in 1859. It is based upon the theory that all existing forms of life descended from one or more low forms of life, such as the amoeba, a small organism living in water, fossil remains of which are found in chalk and limestone. Man is held to have descended from a general line of creatures resembling man which finally split into the modern apes and into mankind.

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

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NOT ABOUT COWS

Pleasure Plus Dinner

ONLY last week I wanted to go to a ball game, and also wanted to have some friends in to dinner immediately afterwards, and I wanted to serve chicken and waffles—and I have no maid and I have no fireless cooker. And I knew that, after three hours in the outdoors, we would be starved to death and would want to eat just as soon as we got home from the game. So I worked out a little plan, which wasn't so bad, which I will pass on for the benefit of others. If you don't care for ball games, it may be used equally well with clubs or missionary meetings, or even with something more frivolous. While washing the lunch dishes, I fried the chicken quite brown, and put it in a Pyrex casserole, covered it with water, put on the cover and placed it in the oven. I mixed my waffles, but kept the wet and dry ingredients separate—having the butter, sugar, salt, eggs and milk in one dish and the sifted flour and baking powder in the other. Then I prepared potatoes, lima beans and sweet corn. Just before leaving the house, I shook down the fire, put on coal and a couple of sticks of wood on top—that gave a quick heat at the last. I put the potatoes and beans in the oven (the beans had been cooking on top of the stove) in salted water and covered them. And I left a full tea kettle, also a good sized kettle full of water on top of the stove. Then I went to the game. I will admit an uneasy twinge every once in a while as I wondered about my experiment, and speculated on what I would find when I got back home.

Immediately upon reaching the house (three hours after leaving) I popped (!) the corn into the kettle of water which I found merrily boiling, found the chicken, potatoes and beans done to a turn. I hooked up the electric wire to the waffle iron, mixed the two sets of ingredients together, and in twenty minutes after our arrival at home, we sat down to a dinner which would at least keep one from starvation.

"Your Slip Shows"

IN this day of straight-line, narrow skirted dresses, it seems as though the slips are determined to be seen. And the vogue for extremely short sleeves has also put the brassiere straps in the lime light. Only recently a man wrote to one of the leading Philadelphia papers, bewailing the fact, that his wife, —all that could be desired in every other respect—, invariably left the house, even for church, with her petticoat showing below her dress. Repeated reminders had had such little effect that he had ceased to make them, but he wanted to know the reason why. Now, we women know that this visibility of the slip is caused by its being fuller than the dress, and being also cut on long lines, the only way to shorten it is at the bottom. In the old-fashioned ruffled petticoat—no one

but a man would call them petticoats nowadays—one could take a little tuck at the top of the ruffle, but the straight lines, of to-day forbid that. The slip must be shortened at the bottom and many of them need it badly. If, however, you discover that it shows, just as you are ready to leave for a party, and there is no time for even a hasty stitch, you may remedy the defect by tying a tape around the waist, which will hold it closer to the body and give it the required shortness. The brassiere straps may be held in restraint by little lingerie pins. Many times the daintiness or smartness of a costume has been spoiled because something shows which should not.

THE BREAD BOX

This is the time of year when bread molds very easily. The bread box should be washed out frequently, dried and thoroughly aired in the sun, keeping the lid open. The bread will then not get that musty taste. Stale pieces should not be put back in the box but dried in the warming oven and used for bread crumbs.

Points About Pickling

THIS is the time of the year when our thoughts turn to the year's supply of relishes and pickles, and the piles of bright red tomatoes and sweet peppers, of green cucumbers outside the kitchen door, and the spicy and tempting odors floating out of that domain all testify that "pickling time" has begun. What a lot of work, but what a satisfaction in the results.

In making sweet cucumber pickles, they sometimes shrivel in the jar which, of course, they shouldn't do to present a nice appearance. Cucumbers should be fresh; too much sugar should not be used. They should be blanched also. If less sugar is used, the pickles left uncanned for a day, and more sugar added, then reheated and placed in the jar, this trouble is not likely to be experienced.

CHILI SAUCE

Chili Sauce always "goes well" with cold meats and makes a welcome addition to the pickle shelf. The following is a good recipe:

12 ripe tomatoes	1 teaspoon each of cloves,
2 onions	cinnamon and ginger
2 green peppers	1 tablespoon salt
¾ cup brown sugar	½ cup vinegar

Chop the tomatoes, onions and peppers quite fine, add ingredients and cook until thick. Seal in bottles or jars.

APPLE CHUTNEY

Apple Chutney is so good that it almost takes the place on the table of a conserve.

Chop 2 dozen ripe tomatoes, 6 onions, 3 red peppers

and 1 dozen tart apples. Add 1 lb. seedless raisins, 1 quart vinegar, 3 cups white sugar, 1 cup brown sugar, 1 tablespoon each of cinnamon, cloves, ginger and salt, and 1 teaspoon pepper. Cook until quite thick and seal in jars.

MIXED PICKLE

A "Mixed Pickle" always looks pretty, and made quite sweet is delicious. The following recipe is somewhat different than the "common mixed pickles."

1 quart small silver skin-onions	1 quart small string beans
1 quart very small green tomatoes	1 pint shell beans or limas
1 head cauliflower	3 cups brown sugar
3 red peppers	1 cup salt
	4 tablespoonsful mixed whole spices

Cut all vegetables except beans in small pieces and sprinkle with salt, allow to soak over night. Cook string beans and other beans in salted water until tender. Drain. Mix vinegar, sugar and spices, bring to boiling point, add vegetables and cook for ten minutes. Pack in jars while hot.

MUSTARD PICKLE

1 pint very tiny cucumbers	1 pint cauliflower cut in small pieces
1 pint large cucumbers sliced	3 red peppers
1 pint tiny onions	1 pint green tomatoes cut in quarters
1 pint string beans cut in one-inch pieces	3 green peppers
	1 cup diced carrots

Soak all the vegetables in a very weak brine over night. Drain them well. Make a weak vinegar water and bring them to a scald in this and drain again. Make a dressing of the following ingredients

2 tablespoons corn starch	5 cups white sugar
4 tablespoons dry mustard	1 teaspoon celery salt (if liked)
½ tablespoon tumeric powder	3 pints vinegar

Mix all dry ingredients and add vinegar, stirring slowly until it thickens to a smooth paste. Pour this dressing over the vegetables and allow to cook up about ten minutes. Seal in jars while hot. If the dressing is too thick add a very little weak vinegar. The more sugar one uses the better the pickle will be. An excellent way is to put in the five cups of sugar that the recipe calls for, then "shut your eyes tight" and add as much more as your conscience will allow.

TOMATO OR "MOCK" MINCEMEAT

3 lb. green tomatoes	1 cup vinegar
3 lb. chopped apples	2 tablespoons cinnamon
4 lb. brown sugar	2 teaspoons cloves
2 lb. seedless raisins	1 nutmeg grated
1 tablespoon salt	1 cup suet (if desired)
	orange peel or citron

Chop the tomatoes and drain off the juice. Scald the chopped tomatoes in vinegar water and drain well. Then add the apples, brown sugar, raisins, salt and suet, cooking this mixture until it is done. Then add the vinegar, spices and peel. Cook until it is thick as desired.

This really makes a very good substitute for the regular mincemeat for pies and is not so hearty.

PEPPER HASH

12 red peppers	12 sweet onions
2 heads celery	1 pint vinegar
12 green peppers	2 cups brown sugar
	1 tablespoon salt

Chop the peppers, onions and celery. Cover with boiling water and let them stand five minutes. Drain off liquid. Add the sugar, vinegar and salt and boil about five minutes. Seal while hot.

This is a very good relish to serve with meats. If desired, more red peppers can be used and a very nice appropriate pickle for the Christmas table will be obtained. Do not allow the pickle to get soft or mushy while cooking.

CHOW-CHOW

Chop one peck of green tomatoes and mix with them one cup salt. Let stand over night. In the morning drain out all the juice. To the tomatoes add 12 small onions, 1 large cabbage, 6 green peppers and 1 head celery, all chopped. Place vegetables in kettle, add 4 cups brown sugar, 1½ cups of whole pickling spices (tied up in several small cheese cloth bags) and 2 quarts vinegar. Cook slowly till done, remove bags of spice and seal in jars.

How many have tried making their own pimentoes. These we buy in the small cans are very good but are expensive if used to any extent and pimentoes are delicious in salads, sandwiches or added to cheese. If one grows their own peppers, it is certainly very nice to have a few cans of them on the pickle list.

Use firm dark red peppers, remove seeds, and cook them very gently in a weak salt and vinegar water until tender, remove carefully and drain. Make a sweet syrup of vinegar and sugar, heat to boiling point, drop the peppers in and allow them to come to a boil. Pack them in pint jars, sprinkling whole spices through the can as you place them in. Cover with syrup and seal.

Almost every housewife finds plenty of green tomatoes on hand in the fall of the year. There are so many delicious ways of using them, it seems a waste to throw them away.

GREEN TOMATO PICKLE

Slice four quarts green tomatoes and cook in salt water until done, drain well. Make a syrup of one quart vinegar and 2 lb. sugar with plenty of spices to suit taste. Pour over tomatoes, let come to a brisk boil and seal in cans. This makes a very nice sweet pickle.

Frequently there comes that year when tomatoes do not ripen well, and there are not enough for canning and the table supply but still there are bushels of green ones. How many have made green tomato catsup? It's good. Take 7 lb. green tomatoes, chopped. One quart vinegar, four red peppers chopped. Boil together one and one half hours. Then add 2 lb. brown sugar, 2 teaspoons mustard, 1 tablespoon ground cloves. Cook until thick.

When having in mind to make the mixed pickles, it is wise to can a few quarts of the different vegetables needed, as their seasons bring them, such as tiny string beans, tiny cucumbers, shell and lima beans, carrots, then when ready to make mixed pickle everything needed will be on hand.

CLUB ACTIVITIES

CENTRAL MONTANA HOLSTEIN CLUB

At a meeting held August 8 at Lewistown, Montana, the Central Montana Holstein Association was formally organized and officers were elected for the ensuing year. They are J. H. Hofstetter of Lewistown, president; F. S. Smith, vice-president; Leigh Wade, secretary. The directors are E. W. Chattin, J. P. Lanham, Alex Fah and G. A. Lehman.

WON PRIZE TRIP

John T. Thorne of Harrison, Indiana, showing at the Howard County Dairy Calf Club Exposition held at Kokomo, Indiana, August 26, won the sweepstake of a \$25 trip to the national dairy show. His Holstein calf was greatly admired. The judging was done by L. H. Fairchild, Chief of the Dairy Extension Department of Purdue University. The prize ribbons were given by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

BOYS WIN MANY PRIZES

Twelve boys, eleven of them students in the agricultural department of the Dodgeville High School exhibited 22 calves and six sheep at the recent Iowa County Fair held at Mineral Point, Wisconsin, and brought home \$570 in cash premiums. The animals were cared for and fitted as part of their project work in connection with their agricultural classes. Most of the animals will be shown at the Junior Livestock Exhibition to be held at Madison in October and will then be sold at auction.

Some of the boys exhibited in the open classes and in every case placed in the money. Parker Treweek won first with his junior heifer calf and second with a senior bull calf while Curtis Peterson won first in the junior bull calf class.

BIG DAIRY PICNIC

A big crowd attended the annual dairy picnic held August 19 at Marinette County Asylum, Peshtigo, Wis. The event was sponsored by the Marinette County Holstein Breeders' Association and the Marinette and Menominee Milk Producers' Association. It was estimated that nearly 2,000 attended, the largest crowd known in the history of the picnic.

Among the entertainment features of the day was a milking contest. The men's contest was won by A. J. Edelbeck of Wausaukee who milked 15.3 lb. in three minutes. The winner of the women's contest beat him however, Marie Selewsky of Menominee, Michigan, milking 16.2 lb. in the same time. The Milk Producers' Association won the baseball game beating the Holstein Breeders by 13-0. The members of the Peshigo City Band rendered a fine musical program.

RHODE ISLAND BREEDERS MEET

The Annual outing of the Rhode Island Holstein Breeders' Association was held at the Soldiers' Home at Bristol, and a clam bake was furnished by the Warren and Bristol members of the association. It was prepared by Ward Mason of Warren, himself a Holstein breeder.

Professor Howland Burdick who is in charge of official test work in the state explained the Rhode Island herd test plan and the value of farmers keeping production records in their herds.

A number of dairymen signed contracts to start testing under the supervision of the college and the association commencing September 1. President Franklin Strickland outlined the advertising value of the herd test plan and said that breeders in every state were watching Rhode Island to see the effects of this plan.

The resignation of Secretary William Fletcher was accepted with regret and his brother James Fletcher was elected to fill the vacant position. Mr. William Fletcher will become associated with a livestock shipping concern located at New Orleans.

FEDERAL HAY GRADES ESTABLISHED

Official United States standards for hay have been established, effective September 1, upon order of Secretary of Agriculture Jardine. The standards include grades for timothy, clover, and grass hay; alfalfa and alfalfa mixed hay; Johnson mixed hay; prairie hay, and mixed hay.

Despite inroads of motor power on the hay business, statistics by the Department of Agriculture show that over 76,000,000 acres were devoted to the hay crop last year, production reaching 112,450,000 tons. The farm value of the crop last year is placed at \$1,467,648,000.

Mimeographed copies of the standards may be obtained from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or from licensed Federal hay inspectors. The department will issue also within a few weeks a Hay Standards Handbook which will describe important features of the standards and of the Federal Hay Inspection Service.

A FOUR COUNTY DAIRY MEETING

Dairymen of four counties met at the city park, Monticello, Iowa, August 17. Over 150 breeders from Jones, Jackson, Delaware and Dubuque counties were present.

Carl Lee who manages a creamery at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, briefly compared dairy conditions in his state and in Iowa. Mr. Lee who managed a creamery at Monticello about 25 years ago believes that fewer and larger creameries should replace the small cross-roads concern.

Floyd Johnson of Waterloo, secretary of the state dairy association spoke on calf club work in which there are 1,370 boys and girls enrolled in the state. He also was in charge of a dairy cattle judging contest and gave a talk on the desirable features of a good cow.

Peder Pederson, Holstein breeder and farm bureau worker, urged dairy cattle breeders to enroll in cow testing associations claiming that their results were of greater benefit than official records because the cows were tested under conditions that could be duplicated on every farm. He said that the dairymen must work with his head as well as his hands, and advised his hearers to work with purebreds instead of grades. Other speakers were Harry Gleim and Thomas Shover, proprietor of the Shomont farms.

GLOVER TALKS TO BREEDERS

A. J. Glover of Fort Atkinson, Wis., editor of *Hoard's Dairyman*, was the principal speaker at the third annual roundup of the Michigan Holstein-Friesian Association which was held at Lakewood farm. He said that if all the milk produced during 1924 in the United States was placed in a belt of eight gallon milk cans placed 16 deep the belt would reach entirely around the world.

"Price-fixing is wrong fundamentally," said Mr. Glover, taking for illustration the raisin-growers association of California. With the price of raisins fixed they went on the rocks within a couple of years because clerks, businessmen and almost every one else who had a little land and a grape vine tried their hands at raisin growing.

The responsibility of improving the breed falls upon the shoulders of all dairymen. Animals must be given a chance to prove themselves before they are discarded. He urged raising the average production of the herd rather than the maintenance of one high class animal at the expense of others in the herd.

In the judging contest the young son of Maple Crest Korn-dyke Hengerveld, offered by M. W. Wentworth of the Lakewood farms, was won by the Watertown team with 185 points out of a possible 200. R. N. McLacklan, a Holstein breeder from Everett with seven children won the prize for the largest family and for the breeder coming the greatest distance. Fred McDonel of Lansing was the oldest breeder present, commencing business in 1890.

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY FAIR

Special Correspondence

The first of the more important midwestern fairs closed its 1925 session on August 22. This is called the Mississippi Valley Fair and Exposition with its home at Davenport, Iowa.

Scott County, of which Davenport is the capital, is one of the richest in natural agricultural resources of the entire middle west. The loyal Iowan is glad to pay tribute to a section of such outstanding productive capacity. It all emanates from a single source, the soil. Land of unprecedented quality for yielding year after year has made a community of great agricultural wealth and it was as a means of voicing this condition that the Mississippi Valley Exposition was organized. As the name implies, it is more than a local show. It serves a section on both shores of the Father of Waters, a section whose wealth is proverbial. And when the term agricultural wealth is used it stands for more than bank accounts and bonds and land holdings. It is an indefinable term whose meaning can be felt more easily than expressed. The best definition may be had by riding through these sections with open eyes and a receptive attitude. The homes, the prosperity, the citizenship, the entire atmosphere all proclaim prosperity. Of course this is co-existent with material wealth but it is more potent than that. All of which explains why this fair has grown to such flattering proportions in so short a span of years. The first event was held in 1920. Since that a permanent equipment has been built in a very substantial way. There are administration buildings, a grand stand, judging pavilion and barns all of modern type so that on the whole this is one of the important events of the country.

In any community of this type dairying is sure to be paramount and as a natural sequence the dairy exhibit at the Mississippi Valley Fair is always popular. It draws the crowds. This year, as always the Holstein barns are most liberally filled. The three largest herds represented were: Iowana Farms of Davenport, Ward and Leonard of Oklahoma City and O. B. Tolsom of the same point.

The larger part of the plums dropped into Iowana's lap. Their herd has been on the circuit for years and the plant has been doing constructive breeding during a long period without an unfortunate handicap. Mr. Tolsom is one of the pioneers of the central south and he has assembled some choice strains from the best herds in America but his classes were only partially filled. Ward and Leonard are a new firm, this being their first year in this ring. They have some remarkably fine individuals and will undoubtedly be heard from all through the southeastern circuit and still more in succeeding years.

The Iowana exhibit featured their Tritomias with remarkable success. The grand champion male was a three-year-old son of Tritomia Pietertje Ormsby. He has a length of body that is phenomenal and his handling qualities are a credit to his sire. The first three-year-old cow was a daughter of the same bull and these with two two-year-old heifers made one of the finest get of sire exhibits that one can ask for. The top lines, the tail settings and the quality are three outstanding features. Lady Johanna Aaggie, the Iowana cow came out again for added honors. She is fifteen years old and still showing with exceptionally good style and success. She was the champion female.

Prof. Fordyce Ely of the dairy department of Ames, Ia., placed the awards as follows:

Aged Bulls:—1st, Iowana Farms on Iowana Echo Star; 2d, Tolsom on Bell Farm Selector.

Bulls, three-year-old:—1st, Iowana on Tritomia Pietertje Ormsby Lad.

Bulls, two-year-old:—1st, Tolsom on Echo Silver; 2d, Iowana on Iowana Fayne Burke; 3d, Ward & Leonard on Admixton Pietertje Wayne.

Senior Yearling Bull:—1st, Ward & Leonard on Texan Colantha De Kol.

Junior Yearling Bull:—1st, Iowana on Osage Segis Keyes, 2d, Ward & Leonard on Texan De Kol Johanna Beets.

Senior Bull Calf:—Iowana first on Iowana Ona Ollie and 3d in unnamed. Ward & Leonard second on Colantha Cleveland De Kol and 4th on King Mutual Netherland Pontiac.

Aged Cows:—1st Iowana on Lady Johanna Aaggie, 3d on Midland Cornelia Snowdrop, and 4th on K. P. O. Lily Sky-

lark Hengerveld; 2d, Ward & Leonard on Corwin Ormsby Neta.

Female, three-year-old:—1st, Iowana on Tritomia Pietertje Beauty; 2d and 3d, Ward & Leonard on Lulu Bessie Homestead and Skylark Lewchester.

Female, three-year-old:—1st and 2d, Iowana on Iowana Homestead Segis and Tritomia Pietertje Lass; 3d, Tolsom on Oklahoma Echo Sylva Polly; 4th, Ward & Leonard on Favorite Canary Homestead.

Senior Yearling Female:—1st, Tolsom on Oklahoma Model Pontiac; 2d, Iowana on Fayne Mercedes Lady 4th.

Junior Yearling Female:—1st, Iowana on Iowana Fayne Star; 2d, Ward & Leonard on Texan Korndyke Johanna.

Senior Female Calf:—1st and 4th, Iowana on Burke Fryslan Waldorf and Iowana Lady Oak; 2d and 3d, Ward & Leonard on Texan Alcartra Princess and Texan Segis Johanna Senior and Grand Champion Bull:—Tritomia Pietertje Ormsby Lad.

Junior Champion Bull:—Osage Segis Keyes.

Senior and Grand Champion Female:—Lady Johanna Aaggie, Iowana Farms.

Junior Champion female:—Burke Fryslan Oak Waldorf, Iowana Farms.

Graded Herd:—1st, Iowana and 2d to Ward and Leonard. Calf Herd:—1st, Iowana; 2d and 3d to Ward & Leonard.

Get of Sire:—1st to Iowana on get of Tritomia Pietertje Ormsby; 2d, 3d and 4th to Ward & Leonard on get of Colantha De Kol Johanna.

Produce of Cow:—1st to Ward & Leonard on produce of Hazel Palladin Rag Apple; 2d to Iowana on produce of Iowana Fayne Mercedes Lady.

FAIRS AND EXPOSITIONS

Sept. 14-18—Chippewa Falls, Wis., Northern Wisconsin State Fair.

Sept. 14-19—Syracuse, N. Y., New York State Fair.

Sept. 14-19—Louisville, Ky., Kentucky State Fair.

Sept. 14-19—Topeka, Kans., Kansas Free Fair.

Sept. 14-19—Jackson, Tenn., West Tennessee District Fair.

Sept. 15-19—Reading, Pa., Reading Fair.

Sept. 15-19—Douglas, Wyo., Wyoming State Fair.

Sept. 19-25—Hutchinson, Kans., Kansas State Fair.

Sept. 19-26—Springfield, Ill., Illinois State Fair.

Sept. 20-25—Sioux City, Ia., Interstate Fair.

Sept. 20-26—Springfield, Mass., Eastern States Exposition.

Sept. 21-26—Pueblo, Colo., Colorado State Fair.

Sept. 21-26—Nashville, Tenn., Tennessee State Fair.

Sept. 22-26—Allentown, Pa., Allentown Fair.

Sept. 22-26—Helena, Mont., Montana State Fair.

Sept. 26-Oct. 3—Knoxville, Tenn., East Tennessee Division Fair.

Sept. 26-Oct. 3—Memphis, Tenn., Memphis Tri-State Fair.

Sept. 26-Oct. 3—Oklahoma City, Okla., Oklahoma State Fair and Exposition.

Sept. 28—Oct. 4—Waterloo, Ia., Dairy Cattle Congress.

Sept. 28-Oct. 3—Trenton, N. J., Trenton Fair.

Sept. 28-Oct. 3—Salem, Oreg., Oregon State Fair.

Sept. 29-Oct. 3—Lancaster, Pa., Lancaster Fair.

Oct. 3-8—Wichita Falls, Tex., Texas-Oklahoma Fair.

Oct. 3-10—Muskogee, Okla., Oklahoma Free Fair.

Oct. 3-10—Chattanooga, Tenn., Chattanooga Inter-State Fair.

Oct. 5-10—Richmond, Va., Virginia State Fair.

Oct. 5-10—Birmingham, Ala., Alabama State Fair.

Oct. 6-9—York, Pa., York Fair.

Oct. 8-17—Atlanta, Ga., Southeastern Fair.

Oct. 10-17—Indianapolis, Ind., National Dairy Show.

Oct. 10-25—Dallas, Texas, State Fair of Texas.

Oct. 12-17—Little Rock, Ark., Arkansas State Fair.

Oct. 12-17—Meridian, Miss., Mississippi-Alabama Fair.

Oct. 12-17—Raleigh, N. C., North Carolina State Fair.

Oct. 19-24—Columbia, S. C., South Carolina State Fair.

Oct. 19-24—Jackson, Miss., Mississippi State Fair.

Oct. 26-31—Savannah, Ga., Georgia State Fair.

Oct. 29-Nov. 8—Shreveport, La., State Fair of Louisiana.

Oct. 30-Nov. 7—Portland, Oreg., Pacific International Live-

stock Exposition.

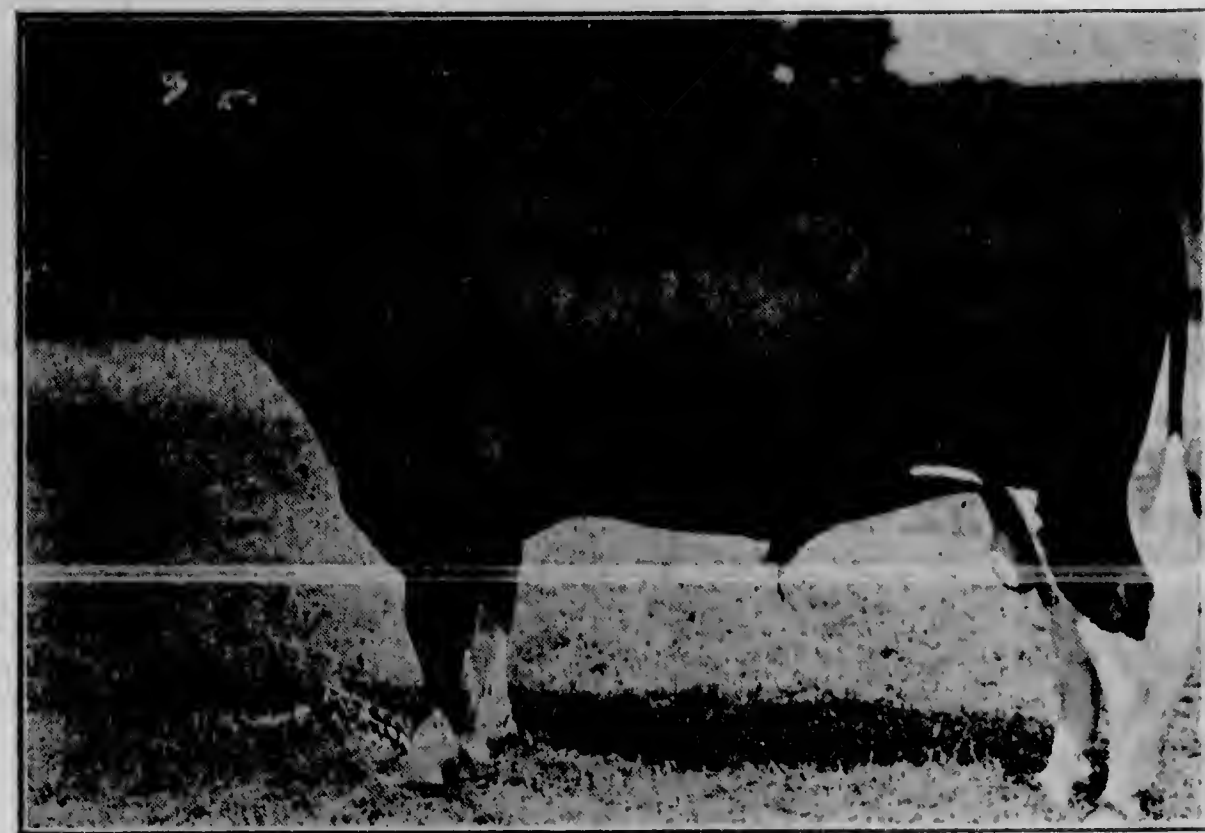
Nov. 2-11—Montgomery, Ala., State Fair of Alabama.

Nov. 11-21—Beaumont, Tex., South Texas State Fair.

MISSOURI STATE FAIR

Berylwood Prince Johanna Segis, owned by A. J. King of Kansas City, Mo., was the first prize two-year-old bull at the Missouri State Fair and L. S. Gillette, the judge, also gave him the senior and grand championships. Triune Ormsby Piebe 58th, exhibited by Hargrove & Arnold, Norwalk, Ia., was the best of thirteen senior bull calves exhibited and was made junior male champion. The first prize aged bull was Castine Johanna Nig Ormsby, shown by F. E. Prince, Pittsburg, Texas. Hargrove & Arnold had the first prize yearling bull and A. J. King the first junior bull calf.

There were fifteen aged cows shown. Princess Piebe Mercedes Ormsby, exhibited in the name of the Iowa Board of Control was placed at the head and then made senior and grand champion female. The junior champion was the first



BERYLWOOD PRINCE JOHANNA SEGIS

This son of Prince Aaggie of Berylwood exhibited by A. J. King of Kansas City, Mo., was first prize two-year-old at the Missouri State Fair and also was senior and grand champion male.

prize senior heifer calf, Cherokee Piebe Lady Sarcastic 2d, also owned by the Board of Control and this same body also furnished the best two-year-old heifer, Clarinda Prilly Mercedes Ormsby. Hargrove and Arnold carried off the blue in the three-year-old class with Pietertje Papoose Piebe and in the senior yearling class with Triune Piebe Fobes while their Triune Van Betta was the leading junior heifer calf. Carnation Netherlands Segis won in the junior yearling class for the King establishment.

The Iowa Board of Control took the exhibitor's herd prize but Hargrove and Arnold carried off the rest of the groups, with strong competition from King, H. O. Larson and the Echo Farms of Long Run, Kentucky.

The Holstein show was not only large but also of high quality and called for admiring comments from Judge Gillette.

BIG SHOW AT CENTRAL STATES EXPOSITION

Exhibits from a number of establishments competed for the prize money at the Central States Exposition held at Aurora, Ill. Although this fair has only been in existence for a few years, it has become the leading show in the central west and so attracts exhibits from long distances. The well-known breeder and auctioneer, R. E. Haeger of Algonquin, Ill., was the judge and he placed the ribbons with his usual skill and judgment. He passed on the greatest collection of Black and Whites ever exhibited at this event and the quality was as noticeable as the number.

The aged bull class was won for Pinery Farms by King Pietertje Jewel Korndyke, who beat out the well-known prize winner, North Star Joe Homestead. King Mutual Fan took the blue in the two-year-old class for the Jefferson County Asylum but the senior as well as the grand championship went to the older bull. Plaut Harcourt Creator was first prize senior yearling. The junior yearling winner came from the Hetts establishment at Ft. Atkinson while the senior bull calf came from the same town and was shown by Wm. F. Trueloff & Son. Judge Haeger gave the junior championship to Plaut Harcourt Creator.

Madam Artis Wayne easily won the blue in the aged cow class and added the senior and grand championships to

her many triumphs. Pabst American Beauty, the first prize yearling was made junior champion. Pabst Holstein Farms carried off the aged herd, get of sire and produce and dam groups while Pinery Farms took breeders young herd and calf herd.

Seven Illinois counties competed for the Medill McCormick Memorial Prize. First prize of \$200 went to Stephenson County, McHenry County being second; DuPage, 3d; Lake, 4th; DeKalb, 5th; and Winnebago, 6th.

The Central States Exposition, in addition to the official classes has classes confined to Illinois herds. Plaut Harcourt Creator won in his class and was made the grand champion male of the state while Ivaloy Prilly Rose Hall, exhibited by Carl E. Rudolph of Deerfield, was grand champion female. The placings in the open classes were as follows:

Aged Bulls:—1st, King Pietertje Jewel Korndyke, Pinery Farms, Mentor, Ohio; 2d, North Star Joe Homestead, Carnation Farm and Baltz Hoesly, Monticello, Wis.; 3d, Whitehurst Colantha Artis Lad, A. F. Randolph, Canton, Ill.; 4th, Sir Johanna Pauline Ormsby, B. L. Cramton.

Bulls, two years and under three:—1st, King Mutual Fan, Jefferson County Asylum, Jefferson, Wis.; 2d, Pabst Ormsby Hengerveld, B. L. Cramton; 3d, Sir De Kol Ollie, Carl E. Rudolph, Deerfield, Ill.

Senior Yearling Bull:—1st, Plaut Harcourt Creator, Mike Plaut & Co., Danville, Ill.; 2d, Tower Hill King, C. A. McCauley, Dakota, Ill.; 3d, Bell Farm Sir Fayne, Karl Nims, Mentor, Ohio.

Junior Yearling Bull:—1st, Unnamed, George Hetts, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.; 2d, King Pietertje Jewel Aaggie, Pinery Farms; 3d, King Hengerveld Fayne Pondyke, Karl Nims.

Senior Bull Calf:—1st, Colantha Mutual Clothilde Ladd, Wm. F. Trueloff & Son, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.; 2d, Unnamed, Simissippi Farms, Oregon, Ill.

Aged Cow:—1st, Madam Artis Wayne Denver, Jefferson County Asylum; 2d, Ivaloy Prilly Rose Hall, Carl E. Rudolph; 3d, Side Hill Ormsby Segis, John R. Logan & Son, Seward, Ill.

Cows, three years and under four:—1st, Pabst Creator Queen Fay, B. L. Cramton; 2d, Logan Alcartra Segis Elizabeth, John R. Logan & Son; 3d, Tritomia Pietertje Beauty, Iowana Farms, Davenport, Ia.

Cows, two years and under three:—1st, Pabst Countess Mahomet Pontiac, Pabst Holstein Farms; 2d, Rock River Johanna Changeling Rock River Farms, Byron, Ill.; 3d, Lady Climax Minita Homestead, Carl E. Rudolph.

Senior Yearling Heifer:—1st, Forum Floa Madison, Forum Holstein Farm; 2d, Whitehurst Colantha Hengerveld, A. F. Randolph; 3d, Oklahoma Model Pontiac, O. B. Tolson, Bartlesville, Okla.

Junior Yearling Heifer:—1st, Pabst American Beauty, and 2d, Pabst Prilly Creator Acanthus, Pabst Holstein Farm; 3d, Texans Triune Ormsby Paladin, Ward & Leonard, Panhuska, Okla.

Senior Heifer Calf:—1st, Aaggie Bess Jewel, Pinery Farms; 2d, Forum Diana Masterpiece, Forum Holstein Farm; 3d, Sparrow Hawk Fayne Jewel, Pinery Farms.

Senior and Grand Champion Male:—King Pietertje Jewel Korndyke.

Junior Champion Male:—Plaut Harcourt Creator.

Senior and Grand Champion Female:—Madam Artis Wayne Denver.

Junior Champion Female:—Pabst American Beauty.

Graded Herd:—1st, Pabst Holstein Farms; 2d, Pinery Farms; 3d, Carl E. Rudolph.

Breeders' Young Herd:—1st, Pinery Farms; 2d, Forum Holstein Farm; 3d, Ward & Leonard.

Calf Herd:—1st, Pinery Farms; 2d, Iowana Farms; 3d, Ward & Leonard.

Get of Sire:—1st, Pabst Holstein Farms; 2d, Iowana Farms; 3d, A. F. Randolph.

Produce of Dam:—1st, Pabst Holstein Farms; 2d, Jefferson County Asylum.

She looked at Arthur and said: "I like your cigarette holder."

Arthur removed his cigarette from his lips. "But—I don't use one," he said.

"Don't be so dense," she replied.

GIRL BEATS THE BOYS

Evelyn Petrak of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, won first prize in the Holstein calf club class in the Marion County Fair, with a calf belonging to Frank Anderson of Mt. Vernon second. Prizes of \$5.00 each were given to each contestant and in addition \$25 was donated by the J. G. Cherry Company and the same amount by the Blue Valley Creamery Company. The prizes were arranged so that Miss Peterson took \$13.50, and Frank Anderson \$12.50, George Benda of Cedar Rapids, \$11.50 and five other contestants were given \$10.50 each in the Holstein division.

THREE GENERATIONS OF CHAMPIONS

Lady Piebe Ormsby Homestead won for Milton Truwe of Amboy, Minnesota, first place in the boys and girls dairy calf contest at Mankato, Minnesota. Lady Piebe is a daughter of one of Truwe's last year's club heifer and granddaughter of the club heifer he started with four years ago. He now has five purebreds, raised while he has been a club member and they have all won prizes for him.

In the second year Holstein class, Oscar Garason of Lake Crystal won first with Nancy Prilly Segis De Kol with Udora Cords, second, and Harry Visser, third.

T. B. WORK IN PENNSYLVANIA

On August 15th the official report from the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry showed that cattle in 234 townships had been tested for tuberculosis under the modified accredited area plan and 268 other townships were awaiting these tests. Three entire counties in the state are now modified accredited areas. These are Mercer, Jefferson and Crawford Counties. All the cattle in Lawrence and McKean Counties have also been tested. Retesting in areas previously tested has been started in a number of sections and testing on the township basis has been completed in five townships in Bradford and twenty-two in Butler Counties.

NORTH IOWA FAIR

Forum Ormsby Perfection, three-year-old bull owned in partnership by Jim Hanson, Oscar Gilley and Walter Knief, won the grand championship banner for Holstein bulls at the North Iowa Fair held at Mason City, Iowa, and in addition was first prize three-year-old and senior champion.

The first prize two-year-old was King Pietertje Ormsby Buckeye owned by Hanson, Saurbry and McLauray. B. P. Stewart of Harlan exhibited the first prize senior bull calf and the Minnesota Holstein Company had the first prize yearling bull.

Frank Seeley of Arlington, Richard Hanson of Center and P. P. Stewart carried off the majority of prizes for females. The Minnesota Holstein Company having the leading two-year-old.

GIRL EXHIBITS SHOW HERD

At the recent Vancouver Exhibition, fourteen head of high class Holsteins were shown by Miss Irene Christmas, eldest daughter of A. J. Christmas, manager of Monovale Stock Farm at Sullivan, British Columbia. Her father has been a regular exhibitor at the Vancouver Exhibition for several years but this year owing to the prevalence of forest fires in the vicinity of his farm, he remained at home and sent his daughter in his place. Miss Christmas is only eighteen years old and finished her high school course last June. She expects to enter the University of British Columbia to take an agricultural course and will specialize in animal husbandry.

The young stockwoman did not have the good fortune which usually attended the Christmas stock as several of the animals she expected to bring were taken sick and were left at home. She will take her cattle on to the exhibitions at Victoria and New Westminster and expects to have better luck there as she will be able to show some of "stay-at-homes" who will be in condition when show day again comes around.

Most of the Holstein prizes went to the Agassiz Experimental Farm and to the Colony Farm at Essondale. Tsussie Rajah, recently purchased by Agassiz Farm, added another

grand championship to his string of twelve and his stablemate Agassiz Korndyke De Kol won the junior championship. The reserve grand and the reserve senior championship went to Colony McKinley Posch, owned by the Colony Farm while the reserve junior championship went to Sir Leonora Pietje Ormsby, owned by J. M. Steves & Sons of Steveston.

Beaverland Lady Pauline, last year's winner again took the grand and senior female champion for the Colony Farm with Colony Miranda Koba, reserve grand and junior champion. The Agassiz Farm had the second reserve champion in Agassiz Pricilla Sylvia, winner of the three-year-old class and Agassiz Walula De Kol, the first prize senior calf. Colony Farm won the Holstein sweepstakes with their grand champion while Agassiz took second and third prizes.

Prizes were also won by cattle exhibits made by H. W. Brown of Colebrook, Geo. N. Smith of Sullivan, each of which exhibited for the first time. The judge was the well-known Canadian breeder Neil Sangster of Ormstown, Quebec.

EDUCATIONAL OUTINGS

William Grangrood of Chassel, Michigan, won the first prize in the junior judging contest held at Chatham, Michigan, and won a purebred Holstein heifer calf given by the State Experiment Station. For county teams Gogebic was first, Schoolcraft, second, Delta, third, Ontonagon, fourth, and Iron, fifth. These teams consisting of three members each, will be given a free trip to the state fair at Detroit.

The seventh annual roundup was held at Chatham August 15, and the judging contest was won by Edward Lumbeck of Trenary who was given a purebred Holstein bull donated by the Experiment Station.

Approximately 200 farmers gathered at the upper farm in the morning to watch a marl digging demonstration. Several said that they believed they had small beds of marl on their own farms and will send samples into the station to be tested.

HOLSTEINS AT KUTZTOWN FAIR

Holsteins were the leading breed at the Kutztown, Pa. Fair. Albert Sarig of Bowers, owner of one of the largest dairy herds in the northern part of Berks County, won the sweepstakes honors in dairy cattle taking first prize for aged bull, aged herd, junior yearling heifer and junior heifer calf as well as second for junior and aged cow class. His young bulls won second, third and fourth prizes.

Animals owned by John De Long of Bowers won second for senior yearling bull, third for aged cow and fourth for senior yearling heifer. Wm. Mertz of Lyons won first for yearling bull and bull calf, senior heifer, senior yearling heifer and aged cow, as well as a number of second, third and fourth prizes.

Harvey Merkel of Reading, Frank Bower of Fleetwood and Herbert Trexler of Bowers also won several prizes. The stock were judged by P. H. Sprenkle, county agent for Bucks County and R. J. Waltz, county agent for Montgomery County.

TEN-YEAR-OLD SHOWMAN

William Grenzow, a lad of ten, exhibited a heifer calf at the Green County Fair held at Monroe, Wisconsin, and she won first in her class and was made grand champion female in the calf club division. So William entered her in the open classes and she was again the first prize senior heifer calf and was made the junior champion female by Judge R. E. Haeger, who gave her and her young owner considerable praise.

The Dane county herd furnished the first prize three-year-old bull, the first prize two-year-old, the first prize junior yearling bull, the first senior yearling heifer and their bull also carried off senior and grand male championships. The Green county herd won 18 of the 55 ribbons including three first prizes, eight seconds and seven thirds. Animals exhibited by J. D. McDonald won first as a senior bull calf, first in age cow class and of three-year-old heifers, two-year-olds and McDonald's animals took the age herd and young herd prizes as well as get of sire and produce of cow.

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER, Penna.
Chambersburg,

Baled Shavings

THE BEDDING FOR
BEST COWS

Write for Delivered Price in Car Lots

Oscar Smith & Son, Albany, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Eight Registered Holsteins, two years, coming three. Bred to freshen in the fall and early winter. Eleven yearlings coming two, freshen in the spring. Federal Supervision.

F. C. ILLIG, New York.
Ilion,

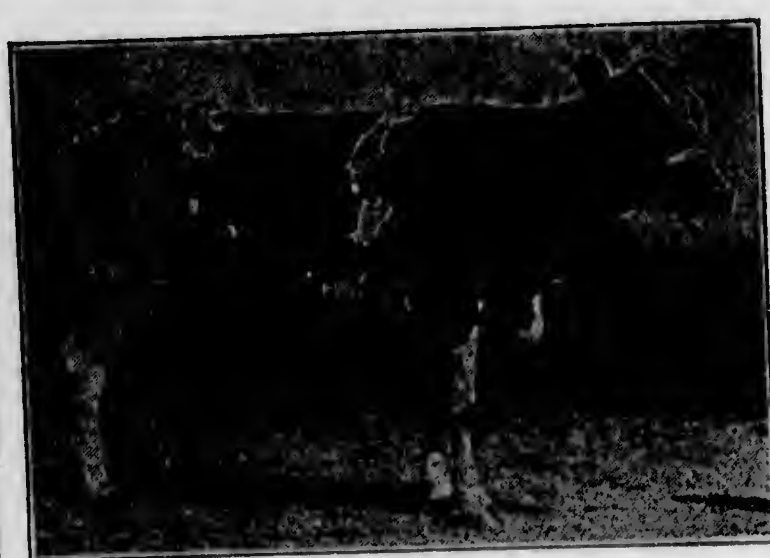
A Healthy Territory!

On April 1, 1925,

89.2% of the herds in Allegany County, New York, were either Accredited or has passed one clean test. More than one third of the cattle and practically one-third of the herds are Accredited.

The following owners of purebred Holstein Accredited Herds live close to Cuba, New York, work their own farms and milk their own cows. They offer YOU cattle that will earn a profit for YOU and invite YOU to look over their herds.

Amsden Bros. Cuba
Roy Chamberlain Canadea
Glenn German Cuba
Glenn L. Warner Cuba
Mary F. Witter & Son ... Cuba

The Old Home Farm

HOME OF CLEAN COWS

Just the place where you can get Purebred Heifer Calves of Quality and Breeding.

Eugene B. Bennett

Allamuchy -- New Jersey

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

Sept. 23—Montrose, Pa., Fourth Annual Susquehanna County Breeders' Sale.
Sept. 30—Watertown, N. Y., Third Northern New York Breeders' Sale.
Oct. 8—Howell, Mich., Barnes-Van Kuren Dispersal.
Oct. 10—St. Cloud, Minn., R. L. Olson Dispersal.
Oct. 13-14—Springfield, Mass., Eastern States Sale.
Oct. 15—New Douglas, Ill., Southern Illinois Holstein Breeders' Sale.
Oct. 16—Hughesville, Pa., Hughesville Fair Sale.
Oct. 20—Herington, Kans., Maplewood Farm Sale.
Oct. 20—Ilion, N. Y., F. C. Illig Dispersal.
Oct. 20-21—Randolph, Wis., Randolph Holstein Breeders' Sale.
Oct. 22—Howell, Mich., Howell Sale Company's Twelfth Annual Sale.
Oct. 24—Columbus, Kans., Chas. Stephens Reduction Sale.
Oct. 27-28—Earlville, N. Y., Earlville Fall Sale, R. Austin Backus, Mgr.
Oct. 29—Lehman, Pa., Mareador Stock Farms Sale.
October 29—Cuba, N. Y., First Annual Sale of the Allegany County Holstein Breeders' Association, R. W. Chamberlain, Secretary.
Oct. 30—Ft. Scott, Kans., Bourbon County Holstein-Friesian Association Sale.
Nov. 10-11—Waukesha, Wis., Waukesha Holstein Breeders' Sale.
Nov. 11-12—Hornell, N. Y., Allegany-Steuben Holstein Breeders' Club Sale.
Nov. 12—Watertown, Wis., Watertown Holstein Sale.
Nov. 13—Lake Mills, Wis., Lake Mills Breeders' Sale.
Nov. 24—Madison, Wis., Wisconsin Holstein Breeders' Sale.

Last Call For

Fourth Annual Susquehanna County Breeders' Sale to be held at Montrose, Pa., September 23.

A SALE YOU SHOULD ATTEND

An event that all cattle breeders take notice of is the Susquehanna County Holstein Breeders' Sale. This year's sale will be staged at the Susquehanna County Fair Grounds, Montrose, Pa., Wednesday, September 23, starting at 12.30 P. M. This event is of special interest to all interested in the sale business as well as to men who own purebred cattle because of the stipulation that no consignor to the sale can bid on any animal in the sale no matter who they may be owned by so that the cattle offered are absolutely put up to auction for visitors to decide their selling value. The Susquehanna breeders say there are 365 days in a year and that on 364 days they may offer to buy cattle owned by their neighbors but on Sale Day they relinquish this privilege to outsiders.

Susquehanna County is the leading Holstein county of Pennsylvania and with scarcely an exception the herds are managed by men who milk their own cows and work their own farms; consequently, the cows are producers and return a substantial profit for their feed. Yet individuality has not been lost sight of. The animals raised in the herds of Susquehanna County Breeders have competed with signal success at a number of large fairs of national calibre.

In the 1925 sale there will be forty-five head of cattle picked by an expert judge with a view to combine type, breeding and production. There will be twenty-three fresh cows, a number of animals soon due to freshen and some bred heifers. Fourteen of the cows are mature, six are four-year-olds and there are twenty-five heifers, practically all of milking age. Five good bulls will be offered, two from yearly record dams.

All animals are from herds that are federally accredited or herds that are under state and federal supervision and in addition the animals are guaranteed against a 60-day retest.

Dr. L. M. Thompson of Montrose, president of the County Breeders' Association is the sale manager and to him requests for catalogs should be sent. Don't forget the date, September 23 at the Fair Grounds, Montrose, Pa.

COMING WORTHWHILE MARYLAND SALE

Maryland is not generally considered one of the leading Holstein states yet Maryland breeders have for several years been following a practice that breeders in other states might copy to good advantage and that is, in their consignment sales they put only good, unblemished, serviceable cattle, stock that will go into the buyer's herd and make good from a profit earning standpoint. In fact, their motto has been "Holsteins sold at our sales give satisfaction."

The leading counties that have practiced this commendable way of doing business are Montgomery and Frederick. Last spring a sale was held in Frederick county and the stock sold proved so satisfactory that this fall it was decided to hold a similar event in Montgomery county. This will be held at Rockville, Maryland, on September 30. Rockville is about fifteen miles northwest of Washington, D. C.

The registered cows offered have creditable C. T. A. and A. R. O. records while there will be fifteen grade cows in the sale whose C. T. A. records aver-

age 10,000 lb. milk, 300 lb. butterfat. Most of the buyers who attend the Maryland sales want animals that will soon come into profit and practically all the cows that will be brought into the ring will be fresh or soon due to freshen. In addition there are a number of young heifers and bulls of serviceable age.

All the cattle offered in the Rockville sale will come either from accredited herds or herds under state and federal supervision. The sale is held under the auspices of the Montgomery County Holstein Breeders' Association, of which the well-known breeder J. B. Diamond, Jr., is president. W. C. Snarr the Montgomery county agent is the sale manager and to him requests for catalogues and other information should be sent. Mr. Snarr is well-known to readers of THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN and his work in training winning teams in the International Junior Judging Contests made him nationally and internationally famous. As he will have much to do with the selection of the animals that will be offered it can be seen that they may confidently be expected to be high class in every respect.

VELVET BEANS

Feeding experiments conducted by the Bureau of Animal Industry on a government farm at Beltsville, Md., and by the Mississippi Experiment Station at Collins and McNeill, Miss., indicate that velvet beans are a valuable feed for cattle. For fattening two pounds of velvet beans were practically equal to one pound of cottonseed meal but are not so palatable. The animals prefer whole beans dry or soaked in preference to ground beans.

SELLING FROM BARRON COUNTY

Two carloads of Holstein cattle purchased in Barron County, Wisconsin, were shipped to Naperville, Illinois, by the Miller Brothers who have purchased ten loads from this territory during the past year.

Three carloads of Holsteins were also shipped to South Dakota purchased by H. M. Stephens on behalf of the Agricultural Credit Corporation of Minneapolis, a \$10,000,000 corporation organized to finance the western grain farmers to buy dairy cows.

FOR SALE—20 Registered Holstein Cows. Tuberculin Tested. No Reactors. FRED COLONY, Columbia Cross Roads, Pa.

Called to the witness stand in court, a woman refused to talk. The matter is being investigated.

Ham—"Ah hear Mose Higgins done got kicked by a mule."

Sam—"Yeah. De mule was cross-eyd, an' Mose thought it was gwine to kick his wife, so he stood still and got it in the neck hisself."

Montgomery County Holstein Association's Annual Sale!

Rockville Fair Grounds, September 30, 1925

Located 15 Miles Northwest of Washington, D. C. 10.30 A. M.

30 Registered Cows with Creditable C. T. A. and A. R. O. Records.

5 Serviceable Bulls with High A. R. O. Records.

10 Young Registered Heifers Suitable for Club Members.

15 Grade Cows with an average C. T. A. Record of 10,000 pounds of milk and 300 pounds of butter-fat.

PRACTICALLY ALL COWS CLOSE SPRINGERS OR FRESH AT SALE DATE.

Holsteins sold at our sales give satisfaction—All cattle from Federal and State Tested Herds.

For Catalogue apply to
W. C. Snarr, Rockville, Maryland



THE TYPE WE BREED

Straight top-lines, level udder, even markings and HORNLESS. She averaged 4.28% fat in her yearly work.

Place a Polled Holstein Bull at the head of your herd. Prices and Quality are both right.

GEORGE E. STEVENSON

727 Connell Building
Scranton, Pa.

Our Entire Herd

86 animals, again passed a Clean Test, June 18th.

Pioneers in the Accredited Herd movement, we raise, keep and sell, only

HEALTHY HOLSTEINS

Our Accredited herd is headed by a son of ORMSBY KORNDYKE LAD from a 35-lb. cow that averaged 91 lb. milk daily during her official test.

We have a couple of his sons and a few good heifers for sale.

CHENEY BROTHERS & JONES

Randolph, Virginia

IN ORWELL RIDGE HERD

THERE ARE DAUGHTERS OF



WALKER LYONS COLANTHA

whose 17 nearest dams averaged 31.17 lb. butter in 7-day test.

This herd is ACCREDITED. What are your wants?

JAMES E. EASTMAN

R. D. 2

Roma, Pa.

THE IOWA STATE FAIR

by Special Correspondence

More than 400,000 people paid tribute to Iowa's major industry during the week of the Iowa State Fair. The actual attendance record was 408,220, the highest in the 71 years of the organization's history.

And the Fair was worth all it cost in effort, comfort and actual expense. In former years the majority of the visitors have been coming the latter part of the week. This year the largest attendance was Saturday, and the second largest day was Tuesday. The significance of this is encouraging. Tuesday was the dairy cattle day. The spectacular events on the speed track and in the air were later, and only about half the attendance was recorded for these that were on hand when the real work of the fair was taking place.

Another change that is noticeable is the predominance of motor traffic. The railways with their reduced rates were able to catch only a small portion of the traffic. Acres of Motors were parked on the grounds and in the neighborhood. The visitors freed themselves from the discomfort and inconvenience of street car congestion and expense of travel. The attendance was drawn from all quarters of the state and from many adjoining states.

Iowa may well claim the honor of the premier agricultural fair. Her fruitful acres, her well filled pastures, her overflowing store houses all give evidence upon which such assertions stand unquestioned. A few figures will convince the reader. In the swine classes the individual entries numbered 2,271, and the boys' pig club entries would have added 300 more. The work of the junior pig and calf clubs is receiving much attention from Iowa's leading shows. The young people are very adept at showing. They become experts at an early age and they develop into enthusiastic breeders later.

In the dairy cattle department the entries numbered 555. Of these 214 were Holsteins. The Guernseys had the next largest entry list with 147. In neither case does this include groups, simply individual entries.

The list of the Holstein men showing vouchers for the quality of the exhibit. It includes, Minnesota Holstein Co., Dr.

Christopher Graham of Minnesota, Iowa Board of Control, Iowana Farms, Hargrove and Arnold, F. E. Prince of Texas, P. P. Stewart of Iowa, and a dozen smaller Iowa and Illinois farmer breeders. The breeding of K. P. O. C. appeared in many of the winners.

The three-year-old bull Castine Sir Johanna Nig Ormsby, owned by Prince of Texas was senior and grand champion.

The senior and grand champion female was Princess Piebe Mercedes Ormsby shown by the Iowa Board of Control. She won the same places at Missouri State Fair the previous week. She was also the outstanding feature in one of the most remarkable "get of sire" groups ever shown. In that class she was shown by Hargrove and Arnold as the get of K. P. O. P. In this class it is permissible to "borrow" individuals to make groups. The Board of Control herd is being managed on a new plan this season. One assembled show herd is on the road instead of having each institution out with part of a herd often overlapping or duplicating. Mr. Axel Hansen, of Savage, Minnesota was the judge. The awards are as follows:

Aged Bulls:—1st, King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe Jewell, F. J. Audlehelm & Sons, Osecola, Iowa; 2d, K. P. O. P., Hargrove & Arnold, Norwalk, Iowa; 3d, Champion Count Piebe, Minnesota Holstein Co., Austin, Minn.

Bulls, three years:—1st, Castine Sir Johanna Nig Ormsby, F. E. Prince, Pittsburg, Texas; 2d, Tritomia Pietertje Ormsby Lad, Vial & Abbott, Downers Grove, Ill.; 3d, K. P. O. P. Hargrove & Arnold.

Bulls, two years:—1st, Forum Patriarch, Forum Holstein Farm, Dike Iowa; 2d, Piebe Walker King, Dr. Christopher Graham, Rochester, Minn.; 3d, Iowana Fayne Burke, Iowana Farms, Davenport, Iowa.

Bull, Senior Yearling:—1st, K. P. O. P., 50th, Hargrove & Arnold; 2d, Princeland De Kol Butter Boy, F. E. Prince; 3d, Forum Lord Masterpiece, Forum Holstein Farm.

Bull, Junior Yearling:—1st, King Piebe 38th, Hargrove & Arnold; 2d, King Piebe 39th, Fred Pieplow, Aurora, Iowa; 3d, Teddie Dutchland Ormsby, Dr. Christopher Graham.

Senior Bull Calf:—1st, Korndyke Ormsby, P. P. Stewart, Aurora, Iowa; 2d, Cherokee Fobes Segis Lad, Board of Control, Des Moines, Iowa; 3d, Iowana Ona Ollie, Iowana Farms.

Senior and Grand Champion Male:—Castine Sir Johanna Nig Ormsby.

Junior Champion Male:—K. P. O. P. 50th.

Aged Cow:—1st and 2d, Princess Piebe Mercedes Ormsby and Rhoda Johanna Pieterje, Iowa Board of Control; 3d, Piebe Lauda Veeman Artis, Minnesota Holstein Co.

Cow, three years:—1st, Star Segis Homestead, Minnesota Holstein Co.; 2d, Pietertje Papoose Piebe, Hargrove & Arnold; 3d, Grahamholm Intensity Colantha, Dr. Graham.

Heifer, two years:—1st, Triune Ormsby Inka Pietertje, Hargrove & Arnold; 2d, Star Homestead Segis, Minnesota Holstein Co.; 3d, Grahamholm Fabulous Colantha, Dr. Graham.

Senior Yearling Heifer:—1st, Forum Floa Madison, Forum Holstein Farm; 2d, Triune Piebe Fobes, Hargrove and Arnold; 3d, Lady May Ormsby Pietertje, Jim Hanson, Randalia, Iowa.

Junior Yearling Heifer:—1st and 2d, Grahamholm Rebecca Colantha and Grahamholm Snowball Jean Colantha, Dr. Graham; 3d, Miss Piebe Wayne Mercedes, Hargrove and Arnold.

Senior Heifer Calf:—1st, May Walker Inka Segis, Minnesota Holstein Co.; 2d, Triune Ormsby Valentine, Hargrove & Arnold; 3d, Forum Diana Masterpiece, Forum Holstein Farm.

Senior and Grand Champion Female:—Princess Piebe Mercedes Ormsby.

Junior Champion Female:—May Walker Inka Segis.

Graded Herd:—1st, Hargrove & Arnold; 2d, Dr. Graham; 3d, Minnesota Holstein Co.

Young Herd:—1st, Hargrove & Arnold; 2d, Wm. Gillette & Sons; 3d, Dr. Graham.

Breeders' Calf Herd:—1st, Hargrove & Arnold; 2d, Minnesota Holstein Co.; 3d, Iowana Farms.

Get of Sire:—1st and 5th, Hargrove & Arnold; 2d, Minnesota Holstein Co.; 3d, Dr. Graham.

Produce of Cow:—1st and 6th, Dr. Graham; 2d, Minnesota Holstein Co.; 3d, Iowana Farms.

Cow Testing Association Reports

IN CRAWFORD COUNTY

Harry Wood, official tester for the Titusville Cow Testing Association says that during July a grade Holstein, owned by Clair Childs led this association by producing 58.3 lb. fat. Her average test was 4% and she is credited with 1,457 lb. milk. A. K. Hummer of Titusville, Pa. had the cow in second position with 54.6 lb. fat, 1,517 lb. milk while Will Hasbrouck had two that each produced 51.92 lb. fat, all three of these animals being registered Holsteins as was a cow owned by the Maple Grove Stock Farm, Centerville, Pa. This "Jones" cow produced 1,447 lb. milk, testing 3.5% and so is credited with 50.6 lb. butterfat. Fifteen cows each produced more than 40 lb. butterfat and thirty exceeded 1,000 lb. milk.

LUCY WAS JUNE CHAMPION

Lucy Princess Johanna, owned by David Lea & Son of Stevensville, Mont., was the June champion of the Montana Cow Testing Associations, being credited with 81.6 lb. fat, 2,211 lb. milk. The Bitter Root Association had the place of honor in the state, the twenty-four herds containing 308 cows averaging 779 lb. milk, 32.4 lb. fat.

Among the larger herds, that is, the herds containing more than fifteen cows the David Lea aggregation stood at the top with an average milk production of 1,222 lb. with 44 lb. butterfat.

AGAIN IN FIRST PLACE

Sioux Gerben Burke, owned by Sioux Falls Penitentiary again won first place in the local cow testing association by producing 1,406.1 lb. milk, 68.62 lb. fat

during the month of July. A grade Holstein is second with 55.61 lb. fat.

The Penitentiary herd was first for average production, its twenty-six purebred Holsteins averaging 893.5 lb. milk, 30.86 lb. fat. A grade Holstein herd consisting of sixteen milkers was second with 810.2 lb. milk, 27.77 lb. fat.

There were 274 cows tested during the month and their average production was 606.7 lb. milk, 22.10 lb. fat. Of the seventeen highest cows five were owned in the Penitentiary herd and five in the Lakeside Dairy which is the second highest herd.

SANILAC ASSOCIATION PRODUCER

During July, the Sanilac C. T. A. No. 1 was headed by a purebred Holstein owned by Earl Elston of Melvin, Mich. She is credited with 67.3 lb. fat, 1,497 lb. milk. The second highest cow is also a purebred Holstein. She produced 65.8 lb. fat and is owned by George Black of Sandusky, Mich. Her milk production, 2,124 lb., is the highest reported.

In group No. 2 of the association, Harvey Sparling had the highest cow for milk, a purebred Holstein that produced 1,776 lb. with 65.7 lb. fat. A stablemate, however, is credited with 76.6 lb. fat and 1,742 lb. milk and she is surpassed by a grade Durham which took first place with 77.8 lb. fat. Mr. Sparling had the second highest record two-year-old with 46.4 lb. fat and 45.5 lb. fat but the honors of the month really went to Neil Muir, as one of his three-year-old registered Holsteins stood second for milk in the entire association with 1,773 lb. and headed her class for fat with 70.9 lb.

The Sanilac County Associations rank high in the state of Michigan. One of

the herds last year stood second and another third for herd average in the entire state. Glenn Clarkson's herd of purebred and grade Holsteins averaged 13,057 lb. milk, 521.35 lb. fat while the herd of Wm. J. Bennett also of Brown City averaged 12,132 lb. milk, 501.74 lb. fat. This is also a purebred and grade Holstein aggregation. The state honors went to Jay Bowlby of Ovid whose herd of purebred Holsteins averaged 14,538 lb. milk, 539.4 lb. fat.

MARYLAND TESTING

Forrest, a purebred Holstein owned by Millard Rice and enrolled in the Upper Montgomery County Testing association was the highest producer of all the cows tested during July in Maryland cow testing association work. Forrest is credited with 74 lb. fat, 1,804 lb. milk. Homestead, a purebred owned by McKendree Walker of Gaithersburg is credited with 68.5 lb. fat, 2,282 lb. milk. Pontiac, owned by James D. King of Germantown had to her credit 68 lb. fat and Princess in the same herd is credited with 64.4 lb. fat. Purebred Holsteins are prominent in a number of associations and make a splendid showing in the entire report.

MARTIN OWNS BIG PRODUCER

P. A. Ditmer, tester of the Eastern Cambridge C. T. A. checked the production of 234 cows during July. These were contained in eighteen herds.

Star, a registered Holstein owned by O. I. Martin of Cambridge Springs, Pa., was the highest milk producer, she being credited with 2,015 lb. milk during the month. Her fat production was 60.5 lb., the second highest reported and was only four-tenths of a pound behind the leader.

Dispersal Sale!

Floyd B. Shumaker's Accredited Herd

Tuesday, September 22, 1925

at the farm located 1 1/4 miles west of Castile, N. Y.
starting at 12.30 P. M., Standard Time.

30 Registered Holstein Cattle

This is a good straight herd of high producing cows, the majority of which will be fresh or soon due to freshen at sale time.

Backed by good record and proven producing animals on all sides—in fact THEY ARE BRED TO PRODUCE.

Plan Now To Attend This Important Sale.

Write at once for Catalog and Information to owner

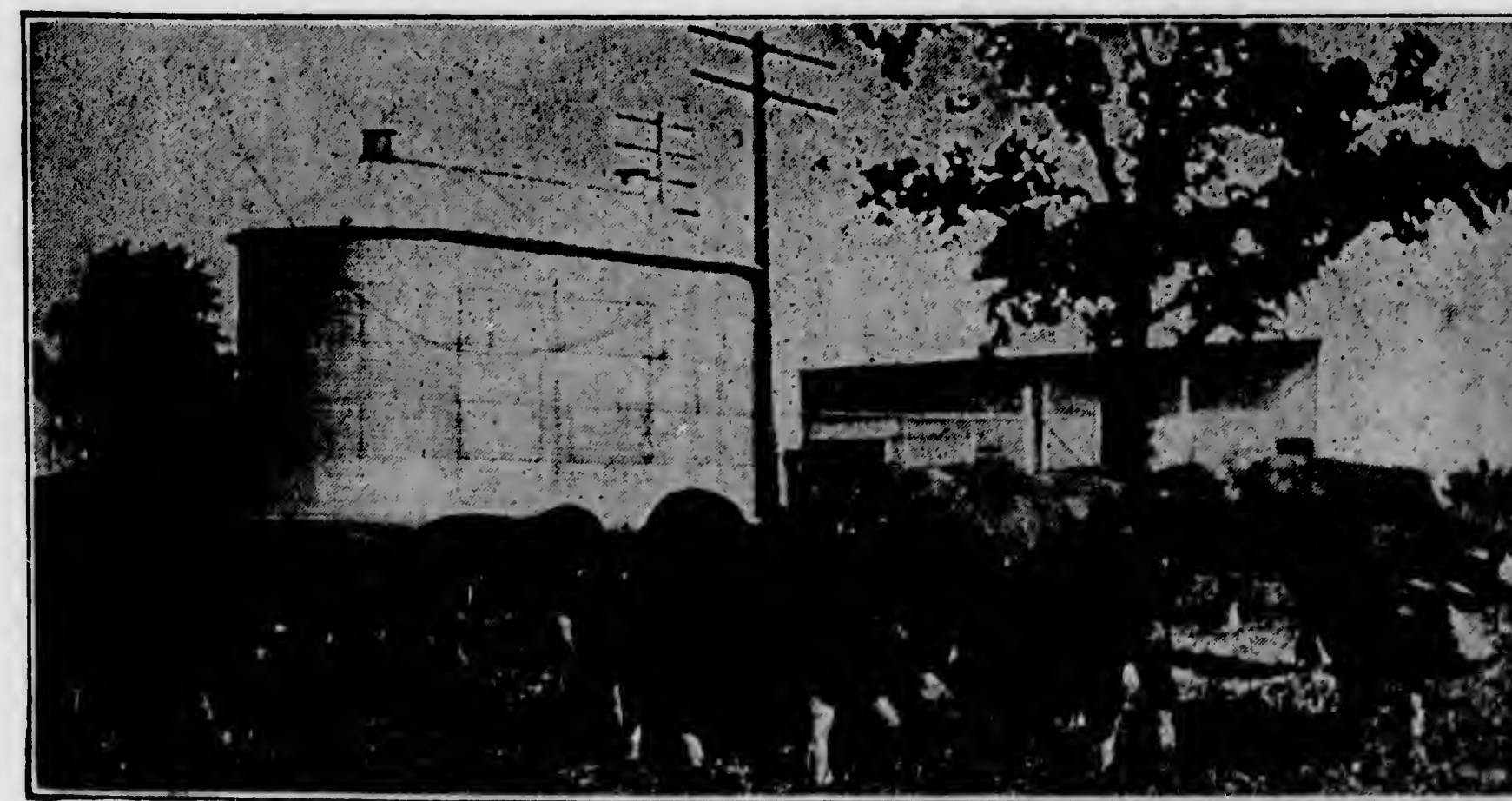
Floyd B. Shumaker,
Castile, New York

Col. Glenn R. Mead, Auc.

Jack Houck, Pedigrees

Catalogs and publicity: Backus Pedigree Co., Mexico, N. Y.

A Co-operative Poland China Swine Journal, Owned by the Breeders; Upward of 400 Poland China Breeders now own this Swine and Farm Journal devoted to the interest of pure bred stock. Every Breeder of Poland China Hogs Should become a member of this Co-operative Journal.



Full Information Free—Write Today for Sample Copy.

This Journal keeps you posted on the care and feeding of the hog. Much valuable information, worth many times your investment.

COMBINE THE COW and SOW as the real MORTGAGE lifter.

Advertising rates on economy basis. Don't miss a single copy of this interesting Journal.

Subscription 1 year, 50c; 3 years, \$1.

THE POLAND CHINA ADVERTISER, : : : : Bluffton, Ohio

BIG C. T. A. RECORD

Linden Clara Pasma, nine year old Holstein owned by Henry Bouchard of Hanaford Valley, Washington, recently completed a 365 day record in the Lewis County Cow Testing association. During the year she is credited with 31,240 lb. milk, 1,017.1 lb. butterfat. She was milked four times a day by Mr. Bouchard who during the year has only been away at one or two milkings.

A year ago on twice a day milking Clara, then a eight year old produced 24,603 lb. milk, 849.4 lb. butterfat. It is planned to exhibit her at a number of fairs and exhibits this fall.

Clara is a cow of medium size, very nicely and evenly marked. Her picture shows a straight backed, handsome animal that would be a credit to any breeders' herd.

ILLINOIS TESTING

A purebred Holstein cow owned by Percy Pruine, enrolled in the Ogle County Test association produced 96.3 lb. fat, 2,294 lb. milk during July, thus leading the cows enrolled in Illinois cow testing association work for that month. The Ogle County association furnished the three leaders as cows owned by Rock River Farm tied for second place with 82.1 lb. fat each, one being credited with 2,737 lb. milk and the other with 2,415 lb. The W. T. Rawleigh Company of Freeport had a purebred Holstein in fifth position with 76.8 lb. fat, 2,133 lb. milk, F. M. Barber & Son the one in sixth place with 72.7 lb. fat, 2,021 lb. milk and Herbert Senf had a purebred in seventh place with 72 lb. fat. Thus six of the ten highest producers were registered Holsteins.

The high herd average was made by eight purebred and grand Holsteins owned by A. DeGraff. Enrolled in the Lake County Association No. 1 they averaged 48.9 lb. fat, 1,450 lb. milk. The Rawleigh herd of purebred Holsteins averaged 44.7

lb. fat, 1,334 lb. milk, a fine showing for 21 cows of all ages.

Holstein cows are making a good showing in the Illinois 500 Pound Butterfat Cow Club. Progress is recorded for the first seven months, the leader, a grade Holstein owned by John Frederickson of Will County being credited with 12,813 lb. milk, 4,625 lb. fat. Brown Swiss cows stand second, third and fourth while a purebred Holstein owned by Arthur Cornue of Hebron is fifth with 412 lb. fat, 11,239 lb. milk.

WISCONSIN C. T. A. WORK

Jane, a purebred Holstein owned by L. J. Larson led the Denmark C. T. A. with 69.5 lb. fat, 1,877 lb. milk. The grade Holstein herd owned by Edward Rasmussen averaged 44.8 lb. fat.

The J. F. Roycraft herd took first honors in the County Line C. T. A. for the month ending August 3. A member of this herd was high cow with 69 lb. fat, 2,155 lb. milk. There were 521 cows tested and they averaged 770 lb. milk, 30.3 lb. fat.

Carolyn owned by J. D. McDonald of West Salem, Wis., produced 71.3 lb. fat, 1,782 lb. milk during July in the West Salem-Bangor association. The McDonald herd averaged 1,231 lb. milk and exactly 41 lb. fat.

The registered Holstein herd of C. H. Brugger and Son of Fond du Lac, was first in the Byron association for July by averaging 35.2 lb. fat, 1,040 lb. milk. A registered Holstein owned by H. A. Kemmel was second with 67 lb. fat.

Frank E. Neff of Muscoda, Wisconsin, owns the cow, Snow Ball, which led the Muscoda-Homer association by producing 69.6 lb. fat. The report of the official tester, Oscar J. Kreul, shows that nine of the ten leading herds consisted entirely of black and white cows and that the other one also contained a number of Holsteins.

For the fifth successive month the Holstein herd owned by Alfred Madsen led the Madsen-Newton C. T. A. for July with an average of 42.7 lb. fat, 1,298 lb. milk. The Holstein herd owned by James Beneshek was second with an average of 41.5 lb. fat, 1,091 lb. milk, one of his cows was high individual with 74.5 lb. fat.

Pauline, a purebred Holstein owned by Arthur Denfeld led the Wausau association No. 2 by producing 2,250 lb. milk, 72 lb. fat, a grade Holstein was second with 71.3 lb. fat.

MICHIGAN C. T. A. WORK

Howard Russell of Otsego, Mich., made a new record in the Central Allegan C. T. A. when his herd took first position for both milk and butterfat and one of his cows stood first for both milk and fat production. His herd average was 1,015 lb. milk and 40.7 lb. fat and one member of it, Millie, is credited with 1,650 lb. milk, 64.4 lb. fat. The Russell herd consists of purebred Holsteins.

The annual dairy tour of this association was held July 24, and was a day of educational benefits as well as pleasures.

Purebred Holsteins headed every class during July in the Elsie-Ovid C. T. A. The purebred Holstein herd of J. C. Coleman averaged 1,178 lb. milk, 42.21 lb. fat. A Coleman three-year-old headed her class with 55.37 lb. fat. A purebred Holstein owned by J. F. Bowlby of Ovid gave the largest amount of milk, 1,786 lb. with 60.72 lb. fat and a cow in the same herd made 63.55 lb. fat being the leader of the association. A four-year-old of the R. C. Woodard herd produced 52.27 lb. fat and a two-year-old in the same herd was credited with 45.33 lb. The Coleman and Bowlby herds together furnished the first three animals in all the respective divisions.

Nothing like taking opportunity by the horns. A bullfighter in Mexico has just died leaving \$1,000,000.

PENNSYLVANIA TEST WORK

During July 9,742 cows were tested in 31 Pennsylvania associations. More than 40 lb. of fat was produced by 1,001 cows, 268 exceeded 50 lb. fat and 622 produced more than 1,200 lb. milk.

The three highest milk producers and the three highest butterfat producers were all registered Holsteins, but strange to say these were six different animals. The largest amount of milk 2,332 lb. was produced by a cow owned by A. Begel, a member of the Carbon-Lehigh C. T. A. L. W. Veit of Erie City had one with 2,235 lb. milk and Will Hasbrouck of Titusville, one with 2,196 lb. The butterfat leader was owned by E. R. Loy of Loysville. In the Perry County association she produced 84.4 lb., the amount credited to a purebred owned by William H. Landis of East Greenville was 81.3 lb., while third place went to a cow owned by B. W. and J. C. Thompson of Clarion with 76.6 lb. The association operating in Carbon and Lehigh counties had the high cow average, the ten best cows in this association producing 651 lb. fat. The Edinboro association's best ten produced 618 lb., while 584 lb. was the amount produced by the best ten cows in the Monroe-Pike C. T. A.

A BIG AVERAGE

The Washington State Hospital herd averaged 54.1 lb. fat, 1,564 lb. milk during July in the Pierce County Cow Testing association and carried off herd honors. There were 2,490 cows tested in the 28 herds of which 121 produced more than 50 lb. fat. The association average was 1,022 lb. milk and 38.3 lb. butterfat.

C. T. A. MEMBERS PICNIC

About 200 persons consisting of members of the Neenah Cow Testing association, their families and friends gathered for the annual association picnic on the farm of the president, J. W. Arm-

strong of Neenah, Wis., on Sunday, August 9.

After dinner Reid Murphy, secretary of the Wisconsin Live Stock Breeders' Association gave a dairy cow demonstration using one of Mr. Armstrong's animals to illustrate his discourse.

The other speakers were Mr. Armstrong and D. K. Allen, district attorney, also a farmer and Holstein dairyman, who spoke on Future Farmers and the Future of Farming. Sports, stunts and races concluded the program.

ADVERTISED THE WRONG BULL

In our August 8 issue, Maple Grove Stock Farm of Centerville, Pa. advertised a pair of young bulls while in the succeeding issue, that of August 22, the advertisement made the Jones establishment offer a two-year-old heifer and one of the young bulls. At that time, however, that particular young bull, Maple Grove Uneeda Clever Glista was sold to Perl A. Gilbom of Centerville, Pa. and the bull that should have been offered, Maple Grove Uneeda King Glista, was at home in the Jones barn. In the present issue the ad appears as it should have appeared.

Both the heifer and the young bull are of good blood lines and are certainly priced low for animals from an accredited Holstein breeding establishment. Both of them are sired by Maple Grove Ybma Glista, one of the bulls in service in the Maple Grove herd. His dam, raised and tested on the farm as a nine-year-old cow, made an official record of 27 lb. butter, 641.3 lb. milk. She was sired by a grandson of the former world's champion, Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline, and every line of her pedigree runs to noted producers and high class blood lines.

The herdsire, Maple Grove Ybma Glista, was by Model Daniel Glista, whose dam Glista Dinah as an eleven-year-old cow, produced 31.26 lb. butter in seven days in the Cornell University herd where her dam Glista Coreva made a seven-day

record of 34.08 lb. butter, 593.1 lb. milk and a 305 day record of 13,310.5 lb. milk, 607.30 lb. butter.

Maple Grove Stock Farm is a working dairy establishment and the animals from it go into other herds and have made good. Being on the accredited list, having a splendid reputation for health as well as production, animals from this establishment are in demand and the reasonable prices that Mr. Jones sets on them causes them to go quickly. Yet the herd is so large that the natural increase keeps the barns filled and for this reason Mr. Jones makes his prices low so that the surplus is kept at the lowest possible figure.

A PUREBRED DAIRY TRIP

Pennsylvania dairymen living in Chester and Lancaster counties recently visited a number of good farms and compared management details. A number of purebred Holstein farms were included in the itinerary.

The Holstein herd owned by Ursinus College at Collegeville was especially interesting. Manager C. E. McCormick showed the visitors around and told the records of the animals from the cow testing association book, in which one of the animals was credited with producing over 12,000 lb. milk in a year. This herd averaged highest in the Montgomery testing association last year.

The herd of Mast Stoltzfus at Morgantown was also visited. Several cows in this herd each produced more than 16,000 lb. milk in a year and this herd has always been prominent in the local cow testing association.

Both Guernsey and Jersey herds were visited. At the farm of Harry Shenk the dairymen gathered in the shade and listened to a short talk by Dr. G. L. Omwake, President of Ursinus College and brother to C. P. Omwake a Holstein breeder of Greencastle, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Omwake's theme was the value of such a tour in which farmers get new ideas by visiting each other.



PIETJE ALCARTRA FAYNE

30.03 lb. butter, 707.7 lb. milk in 7 days, 104 lb. milk in a day, is the dam of my herdsire

IDEAL KING CREAMELLE

His sire, Dutchland Konigen Creamelle Boy, is from a cow that produced 881.21 lb. butter, 21,701.5 lb. milk in a year. Her dam has a year record of 27,625 lb. milk, 1,082.32 lb. butter and was from Creamelle Vale, 1,155.85 lb. butter, 29,591.4 lb. milk, a daughter of De Kol Creamelle, over 26,000 lb. milk in a year.

CECIL L. A. RESSEGUIE

Ideal Farm Kingsley, Pa.
Four clean tests without a reactor.

RO-AN FARM

HOME OF THE GREAT COW

Inka Veeman Artis

lb. milk	lb. butter	y. m. d.
613.0	29.46	at 4 2 17
655.4	31.82	at 5 3 29
583.9	31.30	at 6 4 17

Bred, Raised, Developed and Tested
on RO-AN FARM

Come and see her, with her dam, her daughters and her granddaughters, four generations—also some nice young bulls of this producing and transmitting family.

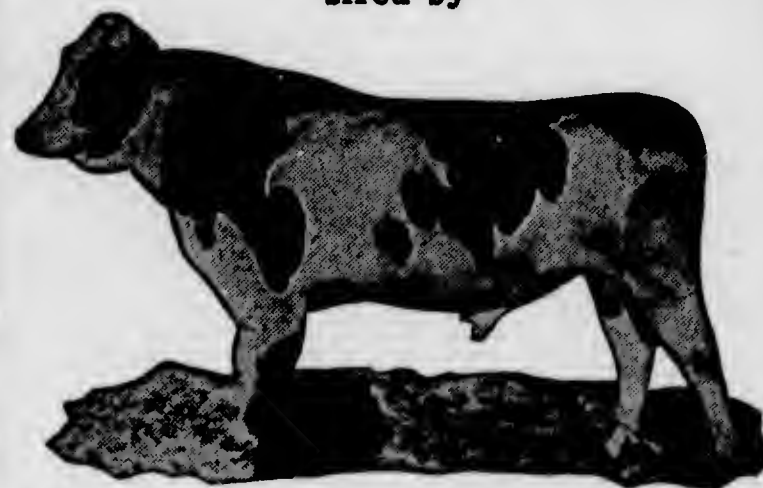
Herd ACCREDITED—Never a Reactor

ROY W. CHAMBERLAIN,

Allegany County, Canadadea, N. Y.

YOUNG STOCK

sired by



MAPLE CORNER SUPREME

His dam produced 32.6 lb. butter in 7 days and averaged 83.6 lb. milk for 30 days.

His six nearest dams average 35.11 lb. butter and he is a choice individual.

The females in this herd are good individuals and big producers. Nearly all have creditable official records. Buy from this Accredited Herd.

C. F. GRIDLEY,

Tioga County, Canado, N. Y.



AMSDALE AMELIA COLANTHA

Another big producing member of our ACCREDITED Herd.

We offer sons and daughters of such cows sired by

KING ECHO SYLVIA COLANTHA SPOFFORD

whose dam produced 30.55 lb. butter, 700.9 lb. milk in 7 days. His sire is one of the best sons of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac.

High Class Stock at Low Prices

AMSDEN BROTHERS
Cuba, New York

100 ENVELOPES

and 200 5½x8½ Note
or Lettersheets,

printed with your name and address and postpaid to you, \$1.00. Send \$1.00 for one year's subscription to our farm and home journal and 25c extra to pay postage and get a trial box of stationery free. Send cash with order to

Fletcher's Farming

Hondo, Texas

SIR CHAMPION SYLVIA HEADS SYLVDALE HERD



He was sired by Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac, that famous son of May Echo Sylvia.

His dam is a 30 lb. daughter of a cow that two different years produced over 37 lb. butter in a week.

The seven nearest dams of Sir Champion Sylvia average 35.43 lb. butter in 7 day official work.

Our cattle produce and win prizes at the fairs. Get our prices. They will both surprise and please you.

GLENN L. WARNER

R. D. No. 5 Cuba, N. Y.
Sylvdale Herd is Accredited.

Choice Young Cows

Good Size, Type and Producing Capacity

YEARLING HEIFERS AND HEIFER CALVES

King Reliance Lockhart Veeman heads this herd. His dam holds the world's record in the Dairyman's Division with her record of 882.10 lb. butter, 15,837.7 lb. milk made as a senior four-year-old. She is also a New York State Fair prize winner.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision—Last test clean

DAN E. ANDERSON

R. D. 3. Norwich, N. Y.

WILLOW BROOK HERD

has for junior herdsire



KING ORMSBY ENDERCAMP

a son of King of the Ormsbys and Vandercamp Segis Aaggie Jewel. The seven-day records of his dam and sire's dam average 33.80 lb. butter and the year records average 1,097.61 lb. butter and more than 23,000 lb. milk. Owing to a lack of help we will sell you your choice of our ACCREDITED HERD.

A. L. BOWELL & SON, Pa. Thompson,

WE BREED HOLSTEINS

for size, type, health and economical production. If you want fresh cows, springers, heifers or young bulls, the following breeders and dairymen, located within a half hour's drive from Wyalusing, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, have them.

You are invited to inspect our herds and do your own picking.

L. L. AllisRummerfield
A. L. Burlington ...Wyalusing
James EastmanOrwell
John H. Howard ...Wyalusing
F. B. KeeneyLaceyville
W. B. Kennedy & Son
.....Wyalusing

ENCOURAGING THE YOUNGSTERS

The Columbia County Holstein Breeders' Association held its annual picnic at the county farm at Wyocena, Wisconsin, on August 15, with about 200 present.

The Junior Calf Club exhibited their animals which were judged by Professor Cramer of the University of Wisconsin. Dorothy Dalton of Dalton, won first prize with Owen Moldenhauer, Cambria, second. This girl and boy were sent to the Wisconsin State Fair to have their animals compete in the open class as in the departments for animals owned by girls and boys engaged in Calf Club Work.

"Cow testing association has solved the program of production," said the speaker of the day, J. P. Riordan, who is engaged in extension work for the Wisconsin Manufacturer's Association. He also said the purebred cattle produced from ten to twenty percent more than grades because their ancestors have been more carefully kept and selected and the poorer ones sent to the butcher. He advised his hearers not to buy a cow simply because it has a pedigree.

BALEFUL "BULL" ADVERTISING

John M. Kelley now has a new illustration of the power of advertising. Readers of this journal are familiar with sign boards exhibiting the goods of a nationally known tobacco company, but a Holstein bull owned by William Bussian of Caledonia, Wisconsin, evidently was not. The Bussian bull was being taken from Caledonia to Arlington in a truck and was going along peacefully until he apparently saw a big red animal with horns and tail erect, glaring at him from a billboard. The Holstein made ready for battle but slipped and fell on his neck. Mr. Bussian stopped his flivver but found his charge lying on the floor of the truck, with his head bowed between his forelegs and his neck broken. Thus, advertising exerted its baleful influence on an otherwise docile and well-mannered Holstein.

WORK ON NOVEL PLAN

Working on a fifty-fifty basis Nels Almen and his son Arthur of Glen Flora, Wisconsin, operate the Ray Walker Holstein farm and receive one-half of the livestock increase. This stock is placed on their own farm of 120 acres of which they have only 20 acres under plow. The Almens have been developing this farm for the past 11 years. At first everything had to be carried to the place as there was no road and now they have to travel a half mile over other land to get to their buildings. When the county develops, a new road will be built close to the west line of Almen farm.

RUTH IS THE LEADER

Ruth, a purebred Holstein owned by Jude Hubber of Belt, Mont., was the highest cow for July in the Cascade C. T. A. being credited with 2,542 lb. milk, 78.8 lb. fat. There were 668 cows tested during the month.

MAPLEWAY HERD

ESTABLISHED 1880



PRODUCTION AND INDIVIDUALITY

Our cows not only win in the show ring but also return a profit for their feed.

Herd headed by Count Lenox Posch a show bull of royal breeding.

ACCREDITED—Of course.

MILLER BROTHERS
Clark's Summit. Penn'a.

All the Cattle in Crawford County, Pa.

Have been tuberculin tested TWICE under the Accredited Area Plan. In the second test 99.2% passed CLEAN.

When buying Holsteins, purebred or grade, why not come to Crawford County. The producing capacity and individuality of our cattle equal their health record.

Any of the men listed below would be pleased to supply your needs or put you in touch with responsible breeders who can.

L. S. Brown,Saegertown
Ralph C. Jackson,

.....Conneaut Lake

Maple Grove Stock Farm, F.

Jones, Mgr.,Centerville

O. I. Martin,

.....Cambridge Springs

YOU ARE OFFERED



COLONEL LYONS HARTJE SEGIS

born Dec. 8, 1923.

Study his conformation, note his straight toplines and square rump.

His sire was by Colonel Joh Lyons, his dam by the same great bull and from a daughter of King Hengerveld Hartje that produced 508 lb. butter, 11,575 lb. milk in a year of C. T. A. work.

We have been using this bull in our Accredited Herd. You know he must be good.

W. A. WITHERS
Elizabethtown. Lancaster Co., Pa.

BOUGHT IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD

Perl A. Gilbom of Centerville, Pa., on July 25 purchased a young bull, Maple Grove Uneeda Clever Glista, No. 460558. He obtained the animal from the neighboring Holstein breeding establishment, Maple Grove Stock Farm.

Maple Grove Uneeda Clever Glista is a son of Maple Grove Ybma Glista and Maple Grove Clever Coreva Glista, 349.2 lb. milk, 15.05 lb. butter in seven days as a two-year-old heifer. She is a daughter of Clever Model Glista whose dam has twice made over 30 lb. butter in seven days and has an official record of 34.08 lb. butter, 593.1 lb. milk made in a week and a 305 day record of 13,310.5 lb. milk, 607.30 lb. butter.

Maple Grove Ybma Glista, the sire of Mr. Gilbom's young herd bull is a son of a show bull, Model King Segis Koningen and his dam was a 34 lb. cow, Glista Coreva, a half-sister to Glista Ernestine, the famous producer of the Cornell University herd.

The Maple Grove herd is on the accredited list and has been for some time; in fact, this establishment was one of the first in Crawford County to foresee the demand for accredited purebred cattle and the example of this herd has been followed in the county until in the recent county-wide test, conducted by representatives of the state and federal veterinary departments, 99.2% of the cattle in Crawford County passed free and clean of tuberculosis, while we understand that as a result of further testing in isolated herds, the percentage of reactors is now so small that Crawford County is now one of the three modified accredited county areas in Pennsylvania.

MANY CATTLE NEEDED

H. H. Clark of Calexico, California, is the manager of a ranch on the Mexican border which includes 832,000 acres of which 112,800 acres are in cotton. Cotton is rotated with alfalfa. To establish a dairy herd to utilize the alfalfa around a thousand Holstein and Guernsey heifers will be purchased this year, next year and the year following. Mr. Clark is being assisted in his efforts to secure this stock by J. D. Keever, a prominent dairyman of San Francisco.

Mr. Clark says that his ranch employs from 5,000 to 17,000 persons each year, that it has an office administration building which costs \$235,000. A condensed milk plant will be erected, a half million dollar cotton seed oil mill has been built and the largest cotton gin in the world is located on it. Six thousand acres of alfalfa were put in last spring and thirteen thousand more will be planted this fall. In the office building there is a school with accommodations for 300 students, all employees or children of employees. In addition to general subjects, agricultural courses are given.

"Hubby, do you love me?"

"Yes."

"How much do you love me?"

"How much do you need?"



COLONEL JOH LYONS

A Grand Champion Show Bull.

He was by King Joh from a 33.63 lb. daughter of King Lyons.

His eleven nearest dams average 32.15 lb. butter in A. R. O. work.

Our herds are under State and Federal Supervision and contain 120 head.

Let us sell you a son of Colonel Joh Lyons or some good females bred to him.

L. N. MACK & SON—FLOYD MACK,
Montrose, Pennsylvania

Every Animal

in my herd of 60 head with the exception of my young herdsire has been raised on

Early Rise Stock Farm

This herd is under State and Federal Supervision and is just the place where you can buy good young animals at reasonable prices.

Menzo A. Brooker

R. D. 2 South New Berlin, N. Y.



CHANGELING TIDY ABBEKERK HILDA

A former member of this herd.

She was by Changeling Butter Boy from a daughter of Tidy Abbeckerk Prince.

The present herd, which includes a number of her descendants, averaged 9,124.2 lb. milk, 315.6 lb. butterfat in a year of C. T. A. work.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision, latest test CLEAN.

RAY J. SABIN
Spencer, R. D. 2. Tioga Co., N. Y.



KING PIEBE OF YORK 7th

heads Lime Rock Herd, which contains 30 head of

ACCREDITED HOLSTEINS

He is a show bull, was Grand Champion at the 1924 Lebanon County Fair. His sire is by Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King from a 1,000 lb. year record daughter of King Segis Pontiac Count. His dam is a showy granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs and has a year record of 796.9 lb. butter, 19,038.4 lb. milk. We offer you Cows in milk, Heifers and Calves.

HUBERT S. MILLER
Myerstown, Lebanon County, Pa.

Log Cabin Herd

exhibited at the recent Crawford County Dairy Show.

One of our three-year-old heifers not only won first prize in her class but also carried off the Grand Championship, evidence enough of the Quality of our stock.

Log Cabin Herd is Accredited and is headed by

KING HENGVERVELD LEFA JOH

a son of King Joh from a 32 lb. daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka.

Can we do something for you?

RALPH C. JACKSON

Conneaut Lake, Crawford Co., Pennsylvania



MARTIN GORTER TOBE ALCATRA

Freshening as a junior two-year-old she is now, on two milkings a day, producing 50 lb. milk daily on pasture and the care ordinarily given this dairy.

She is a daughter of King Tobe Alcatra De Kol, as are the other young milkers in this herd, which is under State and Federal Supervision.

What can I do for YOU?

O. I. MARTIN

Cambridge Springs, Crawford Co., Pa.

Your Chance

to secure choice calves, from an Accredited Herd, sired by a son of

WOODMONT ECHO SYLVIA CHAMPION

show bull and show sire.

He won first prize in his class at the New York State Fair and his dam, a noted show cow that produced 100 lb. milk in a day, 30.27 lb. butter in a week, was the Grand Champion of that fair the year previous.

A. R. BUSH

Susquehanna Co., Montrose, Pa.



OTHERS LIKE HER

in our Accredited Herd.

They have been raised right and have been bred to a son of a World's Champion.

Record is kept of daily production, good official and C. T. A. records made.

We have too many animals now and want to sell.

FRED B. KEENEY
Laceyville, Wyoming Co., Pa.

Come to Chenango County for Good Holsteins!

Chenango is one of the four leading counties of New York State for number of Registered Holstein-Friesians. Every owner is a practical Breeder and Dairyman, and each herd here listed is under State and Federal Supervision and is periodically Tuberculin Tested. These herds are within a short distance of Sherburne and Norwich. Good Roads and splendid railroad facilities.

Dan E. Anderson . . . Norwich
Menzo A. Brooker . . .
South New Berlin
Mrs. Maud Dwight . . .
South Otselic

ONGLEY SELLS PRIZE WINNER

Merle W. Ongley of Centerville, Pa., exhibited four head at the recent Cambridge Dairy Show and took two firsts and two second prizes. His first prize junior yearling bull, Ongley Sir Glista Wetzel took the fancy of Fred Pattison of Cochran, Pa., who purchased the bull to head his own good herd of Holsteins.

Ongley Sir Glista Wetzel has been used as junior herdsire in West View herd. He is a son of Maple Grove



ONGLEY SIR GLISTA WETZEL
Prize winning young bull purchased by Fred Pattison of Cochran, Pa., from Merle W. Ongley of Centerville, Pa.

Clever Koningen Glista and Pauline Wetzel, a granddaughter of Finnerne Pride Johanna Korndyke that recently closed a C. T. A. record of 516 lb. butter made as a three-year-old. In the month of January 1925 she produced 2,068 lb. milk, 70.3 lb. butter, quite a showing for a three-year-old heifer milked under working dairy conditions.

Maple Grove Clever Koningen Glista is by a good son of Glista Coreva, 34.08 lb. butter, 593.5 lb. milk in seven days and 3,310.5 lb. milk, 607.93 lb. butter in ten months.

The dam of Maple Grove Clever Koningen Glista is a 20.6 lb. junior four-year-old that milked over 10,000 lb. in a year in C. T. A. work and averaged 4.1% butterfat. She is a double granddaughter of King Pontiac Jupiter, a son of King of the Pontiacs from a good daughter of Hengerveld De Kol.

West View herd is on the accredited list so that Mr. Pattison has secured a good young bull in every way for his individuality is apparent as a glance at his picture shows.

A PRODUCING AGGREGATION

A purebred Holstein owned by B. H. Katter of Garner, Iowa, produced 76.1 lb. butterfat from 1,690.3 lb. milk during the month of July, thus heading the Hancock Cow Testing association. The Katter herd of seven purebred Holsteins averaged 1,101.74 lb. milk, 42.1 lb. fat.

A CREDITABLE HERD YIELD

On Monday, July 27, the 45 Holstein cows at the Soldiers' Home, Quincy, Illinois, gave 175 gallons of milk. This is the highest daily amount produced during the past twelve years in this herd although at one time the herd contained 58 milkers.

MODERN CATTLE RUSTLING

Cattle rustling was a dangerous pursuit often known in earlier days in the West. It was practiced on beef or range herds before the district was settled so that dairy herds were built and the arm of the law had become so strong that extensive cattle rustling was no longer profitable so was seldom practiced.

Rustling of dairy cattle on an extensive scale however, was recently reported at Puente, Los Angeles County, California. A couple of local dairymen leased cattle from a large cattle company that had the stock in pasture. One night 55 head of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle was taken out of the pasture and the two dairymen disappeared. It was found that cattle had been sold to dairymen in nearby districts and the mode of the "rustlers" seems to have been to sell a few cattle in different places. Some of the animals evidently went to Los Angeles, probably for slaughtering, and a truck driver who admits hauling away part of the cattle at two o'clock in the morning was found and gave information which is expected to lead to the arrest of the missing dairymen. It is said that cattle obtained under federal loans have been taken by parties who are also missing and are thought to have gone with the two dairymen. There were 105 head in the herd from which the 55 animals were taken. These 55 animals are valued at \$175 a head or approximately \$10,000.

ANOTHER MURPHY HERD

Fred Murphy, widely known newspaper man and publisher of the Minneapolis Tribune, is becoming an extensive owner of purebred Holsteins. He has just started another stock farm about four miles north of Breckenridge, Minn. A large barn is now being built and he will stock it with 50 purebred Holsteins.

Mr. Murphy is just home from a summer vacation during which he visited historic places in France, Belgium and Germany.

HOSPITAL HERD LEADS

Cows in the Pierce county C. T. A. averaged 1,022 lb. milk, 383 lb. butterfat during July. There are 28 herds enrolled and they contain 628 cows. There were 249 producing 40 lb. of butterfat or more and 121 that exceeded 50 lb. The Washington State Hospital herd averaged 1,564 lb. milk, 54.1 lb. fat, by far the highest average reported. Of course, it is composed of purebred Holsteins.

A GENEROUS GIFT

Thistle Veeman Pet is the name of a seven months' old registered Holstein heifer which Dr. Bachhuber of Mayville, Wisconsin, gave to the St. Agnes hospital at Fond du Lac. The heifer was taken to the St. Joseph's Springs farm which is owned by the sisters of St. Agnes Convent.

Thistle Veeman Pet was born January 13, 1925. Her sire was King Veeman Springvale Pet and her dam was named Lady Thistle.

Spring Brook Herd

is headed by

King Sadie Vale Hengerveld Ormsby

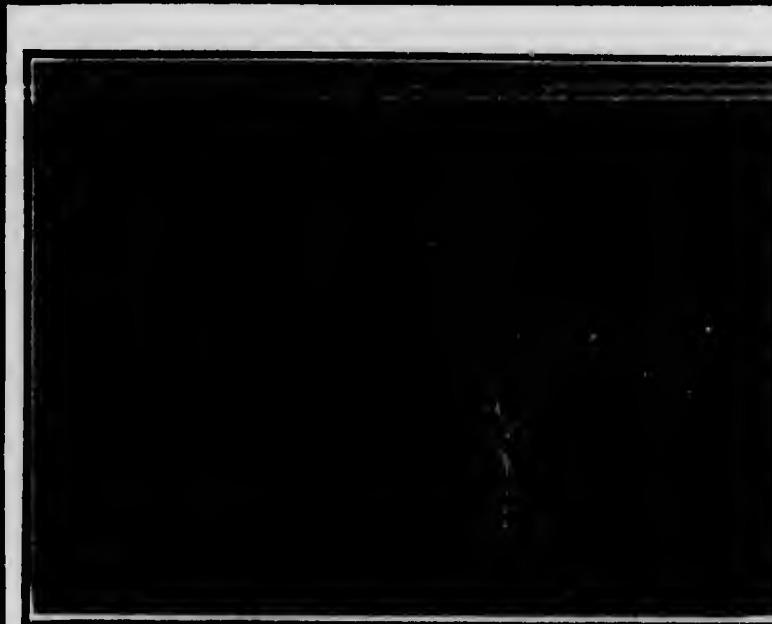
noted sire of producers and show stock. He was by King Sadie Vale Hengerveld from a 1,085 lb. year record daughter of Sir Veeman Hengerveld.

We offer good females bred to "King."

Bear in mind that the average test of this herd ranges from 3.5% to 4.2% fat.

C. F. GILES

Apalachin, Tioga Co., N. Y.



Young Stock For Sale

At prices that the

Everyday Breeder and Dairyman

can well afford to pay.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS
SCRANTON, PA.

Herd under the Accredited Plan

A Good Pair

Heifer: Born Jan. 15, 1923.

Dam: Maple Grove Woodcrest Lady Glista, a big producer and choice individual.

A good straight animal, in color more white than black. She was bred March 25, 1925 to our 34-lb. sire, Clever Model Glista. Price, \$125.

MAPLE GROVE UNEEDA KING
GLISTA

Dam: Maple Grove Columbia Jupiter, a daughter of King Pontiac Jupiter, he by King of the Pontiacs from a daughter of Hengerveld De Kol. Calf was born Dec. 23, 1924, is nicely marked and well grown. Price, \$70.

These animals were sired by Maple Grove Yma Glista, whose dam produced 27 lb. butter, 641.3 lb. milk in this herd in 7 days.

Herd Accredited.

MAPLE GROVE STOCK
FARM

F. JONES, MGR.
Centerville, Pa. R. D. 4.

MILK AND HONEY

If you are passing along one of the main highways near Tabor, Iowa, you may see a sign that reads "Cedar Heights Farm: Italian bees, Poland China hogs, Chickens, Honey." There is a blank space on the board in which is written any particular thing that may be for sale and the price. The proprietor of this farm is Clyde Edgerton.

The Edgerton farm contains ninety acres and the main business centers around the Holstein herd. Clyde handles the production end at Cedar Heights Farm. He carries the milk into Tabor where his brother, the other member of the firm, handles the marketing end.

The Edgertons have a little store at Tabor and operate a milk delivery route. They sell considerable milk over the counter and deliver 100 quarts of bottled milk on their daily route. Second to their milk trade is their honey business for this is a farm dealing in milk and honey. They have 38 stands of bees at the present time and sell the product in the comb.

Although the herd consists of good producers with Ormsby blood predominating the practice is to raise the heifers and sell the bull calves for veal purposes.

HOLSTEINS FOR ORPHANS' HOME

Six purebred Holstein cows were recently purchased by the Soldiers' Orphans' Home of Davenport, Iowa, from the herd of Ralph Branson of West Branch, Iowa. Superintendent F. L. Treat selected the animals, taking one cow that recently made the highest cow testing association record in the state, as well as another with a record nearly as large, a daughter of the second cow and three others.

Mr. Branson has a small farm and not much stable room. He preferred to sell some of his cattle instead of enlarging the barn and will concentrate his efforts to build a herd on the offspring of a few cows of one family strain. The Branson herd has headed the list of herds enrolled in Iowa testing association work and several times has furnished the high individual.

FROM NEBRASKA TO WYOMING

Sam Barton of Gering, Nebraska, recently sold three purebred Holstein heifers and a young bull to Sam Fowler of Lingle, Wyoming for \$800. Mr. Fowler already owns a good Holstein herd. His father who is connected with the packing industry in England, helped him select the animals from the Barton herd.

WANTED—20 fresh cows by October 1st, either grades or purebreds. Must be fresh during the months of October and November and from an Accredited Herd or one that has passed one Clean Test. Box X, c/o The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman, Harrisburg, Penna.

—When we begin to class as "bunk" every new idea, we are old, whether the calendar calls us 30 or 80.

What the Other Fellow Says:



Ingersoll, Ont.

Dear Mr. Mead:

We wish to thank you for your very good work at our dispersal sale held on May 6, 1925.

We don't believe that any auctioneer could have done better work, or secured higher prices for our herd of Holsteins.

We did not feel that we had been robbed when we paid you, no hinting that you would like an extra day's pay for a trip.

We will surely recommend you to our friends, and please remember that first, last and always we are for the "Live Wire Auctioneer," Mead.

With the kindest of personal regards.

Very truly yours,

W. RIVERS AND SONS,

Per W. R. Rivers.

GLENN R. MEAD

East Aurora, New York

**TRAVERSE ECHO SYLVIA KING**

Heads our ACCREDITED Herd.

His dam, a 33-lb. cow, averaged 102 lb. milk for 30 days and has a 35-lb. and a 32-lb. daughter.

Five of his seven nearest dams have one or more 30-lb. daughters.

He is bred to cows that return a substantial profit for the cost of their feed and care.

W. B. KENNEDY & SON,
BRADFORD CO., WYALUSING, PA.

In C. T. A. Work

a member of this herd produced 12,321 lb. milk, 391 lb. FAT in 8 months.

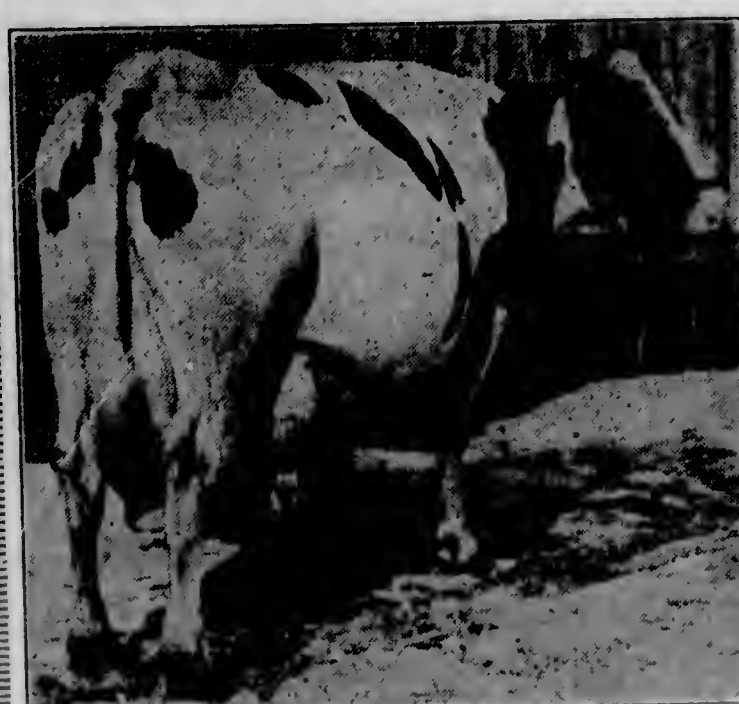
22 sisters of our senior herdsire averaged in year test over 20,000 lb. milk and 900 lb. butter.

A Sister of our junior herdsire made a World's Record in the 10 months division.

The Herd is under State and Federal Supervision and passed a CLEAN TEST.

Will sell Cows, Heifers or Calves.

Raymond D. Strickland
R. D. Nicholson, Pa.
Susquehanna Co.

**KEYSTONE PRINCESS SEGIS**

One of our foundation cows—a combination of size, type and producing capacity.

Others like her in our ACCREDITED Herd. You know the rest.

L. L. Allis,
Bradford Co. Rummerfield, Pa.

DEMAND FOR MINNESOTA HOLSTEINS

Northfield Holsteins continue to be in demand and 23 head including 16 grades and seven purebreds were shipped July 6 to G. R. Skinner of Columbia, Mo. The cattle came from the herds of E. J. Thye, Russell Grisim, Charles Messenger, Chris Peterson, A. H. Bruce, and W. P. Lee and the shipment was handled by A. J. Lashbrook, president of the Northfield Holstein Club.

The Worthington Creamery Products Company of Worthington, Minn., took a herd of 14 females and one young bull from the Carleton College herd. A model farm will be equipped near Worthington in an effort to introduce better dairy practices among the patrons of the creamery.

S. A. Smith, a local commission man recently shipped 15 purebred Holstein heifers for the farm at Roberts, Wisconsin owned by the Minneapolis Tribune. They were purchased from David Erb of Cannon City, Minn. Mr. Smith shipped ten grade Holsteins and a purebred bull to a dairyman at LeRoy, Minn.

AN IOWAN HERD PARTNERSHIP

Saurbry and Hanson of Oelwein, Iowa have a good herd of purebred Holsteins which has been built up by steady work and careful planning. Alfred Hanson owns the farm and George Saurbry and his family have been on the place for ten years. They started with red cattle using a purebred Holstein sire. The herd was enrolled in the local cow testing association and in four years a high producing grade herd was built.

Then they decided that purebreds would be better, had an auction sale and then purchased several purebreds at an average price of \$204. They found the purebreds produced more than the grades and in addition there was a demand for surplus stock. Saurbry and Hanson raise purebred Duroc Jersey swine and Rhode Island Red chickens. Mrs. Saurbry looks after the poultry and keeps from 125 to 175 hens on which she has accurate records of cost and production.

GUERNSEY DAIRY BUYS HOLSTEINS

The Adohr Certified Milk Dairy of southern California, which is said to be the largest certified Guernsey dairy in the world, recently purchased a number of purebred Holsteins in the Skagit Valley and will use them to produce milk to supply a demand started by doctors in a large Los Angeles sanitarium.

The Adohr Certified Milk Dairy herd consists of 1,500 head of purebred and grade Guernsey cattle of which more than 800 are milking. The buyer for this concern is H. K. Martin.

The largest purchase of purebred Holsteins was made from the accredited herd of Justamere Farm owned by T. J. Lockhart and Son of Mount Vernon, Wash. Other animals were purchased from the herds of W. F. Fisher, H. F. Hastings, Chester Nelson, Ed Lagerlund and Albert Egbert.

GET THE SON OF Hillside Rhododendron

35.15 lb. butter, 543.8 lb. milk in 7 days, 2,759.7 lb. milk, 147.95 lb. butter in 30 days, a show cow of magnificent proportions.

He was sired by Charlevoix Rookwood Prince, son of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 40th and Rookwood Zwellie Riblet, 728.3 lb. milk, 33.93 lb. butter in a week; 3,019.6 lb. milk, 135.83 lb. butter in 30 days. She and her dam both have good yearly records.

This bull was born April 26, 1925, is right in every way, about 7/10 black, well marked. His dam and sire's dam average 34.54 lb. butter, 636 lb. milk in 7 days; 141.89 lb. butter, 2,889.6 lb. milk for 30 days.

HILLSIDE AND SPRINGBROOK FARMS
Trucksville, Pa.

Herd recently passed Another Clean Test.

**FRED MODEL GLISTA NETHERLAND**

heads this purebred herd which has been Tuberculin Tested and passed CLEAN THREE times.

You'll like this bull as well as the females in my herd which is run from a standpoint of combined production and individuality.

I sell good stock at reasonable prices.

H. A. STOTTLEMYER
Hagerstown, Md. R. D. 5.

Loyalsock King Jemima Mechthilde

My junior herdsire is a son of King Jemima Segis from a daughter of King Segis Pontiac Count.

His three nearest dams have year records that average 922.13 lb. butter, 20,816 lb. milk.

This herd is and always has been run from the dairyman's standpoint. You can depend upon the animals you buy from me to make a profit for you.

Accredited stock for sale.

Murray A. Miller

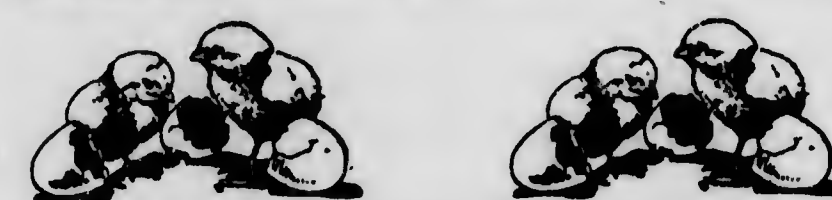
Sunny Lawn Stock Farm
Milton, Penna. R. D. 3.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

BLUE ANDALUSIAN COCKERELS, four months, \$3.00. **CHARLES COLEMAN**, Mildred, Pa.

GOOD LAYING WHITE MINORCAS—Order cockerels now for October delivery. All others go. **ELDA LEWIS**, Bourbon, Indiana.

BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, twelve weeks' old, \$1 each. No better breeding. Don't delay. **WALHALLA POULTRY FARM**, Noblesville, Ind.

2,000 WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS FOR SALE—1,400 March hatched, 600 April hatched. Range grown and well bred. **FOX HALL POULTRY FARM**, Box 297, Dover, Delaware.

CHESTER COUNTY BABY CHICKS
Black and White Leghorns\$10 per 100
Barred Rocks\$12 per 100
White and Silver Wyandottes\$13 per 100
Jersey Giants\$22 per 100
Larger Lots Cheaper. 1,000 chick orders a specialty.

GEORGE S. CULLEN,
Box H ELKVIEW, PA.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

HOMESPUN CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO—5 lb., \$1.25; 10 lb., \$2.50; 20 lb., \$4.50. **HICKORY RIDGE FARMS**, Mayfield, Ky.

KARAKUL FUR SHEEP—Breeding stock for sale of the best to be found in America. Address, **ALEX ALBRIGHT**, DUNDEE, TEXAS.

ROLL ROOFING PAPER \$1.00. Slate Surfaced Roofing Paper \$2.00 per Roll. Nails and cement included. **H. M. ALPERIN & Co.**, 527 CONCORD AVE., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

NATURAL RED LEAF TOBACCO, direct to consumer, prepaid; best grade. Five pounds, \$1.75; 10 lb. \$3.25. Smoking, 5 lb. \$1.25; 10 lb. \$2.25. **W. B. ADAMS**, SHARON, TENN. Reference, Bank of Sharon.

CEMETERY MEMORIALS from Vermont marble and granite. Reduced prices. Artistic designs. Send for our new catalogue. **THE TEMPLE BROTHERS**, RUTLAND, VERMONT.

FLEMISH GIANT RABBITS, \$1.00 each. **NORTHERN LIGHTS RABBITRY**, Deerwood, Minn.

UNLEACHED HARDWOOD ASHES improves meadows, pastures, orchards, wheat, oats, corn, lawns, flower gardens. Free Circular. Agents wanted. **GEORGE STEVENS**, PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO, CANADA.

ALFALFA LEAF MEAL—Something new. Made from alfalfa leaves without the stems. Low in fibre, high in protein, rich in vitamins. A grand food for poultry. Prices, \$2.50 per cwt., or \$49.00 per ton, f. o. b. Middletown, Conn. Made at Lamar, Colorado, by the Lamar Alfalfa Milling Company. **MEECH & STODDARD, INC.**, Middletown, Conn., Distributors for Eastern United States.

DOGS

FOR SALE—Collie pups. Splendid, working stock. **C. W. TOMLINSON**, Summitville, Ind.

FOR SALE—Purebred White Collie pups. **BERTHA TERWILLIGER**, Windfall, Indiana.

FOR SALE—Small Black and Tan Terrier Pups. **J. R. WILLARD**, Veterinary, Fairland, Indiana.

HUNTING DOGS—Coon, possum, skunk and rabbit dogs. Reduced prices. Sent on trial. **SAM. STEPHENSON**, Covington, Tenn.

FOR SALE—Collie pups, 4 months' old, from heel driving parents, \$15.00. **JOHN C. RADY**, Oakfield, Wis.

DACHSHUNDS—Whelped June 1, 1925, from pedigree stock registered with American Kennel Club. **HARVEY P. WALTER**, Bethlehem, Pa., R. No. 3.

OLD FASHIONED, LONG-EARED BLACK AND TAN FOXHOUND PUPS. Private stock. **OSCAR ROSE**, ENOSBURG FALLS, VERMONT.



FOR SALE—Bull Pups, dark brindle, 3 mo. old. Tails docked, ears trimmed, \$12 while they last. These are intelligent beauties. **L. M. HEIGHWAY**, Bluffton, O.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred coon hound pups; also broken fox hounds. Pit Game cocks and hens. **HUBERT KINNARNEY**, ASHLAND, MASS.

FARM RAISED GERMAN POLICE PUPPIES—Ready to ship. Faithful companions. Best cattle dogs. Picture of parents on request. **WM. J. SCHUCE**, New Ulm, Minn.

LOVELY 3 MONTHS OLD GERMAN (SHEPHERD) POLICE PUPPIES. Also one two years old—females. Ideal farm dogs, protectors, companions. Supreme quality, pedigree and registered. **MT. CROTTED KENNELS**, Antrim, N. H.

LA GROTTO KENNELS—**CHARLES F. WAGNER**, Owner, South Wilton, Conn. *Breeders of German Shepherds, Police Dogs.* We offer for immediate delivery one litter of 3 males, 3 females. Whelped March 27th. Sire: Int. Champion Schatz von Hohentann. Dam: Betty von Murgthal. Color, Wolf gray. These pups show unusual quality for their age. Excellent specimens, whether desired as companions, guards, show dogs or breeding stock. Price Males \$75; females \$60. Registration A. K. C., \$2 extra.

LIVE STOCK

ONE TEAM OF FOUR YEAR OLD MULES. Weight, 2,200 lb. **ED. SERRON**, Millville, Minn.

MILK GOATS OF THE FINEST QUALITY
H. CLOS, Tiffin, Ohio.

RAMS FOR SALE—Cotswolds, Lincolns, Tunis, Karakules and Oxfords. All recorded. Shipped on approval. **LEROY KUNEY**, Adrian, Michigan.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS—April Farrowed. Pedigree furnished. **F. W. KLAMMER**, Mora, Minn.

LARGE BERKSHIRE REGISTERED STOCK for sale. In growing condition, not fat. Two boars from March 27, 1925, weight 85 lbs. Some good sows from the same litter. **S. S. HOCHSTETLER**, Meyersdale, Pa., R. No. 2, Box 110.

PLANTS, SEEDS AND BULBS

IRIS—Now is the time to plant Iris. Send for price list. **LAKE IRIS BOTANICAL EXPERIMENT GROUNDS**, Box 371, Ashtabula, O.

ALFALFA SEED—90% pure, \$7.00 per bushel. Hulled white sweet clover 90% pure, \$5.00 per bushel. Track here. Sacks free. **GEO. BOWMAN**, CONCORDIA, KANSAS.

BURR CLOVER—Southern variety, carefully screened, no gravel. Twelve cents a pound. Write for quantity prices. Plant early. **F. M. SHOEMAKER**, Collinsville, Ala.

HONOR WHEAT—A new white variety developed by the N. Y. College of Agriculture. Our 1925 crop, inspected and certified by the Seed Improvement Association, is one of the purest seed sources of this variety. Write for further description and prices. **ROBSON SEED FARM**, Hall, New York.

PLAN BEFORE YOU PLANT—Send for our descriptive and very distinctive catalog on Fruits and Ornamentals. Our STOCK makes good or WE do. Five hundred acres of fruit and ornamental trees under cultivation.

FINGER LAKES NURSERIES,
471 Washington St., Geneva, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS—WANTED

SITUATION WANTED

HERD MANAGER—Experienced, Capable of handling all details of feeding, breeding and developing Holstein cattle and can produce results. Highest references. Available at once. Box 110, Harrisburg, Pa.

WANTED

PEDIGREED DOG. About six months' old. Must be either Saint Bernard, Newfoundland or Great Dane. **MAX GOLDSTEIN**, 250 Bowman St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

If You Want Fresh Cows, Springers, Heifers or Young Bulls

BRED IN THE PURPLE, you can secure them in Susquehanna and Wyoming Counties, Pennsylvania, from the following breeders and dairymen whose establishments are within easy driving distance of Tunkhannock, Thompson, or Montrose. *You are invited to inspect these herds and make your own selection.*

A. L. Bowell & Son...Thompson
H. S. Brown & Son...Thompson
A. R. Bush.....Montrose
L. N. Mack & Son....Montrose
Floyd E. Mack.....Montrose
Cecil L. A. Resseguie...Kingsley
A. E. Robinson.....Montrose
Robert Springer....Factoryville
Raymond Strickland.Nicholson

Seven Bulls for Sale!

No. 1. Born January 27, 1925.
His dam is making an 800 lb. year record as a junior two-year-old.
Price\$500
No. 2. Born January 15, 1924.
His dam is a 21-lb. two-year-old. His ten nearest dams averaged 30 lb.
Price\$400
No. 3. Born February 19, 1924.
He is from a 21 lb. four-year-old daughter of a 1,200 lb. bull.
Price\$300
No. 4. Born February 16, 1925.
He is from a 22-lb. heifer.
Price\$200
No. 5. Born May 10, 1925.
His dam is a 642 lb. yearly record heifer.
Price\$100
No. 6. Born April 4, 1925.
He is from a daughter of a 1,200 lb. bull.
Price\$50
No. 7. Born April 14, 1925.
Price\$25
Numbers 2 and 6 are sired by a 35 lb. son of Creator. The others are sired by a 30-1,200 lb. bull.
Write for Pedigree to
DAVID FALCONER
Scottville, Michigan.
Never had T. B. or Abortion.

FOR SALE—Registered Holsteins. From heifer calves to fresh cows. All sired by or bred to grandson of King of the Pontiacs. OLIVER F. ELLSWORTH, Dallas, Pa.

A REVOLVING CALF CLUB

A. H. Liebers and M. M. Lauritson, of the Nebraska Dairy Development Society and County Agent M. L. Gould have been spending two weeks in the dairy district of Wisconsin where they secured 250 calves about six months old for the calf club boys and girls of Nebraska. This calf club movement is fostered by the Union Pacific Railroad and one of the towns in each county through which this railroad passes will receive a calf.

The calves are from tested herds, the low record average of which is not less than 300 lb. butterfat. Some of the calves are from a herd with an average record of 482 lb. fat. The calves will cost laid down in Nebraska about \$40 per head.

The plan is as follows: The business people of the town subscribe an amount to pay for the calves that are to be placed at that point. A committee places the animals with boys and girls whose surroundings and conditions meet with its approval. The calf belongs to the organization but if the party taking the calf carries out certain rules regarding feed and care and turns over to the local committee the first heifer offspring, the mother becomes the property of the boy or girl who cares for it. The offspring go back to the organization and will then be given to another boy or girl in the community, thus making an endless chain. The management of the Union Pacific will run a dairy special train and leave a well bred bull at each of the points where the calves are placed. The service of this bull will be available without cost to the owner of the calf.

WHICH IS YOUR KIND?

Dairy specialists at the Michigan State College have been comparing Michigan cow testing association figures. In comparing the records of five daughters, full age basis, of the Holstein sire, King Flint, 222954, with their dam, it is revealed that the average increase of the daughters over their mothers was 2,197.4 lb. milk containing 94.4 lb. fat, an increase of 30 per cent in milk production and 34.9 per cent in butterfat production.

On the same basis it was found that the five daughters of the Holstein bull Swigartdale Korndyke Hengerveld 188567 produced on an average of 13,364 lb. milk containing 587.6 lb. butterfat, or 25.4 per cent more milk and 67.5 per cent more butterfat than their dams.

These are records of increased production, but the records of five daughters of the Holstein sire, Seek No Farther Combination 164005 reveal a different story. Their average milk production was 8,114.4 lb. milk containing 268.6 lb. butterfat or 11.9 per cent less milk and 14.8 per cent less butterfat than their dams.

"Consider the fly, how he grows;
He has no conscience, and pride is not
in him;
As a mathematician he is the world's
chief multiplier,
And India with all her millions
Is not more teeming than he."

ON THE HILLS

of Tioga County have been raised some of the best Holsteins that ever came from New York State—big healthy cows that yield large quantities of rich testing milk.

The following breeders of healthy Holsteins whose establishments are located near Owego and within easy driving distance of Elmira, Ithaca, Binghamton or Waverly can supply you with good cattle and invite inspection of their herds.

Roy J. Sabin.....Spencer
C. F. Gridley.....Candor
C. F. Giles.....Apalachin



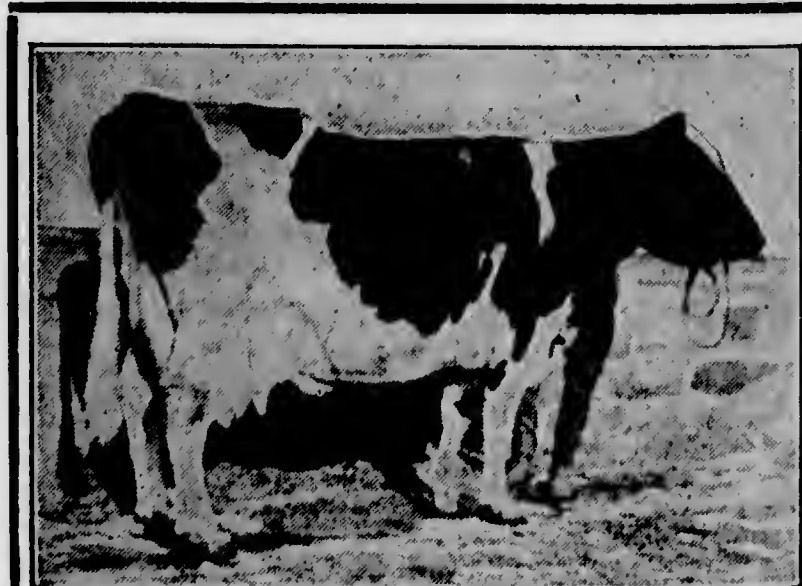
MABEL BEETS MODEL

She has spent her whole life in this herd. Cows and heifers of this quality, from A.R.O. dams, are bred to KING PIETJE AAGGIE PONTIAC. He was by King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje and his four direct descendant dams average 611.3 lb. milk, 30.62 lb. butter in seven-day work.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision

ROBERT I. SPRINGER

Susquehanna Co. R. D. 1 Factoryville, Pa.



QUEEN LYONS WAYNE DE KOL
26.30 lb. butter, 542.9 lb. milk in 7 days; 105.90 lb. butter, 2326.8 lb. milk in 30 days.

In 8 months of C.T.A. work she produced 11,560 lb. milk. THAT'S OUR KIND.

Such cows are bred to KING ONYX PLEDGE ORMSBY whose three nearest dams average 977.66 lb. butter, and over 23,000 lb. milk in long time test, his dam's record being for only 305 days and as a junior four-year-old.

Let me price you something from our ACCREDITED Herd.

JOHN H. HOWARD
R. D. 5 Wyalusing, Pa.

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN

Published in the Interest of Breeders and Dairymen Everywhere

OFFICES: EVANGELICAL BUILDING
BOX 110, HARRISBURG, PA.

AMATEUR PICTURE CONTEST

To the Breeders and Dairymen:

Send us pictures of your good Holsteins. We are offering One Hundred One Dollars in prizes for the Twenty Best Amateur Pictures received.

We will pay Twenty-five Dollars for the first Prize Picture, Fifteen Dollars for the second Prize Picture, Ten Dollars for the third Prize Picture. Other prizes as follows:

\$101.00 IN CASH PRIZES

Twenty-five Dollars for the first Prize Picture	\$25.00
Fifteen Dollars for the second Prize Picture	15.00
Ten Dollars for the third Prize Picture	10.00
Five Dollars each for the next four Prize Pictures	20.00
Three Dollars each for the next five Prize Pictures	15.00
Two Dollars each for the next eight Prize Pictures	16.00

One Hundred One Dollars in all \$101.00

Join in the contest by sending a picture of your best Holsteins. Let us show our readers the kind of cattle you own and breed. You are just as likely to receive the Twenty-five Dollars First Prize as anyone. Surely you ought to be able to win at least one of the prizes.

Only pictures of producing females will be accepted. The name and address of the sender should be marked plainly on the back of each picture.

Pictures of single animals should be marked with the name and number of the animal. Group pictures should be accompanied with a letter, telling something about the animals or the herd of which they are a part.

Not more than two pictures will be accepted from the same contestant, one of which must be of a single animal and the other a group of animals. All Prize Pictures will be published with a story of the herd.

All subscribers to *The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman* are eligible to participate in this contest. If you are not a subscriber send in your subscription with the pictures. Join the Contest and win a prize.

Very truly yours,

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

This contest will close October 8th. Send your cattle pictures in to-day. Don't be too late.



AAGGIE QUEEN OF SUNNYSIDE

is the dam of my herdsire

KING ONA AAGGIE SUNNYSIDE

Notice her type and evident quality.

She was tested for a year as a two-year-old, three-year-old and mature cow and during these three years averaged 1,019.47 lb. butter, 24,247 lb. milk.

Her dam, you will remember, is the only cow with FIVE daughters that have each produced 1,000 lb. butter in a year.

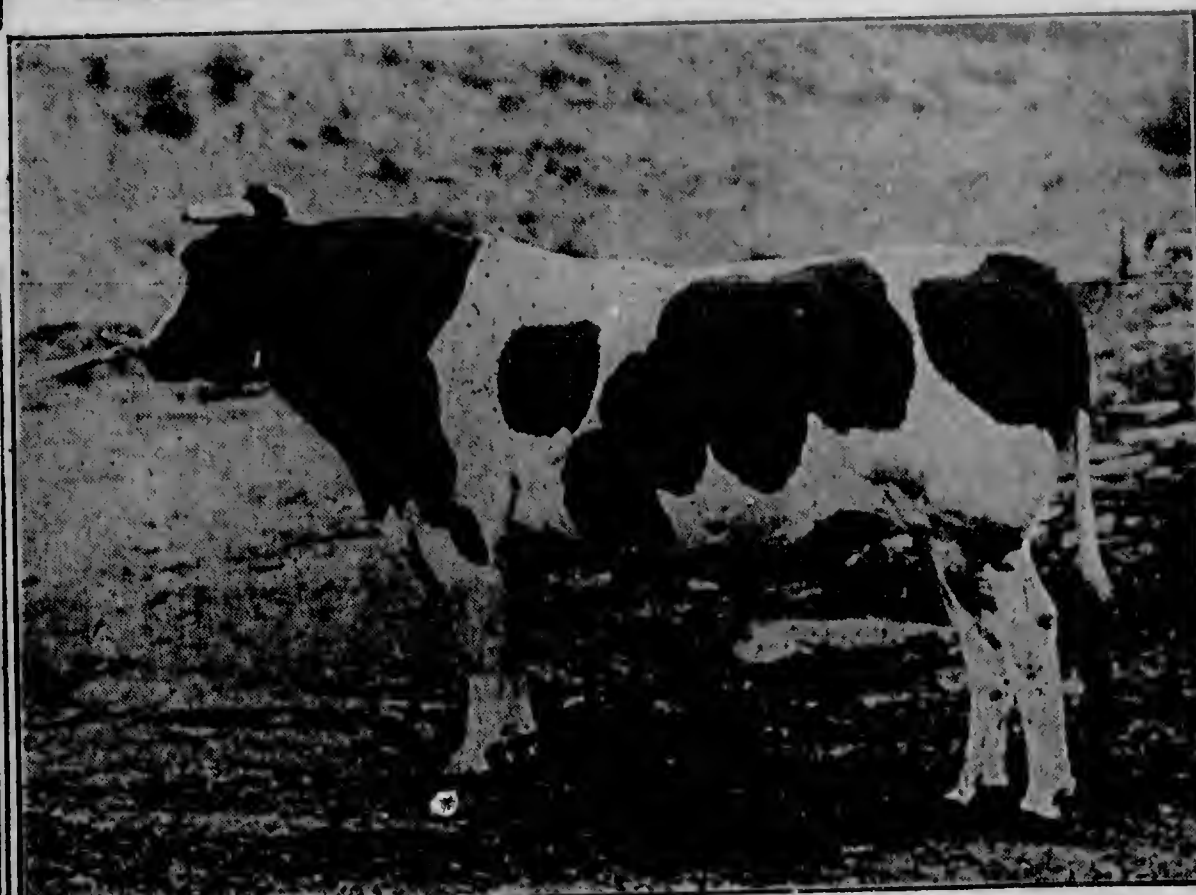
Buy your stock from this ACCREDITED HERD.

MRS. MAUD DWIGHT

South Otselic, Chenango Co., New York.

THE BLOOD OF WORLD CHAMPIONS

STRONGLY EVIDENCE at SILVERWOOD



KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE

is our senior herdsire. He was from Fairmont Zerna Segis Pietje, 35.61 lb. butter in 7 days as a junior four-year-old, World's Record when made. His sire, King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, was from a heifer that made World's Records for butter production for periods of 7 days, 30 days and 365 days while he was by a son of a cow that made World's Butter Records for 7 days, 30 days and for a full year.

Sons and daughters of this great sire have won high honors at the great cattle shows and expositions. His sons are proving that they, too, are splendid sires for their offspring win prizes and also produce. Let us price a few good ones to you.

Silverwood is under State and Federal Supervision.

Silverwood Stock Farm, H. S. Brown & Sons, Props.
Susquehanna County, THOMPSON, PA.



THIS IS OUR KIND

Big, Handsome, Typy Cows—Producers and Profit makers.

Our senior Herdsire is

KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE

noted sire of producers and shows animals.

Our Junior Herdsire is

IDYLLWILDE KORNDYKE DIONAGEN

whose three direct descendant dams have each made over 30 lb. butter in 7 days. Inspection invited. Prices Low.

A. E. ROBINSON

Susquehanna Co.

Montrose, Pa.

The Susquehanna County Holstein Breeders' Association

FOURTH ANNUAL SALE

At the Fair Grounds, Montrose, Pa.

Wednesday, Sept. 23, '25

12:30 P. M.

45 Specially Selected **45**
Holstein-Friesian Cattle

Picked by an expert judge for type, breeding and production. All from Federal Accredited Herds or herds under Federal Supervision. 60-day retest guaranteed. Clean and right.

**23 Fresh Cows, 7 Near Springers,
5 Bred Heifers.**

14 Mature Cows, 6 Four-year-olds, 4 Three-year-olds, 13 Two-year-olds, and 8 under two. 4 have A. R. O. records, 11 have A. R. O. dams. 5 Bulls, two with yearly record dams.

Consignors are pledged not to bid on anything in the sale.

C. M. Hess, Auc.

S T Wood in the Box

L. M. Thompson, Montrose, Pa.
Sale Manager



Vol. IV

HARRISBURG, PA., SEPTEMBER 22, 1925

No. 18

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year

LIBRARY
SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE
AND EXPERIMENT STATION
PENNA. STATE COLLEGE
STATE COLLEGE, PA.



PRODUCERS IN THE HIGH-CLASS REGISTERED HOLSTEIN HERD OF WILLIAM BENNING & SON, KINGSLEY, PENNSYLVANIA.



Entered as second-class matter April 8, 1922 at the post office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

PENNA STATE COLLEGE
STATE COLLEGE PA
7-22-25



AAGGIE QUEEN OF SUNNYSIDE

is the dam of my herdsire

KING ONA AAGGIE SUNNYSIDE

Notice her type and evident quality.

She was tested for a year as a two-year-old, three-year-old and mature cow and during these three years averaged 1,019.47 lb. butter, 24,247 lb. milk.

Her dam, you will remember, is the only cow with FIVE daughters that have each produced 1,000 lb. butter in a year.

Buy your stock from this ACCREDITED HERD.

MRS. MAUD DWIGHT

South Otselic, Chenango Co., New York.

Sunshine Dairy



Q-DALE BELLE PONTIAC KORNDYKE

This handsome granddaughter of Pontiac Korndyke is a specimen animal in the SUNSHINE DAIRY, one of the Accredited Holstein herds of Lancaster County.

You will like her and her stablemates. They are bred to KING PIEBE YORK PONTIAC 439,991, a double grandson of that noted sire of show ring winners, King Piebe of York.

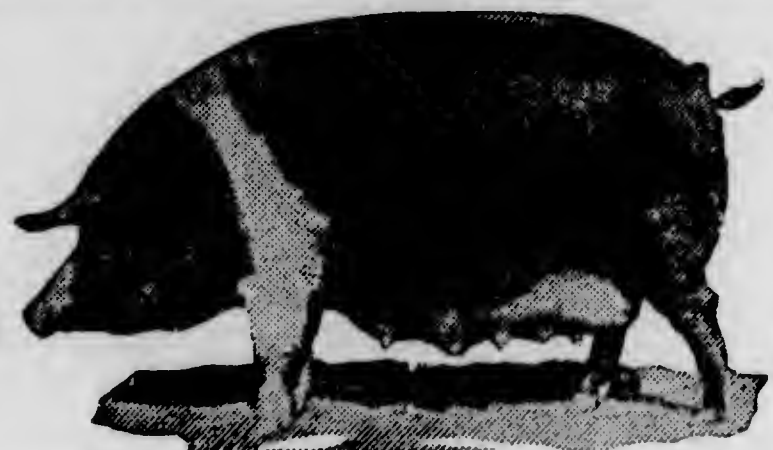
CHOICE YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE.

W. A. WITHERS

Elizabethtown, Lancaster Co., Pa.

HAMPSHIRE

FOR SIX YEARS FOR SIX YEARS



in succession, 1918-1919-1920-1921-1922-1923, Hampshires have won the carload lot grand championship over all breeds at the International Livestock Show.

HAMPSHIRE are the practical farmer's practical hog, because of their meat type—grazing qualities—activity—health and vigor—highly developed mother instinct—milking qualities—early maturity and economical gains, and because they are *Recognized Market Toppers*. The heaviest ton litter for 1923 from the biggest hog state in the Union, Iowa, was sired by a purebred Hampshire boar. This litter weighed 3,199 pounds at 180 days.

The official breed paper is—*THE HAMPSHIRE ADVOCATE*—a monthly publication, devoted to the interest of Hampshire breeders and the Hampshire breed.

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A Son of the Grand Young Sire



ROYAL JOHANNA KORNDYKE

who is not only siring big producers but also splendid individuals. We believe he is the best son of Colantha Johanna Lad 8th.

We offer a handsome young bull, six months old, about two-thirds white and with a splendid topline.

His dam, at 26 months old, produced in A. R. O. test, 20.45 lb. butter, 444.2 lb. milk. She is now a fine three-year-old and I am confident she will greatly increase this record a little later.

Her dam produced 19.6 lb. butter, 403.7 lb. milk in a week when only 23 months old and is from my grand old cow, Inka Veeman Artis, three times above 30 lb. butter and three times above 600 lb. milk in a week.

Price on the young bull, ONLY \$125, and he is from an Accredited Herd that has never housed a reactor.

ROY W. CHAMBERLAIN

Allegany County Caneadea, New York

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. IV

HARRISBURG, PA., SEPTEMBER 22, 1925

No. 18

Pennsylvania's Oldest Holstein Herd

Mapleway, Forty-Five Years Old and Getting Better Every Year

FOR forty-five years there has been a high class herd of Holstein-Friesian cattle on the Mapleway Farm, now owned by the Miller Brothers at Clark's Summit, Pa. This is not only one of the oldest Holstein herds in the United States but is, we believe, the oldest in the state of Pennsylvania. During the many years of its existence it has been operated continuously as a dairy herd and has never been dispersed at either public or private sale. We believe there is only one other herd of purebred Holsteins now existent in this country that has been established for a similar period for which such a statement can be truthfully made. Furthermore, it was founded with cattle imported from Holland and nearly all the present members of the herd are direct descendants of those early imported foundation cows.

In 1880 we find the Lackawanna Breeders' Association importing cattle from Holland and bringing them to northern Pennsylvania. The original members of the Lackawanna Breeders' Association were L. W. and John L. Stone, E. G. and G. M. Carpenter and J. W. Miller. J. L. Stone was secretary of the association when it was originated. In 1901 Mr. Stone, who was then teaching agriculture at Cornell University, his Alma Mater, rented his farm and sold his interest in the Lackawanna Breeders' Association to A. F. Siegfried, who continued to be a member of the association for several years.

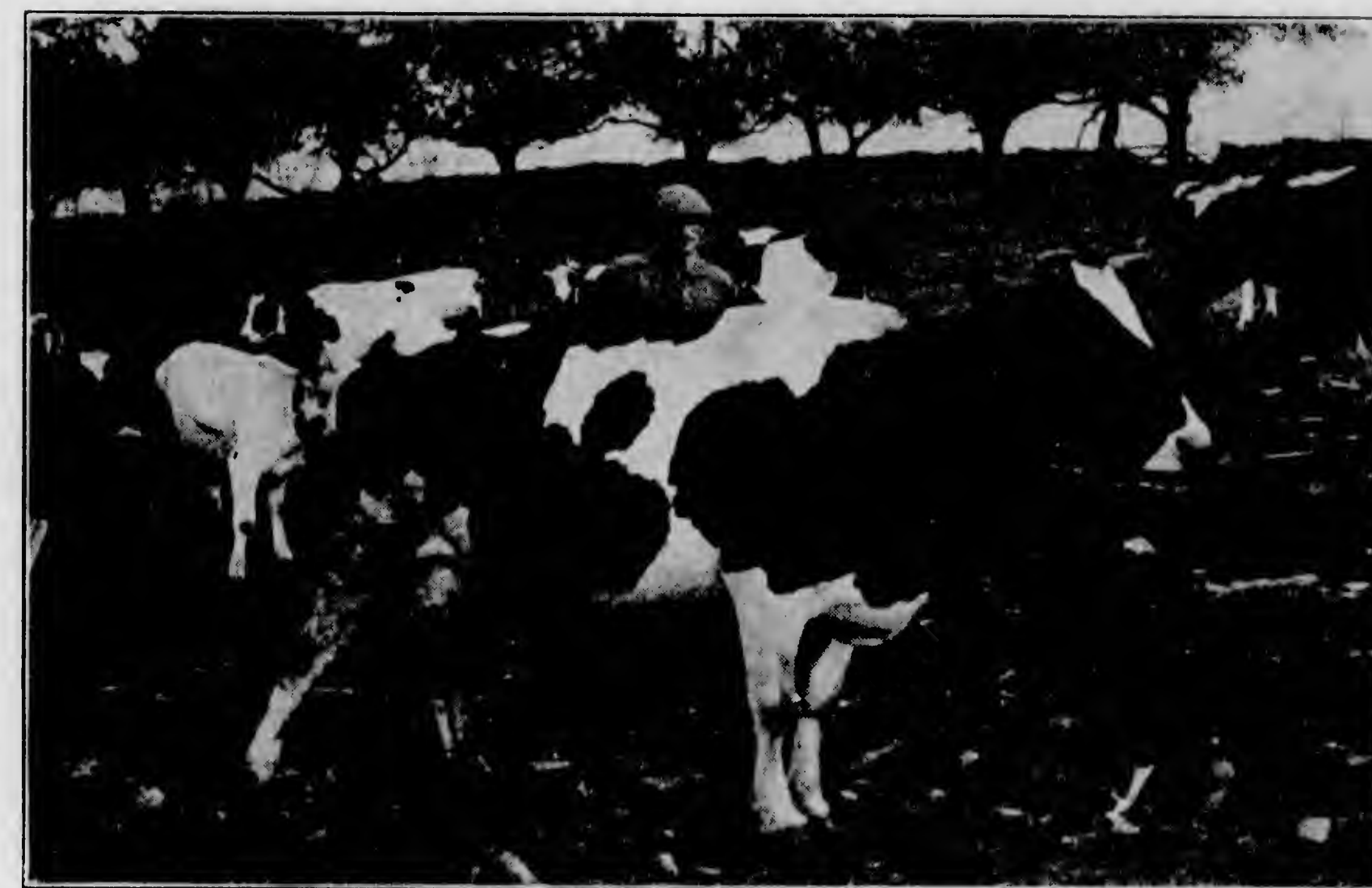
John W. Miller, father of the Miller Brothers, was a brother-in-law of Edwin G. Carpenter, in fact he married Mr. Carpenter's sister and Mr. Carpenter married his sister.

Members of the Lackawanna Breeders' Association owned purebred Holsteins before they joined together to form the organization. When they became associated they were instrumental in bringing a large number

of purebred Holstein-Friesians to this country, buying the best cattle they could find in Holland from dairy owners, both men and women. Thus in Volume 2 of the Dutch Friesian Herdbook we find that they imported stock from K. N. Kuperus and Minnie S. Vee-man, both of Marssum, Friesland, also from C. K. DeGroot, St. Anna, and J. S. Stienstra, of Dronrijp, Friesland. Among the importations of 1882 were the cows DeGroot, Klassje, Teakje 2d and Dijkstra 2d. The last three of these names have been preserved in the names of animals registered to-day.

In 1884 the Lackawanna Breeders' Association

brought to this country the females Vander Lei 3d, Vander Lei 4th and Eeke 2d, the first born in 1881, the second in 1882 and the third in 1183. DeGoede, Tromp, Winkje, Iduna, Koopal and Brada were other animals imported, and with the exceptions of the last two, founded families of which members can be found in many herds in northern Pennsylvania.



ARTHUR J. MILLER AND HIS FAVORITE COW

The Miller Brothers inherit the skill and judgment as well as the farm and business of their parents. Instead of developing into dealers they wisely, we believe chose the nobler occupation of cattle breeders and thus they not only preserved the blood of the animals brought to this country but also preserved the type and producing qualities, in fact, we believe that they improved on the originals by selecting the best animals with which to perpetuate the herd.

History shows that a large number of herds in northern Pennsylvania and southern New York have been founded on animals secured from the Miller establishment and in turn other herds have been founded on these, so that the Miller herd and the blood on which it was founded has greatly influenced the Holstein-Friesian breed in America.

So many good sires have headed this herd during the near half century of its existence that we shall only take time to touch on a few of them. Nearly everyone of them, we believe, has daughters in the Advanced Registry for although the Millers have done comparatively little testing, they seem to have followed the practice of trying out the daughters of most of their herdsires. Then animals bred in the Miller herd have gone into other establishments and there made good records. Count Clothilde Beauty was in service in this herd more than thirty years ago. His sire was Clothilde 5th's Netherland and his dam was Witkop 2d's Beauty, a daughter of Prince of Monroe and Witkop 2d, two animals registered before the present Holstein-Friesian Herdbook was established.

A bull that had considerable influence on the herd was Johanna Clothilde's

Lad, a son of Sarcastic Lad and Johanna Clothilde, a daughter of Johanna 4th and therefore a granddaughter of the original Johanna cow. Johanna Clothilde's Lad had a number of good daughters one of which, tested nearly twenty years ago, is credited with producing 15,778.8 lb. milk, 657.71 lb. butter in 365 days. One of his sons was the noted show bull, Dijkstra Beauty Lad.

Earle Korndyke DeKol headed this herd for a short time. This bull was a son of the famous Belle Korndyke, and therefore an older brother of Pontiac Korndyke. He became famous as the head of the Cornell University herd and his descendants include the biggest producers at that establishment.

A number of animals in the Miller herd are descendants of Korndyke Butter Boy Count. This bull was by Korndyke Butter Boy Prince and his dam, Yanka Boon 2d's Countess, was a daughter of Lilith Pauline De-

Kol's Count that has an official seven-day record of 28.60 lb. butter, 542.7 lb. milk.

Early in 1904 a number of Holstein-Friesians were imported into this country from Holland, the only important importation since the early 'eighties.' The greatest of the cows in this bunch was Pietje 22d. A few months after she was in this country she dropped a son, Woodcrest Pietje. A son of this bull from Della Pender, a

cow of Korndyke blood, was named Pietje Pender and was bred to a number of the Mapleway cows so that many of the present members have descended from him.

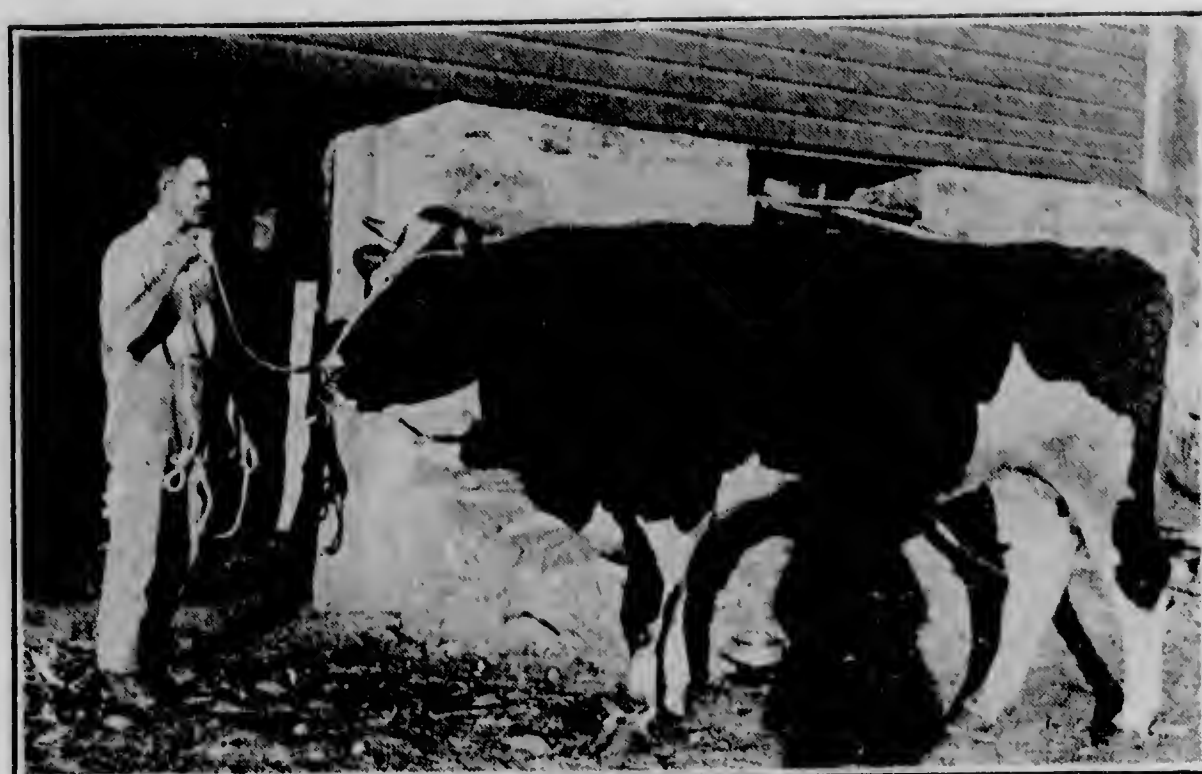
Hillside Sir Lyons and Hillside Pietje Vander Lei Lyons were two bulls of related blood lines that were used in this herd. Hillside Sir Lyons was from Hillside Dodo, a cow with a seven-day record of 31.94 lb.

butter and an average of over 83 lb. milk daily. Hillside Pietje Vander Lei Lyons was from Pietje Vander Lei Superb, 26.83 lb. butter in seven days. Both of these bulls were sons of Dutchland Sir Lyons Hengerveld, a son of Colantha Johanna Lad and Blanche DeKol Hengerveld, a 33 lb. daughter of Pietertje Hengerveld's Count DeKol. These two bulls had considerable influence on the herd.

The most noted sire ever in Northern Pennsylvania is King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje. The great work of his daughters in official test and of his offspring in the show ring is familiar to our readers and he is justly regarded as one of the greatest sires ever in the Keystone State. He was a son of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra and his dam, Fairmont Zerna Segis Pietje, as a junior four-year-old made a seven-day butter record of 35.61 lb. which was the world's record in her class at time of making. The Millers bred a number of their cows to this sire and when the Dr. Hand herd was dispersed they purchased a number of calves by him, one of the very few instances of females being added to this herd.

From the Robens' herd Sir Veeman Lola Hengerveld was obtained. He was a son of Sir Veeman Hengerveld and K K S V Lola Hengerveld, who was by King Korndyke Sadie Vale from a 31.32 lb. four-year-old daughter of Sir Veeman Hengerveld. The offspring of this bull were of extra good quality so to succeed him the Millers went back to the Robens' establishment and obtained King Sadie Vale Hengerveld

Ormsby. His sire, King Sadie Vale Hengerveld, was by King Korndyke Sadie Vale from S V H Belle DeKol, 37.38 lb. butter in seven days as a three-year-old, the highest record daughter of Sir Veeman Hengerveld. The dam of the Sadie Vale bull was S V H Effie, 28.33 lb. butter, 617.3 lb. milk in a week as a junior four-year-old, 1,085.60 lb. butter,



HARRY MILLER AND KING BEAUTY SYLVIA LYONS
Although this photo was taken Sunday, neither were dressed up



BELLE, HARRY MILLER'S CONSTANT COMPANION



JOHN MILLER AND HIS HORSE
John is the oldest of the fifth generation of Millers to live on Mapleway Stock Farm

24,050.5 lb. milk in a year as a five-year-old. She was by Sir Veeman Hengerveld from a 25 lb. daughter of Sadie Vale Sir Ormsby that made 789 lb. butter, 17,803 lb. milk in a year. It is worth while noting that both grandsires of S V H Effie were sons of Sadie Vale Concordia, the first cow to make an official seven-day record of over 30 lb. of butter.

Count Lenox Posch and King Beauty Sylvia Lyons are two of the bulls now in service in this herd. The King was obtained when the noted show herd of B. F. Jones and Son was dispersed and was purchased in partnership with several near-by breeders. His dam, A. Beauty Lyons, as a junior three-year-old made 26.13 lb. butter in a week averaging over 80 lb. of milk a day and he is not only a show animal but is of lines of breeding that has produced a number of great record cows. The sire of the King is King Echo Sylvia Model, a son of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac from Belle Model Pietje 2d, a 28 lb. cow backed by a large number of high record ancestors. King Beauty Sylvia Lyons as a calf was exhibited at the New York State Fair where, in a very large class and comparatively unfitted, he won second prize.

Count Lenox Posch was from Beulah Pontiac Posch, a cow that as a junior two-year-old produced 21.25 lb. butter, 457.7 lb. milk in seven days and averaged over 65 lb. milk a day for thirty days. She was again tested as a junior four-year-old and is credited with a record of 26.44 lb. butter, 619.6 lb. milk in a week and for thirty days averaged over 80 lb. of milk daily. She is of Canadian breeding and is sired by the well-known sire and show bull, Count Paul Posch.

Count Lenox Posch was sired by King Valdessa Lenox, who was by King Pontiac Segis Korndyke from Valdessa Ormsby DeKol, a 38 lb. daughter of Valdessa Scott 2d, the first cow to make over 40 lb. of butter in a week. Anna Lenox DeKol 2d, the dam of King Valdessa Lenox is a cow of splendid individuality and a famous record maker. As a nine-year-old she is credited with 1,341.62 lb. butter, 29,162.7 lb. milk in a year, and as a ten-year-old with 1,192 lb. butter and over 25,000 lb. milk. She has a number of great short time records including one for seven days of 35.26 lb. butter, 1,755.4 lb. milk.

Space forbids saying very much about the females of the herd so we will only mention a few, but it is only fair to say that, with scarcely an exception, every animal is deserving of special mention, they are of such high quality and so even in type as well as quality.

Winkje Pontiac Alcartra would attract your attention on account of the straightness of her back, her large, square udder and her prominent milk and udder veins. She is nicely marked with a fine, clean-cut head and is a very attractive animal. She is a direct descendant in the female line of a cow the Millers imported from Holland more than forty years ago and for seven generations her dams have Advanced Registry records. She is a daughter of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje, is the third highest record daughter of that sire and is also a descendant of Earl Korndyke DeKol. Tested as a three-year-old, she made a seven-day official record of 26.04 lb. butter, 530.5 lb. milk.

Amleto Butter Girl 2d is a cow that you will particularly notice on account of her wide horns and wide

hips, as well as her general individuality. She is a daughter of Hillside Sir Lyons and has never been officially tested but one of her daughters, Mapleway Lyons Amleto Pietje, has made a number of large records and is credited with producing 29.10 lb. butter, 480.3 lb. milk in seven days. Mapleway Alcartra Eeke Veeman and Mapleway Korndyke Veeman Hengerveld are granddaughters of Sir Veeman Hengerveld. The first one is dark in color, the second one light, but both are splendid individuals and big producers.

A cow that particularly attracted the attention of the representative of THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when she stood in the stable was Mapleway Segis Pietertje DeKol. There are about half a dozen sisters to this cow in the herd and all are good. Their sire, however, was slaughtered when he was only a two-year-old, before his value had been ascertained.

Johanna Korndyke Beauty was the only old cow in the herd at the time of our visit and was around twelve years old. She is a light-colored cow with very short horns, and the size of her udder and her milk veins indicate that the reason she is still in the herd is her value as a producer. The Mapleway cows are real dairy animals with lots of constitution and vitality.



MAPLEWAY EEKE LYONS
First prize aged cow at the 1923 and 1924 Lackawanna County Fairs.
A former member of the Mapleway herd.

They have square rumps and udders with well placed teats of good size, fine heads and wide hips and are not only producers but also high class individuals. The Millers have exhibited at the Lackawanna County Fair for many years and always carried off their share of the prizes. A former member of the herd, Mapleway Eeke Lyons, carried off the grand championship at that event in 1923 and 1924 and was afterwards sold. She was a daughter of Hillside Sir Lyons, her dam was a daughter of Pietje Pender and her maternal granddam was a daughter of Johanna Clothilde's Lad from a daughter of Count Clothilde Beauty, which indicates not only the value of the Miller lines of breeding but also that the sires they have used in this herd have been of high caliber and that breed conformation and type has been transmitted from one generation to another.

The Millers weigh the milk of their cows every day and consequently know how much each animal produces every year she is in the milking dairy. The product of the dairy is shipped to the Abington Dairy Company at Scranton, and has been for many years, in fact members of the original Lackawanna Breeders Company founded the Abington Dairy so that they could reach the consumers with the products of their herds.

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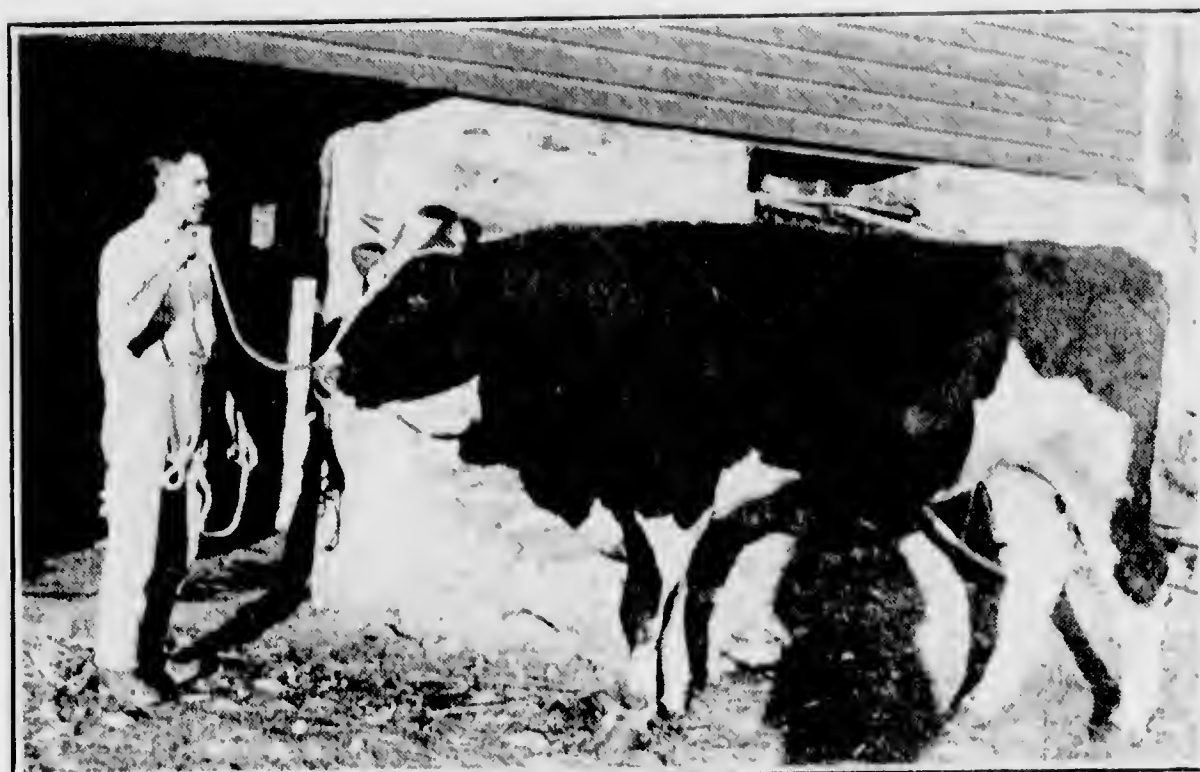
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Mapleway Farm has been owned by the Miller family since 1802 when John Miller came from Connecticut and settled on it. John lived to be 82 years old. His son, Benjamin, was born on the farm March 4, 1809. He was ordained in the Baptist Church and was the first minister of that denomination in his section of the country. He was a farmer and a business man, as well as a preacher, and with his son, John W., became interested in the Scranton Dairy Company. He married Frances Carpenter and they were the parents of Harry B. and Arthur J. Miller, the present owners of this establishment.

Harry B. Miller and Arthur J. Miller are both married and live in separate houses on the farm. Harry has no children, Arthur has several. Both his boys are interested in livestock and his oldest son, John, owns a handsome riding horse with which he often brings up the cows.

Harry Miller is interested in raising German Police dogs and owns two females, Belle and Crim. Belle is dark in color; Crim is lighter colored and is a sister to Strongheart, the well-known Police dog of the movies.

The Millers are working farmers and dairymen, and any time you visit Mapleway Stock Farm, which is situated near Clarks Summit and is only a few miles from Scranton, you will be sure to find one and generally both of them at home. The Mapleway Farm contains 175 acres, and is typical of the dairy farm land of Northern Pennsylvania. Although stony, it is in a good state of fertility, owing to the fact that it has always been carefully farmed since it was first cleared, and that for many years it has been a dairy farm. The Mapleway Herd is accredited and was one of the very first herds in Lackawanna County to be placed on the accredited list.

When the founders of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., met at Harrisburg, July 31, 1925, they recognized the value the Miller herd had been to the purebred Holstein industry in America and elected Arthur J. Miller a director of that organization, thereby not only honoring that sterling dairyman, but also conferring an honor on their own association in which only Holstein breeders who own purebred, registered Holstein-Friesian cattle and who follow dairying as their major business are eligible to be elected to the Board of Directors.

Protest Dairy Regulations

A NUMBER of Maryland dairy farmers recently protested to Comptroller R. Walter Graham and Market Master Henry E. Holmes against enforcement of the ordinance prohibiting the sale in Baltimore of milk products made from milk that has not been pasteurized, selected or certified. At a recent meeting in Baltimore they formed a state wide organization and elected as officers the following: President, Joseph H. Volz, Stemmers Run; Treasurer, John F. Langenfelter, Philadelphia Road; Secretary, Henry Betz, Stemmers Run.

Some men are born great, some achieve greatness, and the great majority do not trouble themselves about it.

Plus Abbekerk Raymondale

PLUS ABBEKERK RAYMONDALE is the name of a young bull acquired by the Maryland Dixie Breeding Circuit. This circuit was formed by twelve of the leading Holstein breeders of Maryland who joined in the purchase of this young bull from the Raymondale Farm, Vaudreuil, Quebec.

Following is the names and addresses of these breeders with the number of animals each has in his herd:

	No. in Herd
Joseph Bradley, Rockville	50
T. A. Barnsley, Olney	10
Douglas Diamond, Gaithersburg	50
J. B. Diamond, Jr., Gaithersburg	50
H. H. Fraley, Rockville	30
Dr. J. Thomas Kelley, Germantown	115
James D. King, Germantown	40
H. H. Ladson, Olney	10
Walter Magruder, Gaithersburg	10
Wm. McCeney, Silver Spring	15
McKendree Walker, Gaithersburg	40
Mount'n View Farm, Germantown	95

Total 515

Plus Abbekerk Raymondale was sired by a son of the world's Holstein champion, De Kol Plus Segis Dixie,



PLUS ABBEKERK RAYMONDALE
Holstein sire owned by the Maryland Dixie Breeding Circuit.

1,730 lb. butter in a year. His dam is Raymondale Abbekerk with a record of producing 1,285 lb. butter in a year. Her dam, Pietertje Abbekerk De Kol, has four daughters that have each made over 30 lb. butter in a week and has a fifth daughter that made 26 lb. butter in seven days, as a two-year-old. One of her daughters, Het Loo Pietertje, was the first Canadian two-year-old to make 30 lb. butter in seven days, and made world's records for both seven- and thirty-day butter production. At the Milwaukee National Sale in 1918 she was struck off at \$12,500 to Joy Morton of Chicago and Lisle, Illinois, but it is reported that she never dropped a live calf for her new owner.

The year records of the dam and sire's dam of Plus Abbekerk Raymondale show an average of 1,507.5 lb. butter, which is said to be the highest that can be shown for any bull in the world. He is large for his age for it is reported that he weighed 1,625 lb. before he was 21 months' old.

It is not what has been said about the Extravagant, Political management in the Holstein-Friesian Association that is working to the destruction of that organization. It is rather the fact that what has been said is true.

Breeders Give New Association Hearty Welcome

IT is now more than fifty years since the first society for preserving the blood of the Holstein breed was established in this country. At that time there were so few purebreds that the Herd Register was conducted in connection with the work of promoting and creating a market and demand for the breed. Some of the men who met at Harrisburg, Pa. on July 31st have been connected with the breed almost the entire time there has been a breed record association in this country and they have lived to see the breed multiply and increase in numbers until conditions warrant the organization of a Registry Association that confines its activities strictly to maintaining a Herd Register to preserve the purity of the blood of the breed, free from any selling and promoting projects. It is not surprising then that they utilized their knowledge and experience when drafting the By-laws of the new breed Association.

The By-laws of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association require that, before a breeder can become a Director of the Association, he not only has to own purebred Holsteins but must follow dairying as his major business. Thus 100% of the directors will be dairy farmers. This is in marked contrast to the Holstein-Friesian Association of America which has sixteen directors, only one of whom can be classed as a true dairyman, one who follows dairying as his major business. There is considerable difference between a Board of Directors of which 6.25% are dairy farmers and a Board of Directors of which 100% are dairy farmers. It has been estimated that about 90% of the men who own purebred Holsteins follow farming and dairying as their major business. This 90% will naturally ask themselves which Board of Directors is likely to best manage and guide an Association which is concerned with dairy animals and the dairy business.

The ease with which owners of purebred Holsteins may transfer their records from an Association in which they have no voice in the management and which has been conducted chiefly in recent years as a sale and promoting organization by Politicians and Dealers to an Association which they themselves manage has been made very simple, easy and inexpensive and is attracting the attention of Holstein owners all over the country, who are eager to place the purebred Holstein cattle industry on a Sound, Economical, Business basis.

All that is necessary to transfer their registered animals from the old Association to the new Association is to send in the certificates showing registration in the old Association, and in case they did not raise the animal also the Transfer Certificates, together with a remittance of 25 cents per animal if they are a member and 50 cents if they are not a member. Certificates showing registration in the new Association will be issued and the old certificates together with the new ones will be returned to them. This also applies to animals registered in the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Herd Book. After the breeder has transferred his

registered animals to the new Association he can proceed to register and transfer the offspring in the regular way through the new Association.

The fees for registering an animal, male or female, in the Herd Book of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association is \$1.00 provided the animal is not over one year old at the time the application is filed in the office of the Secretary. In the old Association the charge is \$1.00 for females and \$2.00 for males. If a male is over one year old, members are required to pay a registration fee of \$4.00 in the old Association and non-members \$8.00. In case a non-member wishes to register a bull that is over one year old and transfer the ownership in the old Association it would cost him \$8.00 to get the animal registered and \$6.00 to transfer the ownership if the date of sale was three months previous or \$14.00 to register and transfer this one animal. These prices are absolutely prohibitive and the breeders feel that the money thus collected has been used to promote Speculation and pay the expenses of the Extravagant management.

The new Association, being a breeders organization not operated for profit or to collect increased fees to use the funds for other purposes, charges one-third the transfer fee, charged by the old Association to transfer the ownership of an animal.

The charge for transferring animals in the old Association is \$1.50 to members if the Application is filed three months from date of sale, and \$3.00 after that date. Non-members are required to pay a \$3.00 transfer fee and \$6.00 if the application is filed after three months from date of sale.

The Holstein-Friesian Registry Association charges its members 50 cents and non-members \$1.00 for recording a transfer of ownership, if the application is filed within three months from date of sale; a double fee is charged if more than three months have elapsed.

This reduction in fees is possible because the new Association has a Business Form of Government, the same as Corporations, Railroads and Banking Institutions.

It has a voting System where every member has a right to a direct voice in electing officers and fixing fees and in the Association's management.

Its offices are located under one roof in a centrally located city, easily accessible from all points.

It has a Board of six Directors, all of whom are breeders and dairymen, conservative men, who, because of their training and business experience on the farm, do not permit Speculation and Extravagance, and who apply this same business code of ethics in managing the Association.

The old Association has a Board of sixteen Directors, only one of whom can be classed as a breeder and dairyman. The other fifteen are not dependent on the returns from their dairy for a livelihood even if they owned cattle. The Board is made up chiefly of Millionaires and Politicians with a few Cattle Merchants and the Association's financial statement

shows that, notwithstanding the increase in transfer fee from 25 cents to \$1.00 and then to \$1.50, the Association has been operated at a loss of over \$137,000.00 for the last three years.

The old Association has adopted a Political Form of Government which not only disfranchises every member by depriving them of their direct voice in managing the Association but the cost of electing delegates and paying their expenses to attend the annual Convention places a financial burden upon the Association of upwards of \$20,000.00 annually. The interest from the present Reserve Fund will all be used up and more to pay the expenses of perpetuating this form of government, leaving the tremendous expense of the sixteen Directors, the State-Paid-Secretaries and the innumerable officers to come out of the pockets of the dairymen who patronize this Association.

Is it any wonder then that, after the breeders had refused to register and transfer barely half of the natural increase of their herds because of these things, they joined together and organized a new Association which they manage and which they control and the sole purpose of which is to maintain a Herd Register to preserve the purity of the blood of the breed and provide this service to its members at cost?

The necessity and demand for a new Registry Association is clearly shown in two ways.

First, the reports of the Secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, giving the number of Registration and Transfer Certificates issued, shows a great falling off in the number of certificates issued, until at the present time barely half of the natural increase of the breed is being recorded. More than 131,000 transfer certificates were issued in 1919 as compared with 87,000 issued last year. Breeders have been compelled to sell their good purebred animals at grade prices because the dairymen who bought them, and many times they themselves, refuse to deal with the old Association because of the excessive fees and because they were displeased with the manner in which it was being managed and, further, because they were deprived of their rights to a direct vote and of their right to do other things that they as members are justly entitled to do.

Second, the demand for a NEW REGISTRY ASSOCIATION is clearly set forth in the opinions voiced by the breeders in the many letters they are sending to the Secretary of the new Association with their Membership Fee and requests for Registration and Transfer Application blanks, as a few of the letters, which are quoted below, will show.

Sept. 7, 1925.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN REGISTRY ASSOCIATION,
P. O. Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.
Gentlemen:

Received your letter inviting me to become a charter member of your Holstein-Friesian Registry Association.

I am more than pleased to hear of this move. Surely the doings of the leaders of our Holstein-Friesian Association of America are very discouraging and I might say, their way of spending and robbing us of our rights and property is simply shameful.

I would be interested to know how many members you have by this time, if your Association expects to get ahead, it should be strong from the start to beat those Millionaire Cattle Dealers.

I am yours for a new association,
Missouri Breeder.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION, INC.,
Harrisburg, Penna.
Gentlemen:

Enclosed find check for ten dollars, (\$10.00) as membership fee to your association. Have read with interest the literature received from you recently, and will say that I never applied for membership in the old association, for reasons set forth in your folder.

Please send me some Registry Application Blanks, as soon as convenient, as I have three animals that should be registered soon, two of which will be one year old in October.

Wishing your new association success, and feel assured that a step is now taken in the right direction, I am

New York State Breeder.

Sept. 8, 1925.

MR. HOWARD C. REYNOLDS,
Harrisburg, Penna.
Dear Sir:

I see by the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN that there has been a new Holstein Breeders' Association organized, as it is just what we have been talking for some time, which we think is a just cause. We have been robbed and bulldozed long enough. We have quite a number of Holstein breeders in this county. They have been at a standstill for some time, not only discouraged but disgusted with the injustice on for the last three or four years, so the time is ripe for a change. There is a milk condensary here so here is a large percentage of Holsteins.

Now if you will send me some of your printed matter and applications for membership and I will distribute them among the breeders of this vicinity.

Isabella County, Michigan.

Sept. 8, 1925.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION,
Harrisburg, Penna.
Dear Sir:

I just read your letter and by-laws of your new Registry Association and I heartily approve of same. I am starting in the Holstein-Friesian breed in a small way, started with calves and I think that the Association at Brattleboro, Vermont is a robbery. I am not a member, I just sold a pure-bred young bull and I had to pay them \$7.00 for the registry and transfer papers, this is discouraging to a new breeder. I have decided to sell my calves and young stock without being registered and transferred if I have to pay \$7.00 for same.

Send to me registry and transfer blanks and other necessary blanks that I will need.

Illinois Breeder.

Sept. 8, 1925.

Dear Sir:

Received your letter and by-laws to-day and I think you are starting a real movement according to your By-laws. I have twenty head of Holstein-Friesian milk cows and that old Association is a throat cutter when it comes to registering and transferring their offspring, so if you will mail me about twenty-five transfer blanks and thirty registry blanks, I will have them registered in your Association. I may join your Association after considering it more and talking it over with some of the dairymen in this locality. I suppose in the Eastern States you have been working hard to get this started but nobody around here has known anything about it, and we are right in the heart of Wisconsin's dairy section.

Hoping to hear from you soon,
Jefferson County, Wisconsin.

Sept. 12, 1925.

MR. HOWARD C. REYNOLDS,
Harrisburg, Penna.
Dear Sir:

Received your invitation to join the new record Association, and inclose check for \$10.00 as fee. I am now and for more than twenty years past have been a member of the old Association, and for this year up to September 11th, have sent them more than \$700.00 for recording and transferring Holstein

Sept. 7, 1925.

cattle and for several years past have bred, registered and transferred probably as many if not more than any other single breeder in America, and I feel that a good portion of this expense could be avoided, if the Association's mission was one of a recording Association only.

An Old Wisconsin Breeder.

Sept. 14, 1925.

Dear Sir:

Inclosed find check for membership fee and fee for one cow which I want registered as soon as possible. I received your letter in regards to the new Association and thought I would join as I have some more to get registered soon. Please give this your prompt attention as I would like to have them at once. If check to that amount is not right let me know and I will make it right. I went by the Article of the Constitution and By-laws which was sent me. Hope you will receive this and it will be right.

Carroll County, Maryland.

Sept. 14, 1925.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN REGISTRY ASSOCIATION, INC.,
Harrisburg, Pa.
Gentlemen:

Some little time has passed since receiving an opportunity to join the new Association simply as I had not read The Boiled Down Facts. Since have and learned how I can become a member and have my herd that is registered in The Holstein Political Association to The New Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc. transferred for 25 cents. Have been breeding cattle for a number of years but never became a member of the so-called Political Association.

At present I have eight head of purebred Holsteins that are past one year old that have not been registered. Also eight head that I have paid the non-member fee of \$3.00 for registering.

The other day I heard a man that has been in the Holstein business for a good many years say he was glad the new Association has been organized.

Wishing the new Association and its members success, am enclosing my check for \$10.00 and ask to become a charter member.

From Hamilton, New York.

Sept. 15, 1925.

EDITOR,
HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN:
Dear Sir:

Will you please tell me by return mail where I can get an application blank and copy of by-laws of the new Holstein Association, and when they will be ready to register cattle. I have some cattle to register and would be very much obliged to you for this information.

From Carlisle, Pa.

Sept. 5, 1925.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN REGISTRY ASSOCIATION, INC.,
Harrisburg, Pa.
Dear Sir:

I received a letter from you yesterday telling of the new Association. Now I have sold three that I have not registry papers for will I have to make out new papers as well as they do?

Will you please let me know at once and I want to get them as soon as I can.

Clearfield County, Pa.

Just nine days later the same breeder wrote:

Sept. 14, 1925.

I am sending you check for \$14.00 as membership fee and for registry and transfer as per enclosures.

Columbus, Wis.

Sept. 14, 1925.

DEAR SIR:

I would like to have you send me Transfer and Registration Papers as soon as possible, have sold two calves and must furnish papers.

I am very glad about your association and you will make a success.

Wertheimer Owns Producing Herd

SUELLA, a purebred Holstein owned by Charles Wertheimer of Frederick, Md. took first place for August in the Frederick County Cow Testing Association by producing 86.2 lb. fat, 1,835 lb. milk. Mr. Wertheimer had six cows that made 40 lb. or more fat during the month, and the Wertheimer herd consisting of 17 purebred Holsteins, led for herd average with a production of 36.2 lb. fat, 1,080 lb. milk.

Mr. Wertheimer has long been regarded as one of the leading Holstein-Friesian breeders of the state of Maryland and owns a splendid producing herd, as their work in the Frederick County Cow Testing Association shows. He has been known as a careful and conservative breeder, and is ever solicitous of the welfare of the men and herds that constitute the rank and file of the Holstein Breeding Industry.

When the organizers of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association met in the Senate Caucus Chamber at Harrisburg, July 31st of this year, they recognized the sterling work of Mr. Wertheimer by electing him to fill the office of first vice-president of that organization.

Warning to Breed Organizations

CONDEMNATION of attempts to advertise or sell milk under breed designations such as "Golden Guernsey," "Gentle Jersey" or "Holstein White Nectar" was implied in the action taken at a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Dairy Federation. After some considerable discussion a resolution was passed in this form.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the Executive Committee of the American Dairy Federation, that attempts to sell milk under breed designations is attended by possible danger to the entire industry, and that the tendency to do this should be carefully studied by the various interests."

Another important decision of the committee was that no business meeting of the Federation would be held at Indianapolis during the National Dairy Show and that all Federation activities at that event would be concentrated on the dairy banquet to be held on the evening of October 15th. The annual meeting of the Federation will be held in Chicago on Wednesday, December 2d, as provided for in the articles of the association.

The dairy banquet at the time of the National Dairy Show will be held at the Athenaeum Club at six o'clock. Banquet tickets will be \$2.50 each. The principal speaker will be the Hon. James E. Watson, United States Senator for Indiana and the program will include dairy songs and parody radio talk.

Eradication of bovine tuberculosis is important to both the producer and the consumer because the disease is transmissible from animal to man by the consumption of infected milk and meat. Medical authorities estimate that 25% of tuberculosis in children comes from tuberculous cows. Recognizing the importance of bovine tuberculosis in relation to the control of this disease in the human family, health authorities have prescribed regulations to exclude the products of diseased animals from the public food supply.

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It has been inferred many times that Mr. Koenig was able to hold his position not because of his particular ability or possible desire to serve the members but rather because he was loyal to the Political Management, served their interests and worked in harmony with Mr. Maurice Prescott and Mr. Frank T. Price of the *Holstein-Friesian World*, who, as Editor and Business Manager of the organ that officially represents the Political Dealing Element and Extravagant Management, contributed their share towards helping to disfranchise the members and increase the fees.

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respect and restore the industry in which they are engaged to a legitimate business standard, to withdraw and start a new organization.

Farmers as Lawmakers

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"If one wishes to find an illustration of taxes equalized, let him turn to the appropriation and the tax acts which were developed and perfected by the 'alliance legislature,' 1890-1891, composed almost wholly of farmers. That body of legislators did more for public and higher education, more for the military organizations of that period, more for all the people than any of its predecessors or successors. This is not an invidious comparison, but a statement of an authorized fact. That notable body of legislators equalized taxes, and provided a system whereby the practice inaugurated could be successfully continued."

Change in Exchange Upsets Figuring

WHEN the United States Tariff Commission resumes its active sessions which it is expected to at an early date, one of the early cases to come before the Commission will be the butter tariff. The former chief of the agricultural economics section, Louis B. Zapolon, has resigned to join the food research council of Leland Stanford University, but he filed a final report several weeks ago. Before the report is made to the president by the Tariff Commission, Mr. Zapolon's report will be discussed. A decided change in Danish exchange has wiped out the difference in cost of production that existed when the investigation was made. Under these circumstances the view that the commission will take is problematical.

Standard grades facilitate trading, create confidence, and stabilize market conditions. Standardization tends also to keep off the market inferior products which serve only to depress the market for the better grades, but which may be used to advantage on the farm.—*Secretary of Agriculture Jardine.*

One Question That Might Not Be Clear.

THERE will be no interruption or break in the pedigrees caused by breeders transferring their business from the OLD to the NEW Association. Animals recorded in the new Association will be on evidence furnished that they are direct descendants from cattle registered in other recognized Herd Books of the breed.

For example, if a breeder, who has his cattle registered in the Holstein-Friesian Association of America or the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada desires to transfer his business to the new organization he would forward the Registry Certificates to the office of the Secretary of the new Association at Harrisburg, Pa., and if he were a member, upon the payment of 25 cents for each animal, certificates showing registration in the new Association will be issued.

These Certificates would carry the Herd Book number in the new Association as well as the Herd Book number that appeared on the register certificate issued by the other Association.

In tracing the pedigree of a descendant of any particular animal in after years, it would be followed down through the Herd Books of the new Association until the entry of the original animal that was registered in both the new and old Associations and carried a Herd Book number in the new Association as well as in the old and, if it was so desired, the pedigree could be traced in the old Association back through the Herd Books until the original importations from Holland. This importation would be recorded in the Herd Book of the old Association if the animal was registered in the Holland Association and by referring to their Herd Books the records could be traced back until the time the first animals were recorded.

Thus, it is plain that there will be no interruption in the pedigree or blood lines resulting from breeders transferring their business to the new Association.

When the Canadian breeders organized the Canadian Association the Holstein-Friesian Association of America made the mistake of refusing to recognize their records, not only the Canadian records based upon cattle brought from Holland into Canada but to show you how unjust they were they also refused to honor the Certificates issued by the Canadian Association based upon animals recorded in the Holstein-Friesian Association of America and WHAT HAPPENED?

The breeders supported the Canadian Association and it grew and prospered. After the Holstein-Friesian Association of America saw that the Canadian breeders meant business and that they could get along without any recognition from the American Association the Holstein-Friesian Association of America was glad to arrange to honor the Canadian Association records in order to have their own records honored in return.

The new Association does not anticipate that there will be any difficulty in having their records recognized by the various authorities or in arranging a mutual agreement with the Canadian Association. They do not expect, however, that at first, their records will be accepted by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. It is only fair to believe that the old Association

will assume the same attitude towards the new Association that they did towards the Canadian Association when it was first organized, but whatever their attitude might be will little concern the breeders who join the new organization because to them the Holstein-Friesian Association of America will be a back number.

To the breeders who join the new Association it will completely replace the old Association as far as a Registry Association is concerned but, of course, the new Association will not indulge in the promoting of cattle auctions and will be managed and controlled by dairymen.

Minnesota's Junior Project Champion

MYRTLE HIMRUM of Lake Park, Becker County, Minn., won the grand championship in the junior dairy calf club contest at the Minnesota State Fair. Two hundred and four two-year-olds, yearlings and calves were entered. Myrtle had the best two-year-old purebred Holstein with which she won the champion honors in showmanship.

In making the award the judges took into consideration the placing of the animal, the personal record kept by the exhibitor, a written story, "How I Raised My



MYRTLE HIMRUM and WOODVILLE BESS
Miss Himrum and her pet won first in both the calf club and open classes.

Calf," and the scores in an oral examination on care and feeding. Myrtle passed this examination with a perfect score of 100 per cent.

Myrtle is 20 years old and has been in club work six years. She owns nine head of cattle and has charge almost entirely of the dairy herd on her home farm. She gives all the credit to club work for her success; without it, she says, she would never have thought of starting a dairy herd.

Among the prizes won by Myrtle and her heifer was a cream separator valued at \$100, a clipping machine and a free trip to the National Dairy Show at Indianapolis.

Coming Dairy-Oleo Battles

EFFECTIVE operation of the new Wisconsin law enacted at the last session of the legislature to prohibit the use of dairy products in the manufacture of oleomargarine has been interfered with by the filing of a test case in the courts of Wisconsin by the Jelke Oleomargarine Company of Chicago. A

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Change in Exchange Upsets Figuring

WHEN the United States Tariff Commission resumes its active sessions which it is expected to at an early date, one of the early cases to come before the Commission will be the butter tariff. The former chief of the agricultural economics section, Louis B. Zapolon, has resigned to join the food research council of Leland Stanford University, but he filed a final report several weeks ago. Before the report is made to the president by the Tariff Commission, Mr. Zapolon's report will be discussed. A decided change in Danish exchange has wiped out the difference in cost of production that existed when the investigation was made. Under these circumstances the view that the commission will take is problematical.

Standard grades facilitate trading, create confidence, and stabilize market conditions. Standardization tends also to keep off the market inferior products which serve only to depress the market for the better grades, but which may be used to advantage on the farm.—*Secretary of Agriculture Jardine*.

One Question That Might Not Be Clear.

THERE will be no interruption or break in the pedigrees caused by breeders transferring their business from the OLD to the NEW Association. Animals recorded in the new Association will be on evidence furnished that they are direct descendants from cattle registered in other recognized Herd Books of the breed.

For example, if a breeder, who has his cattle registered in the Holstein-Friesian Association of America or the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada desires to transfer his business to the new organization he would forward the Registry Certificates to the office of the Secretary of the new Association at Harrisburg, Pa., and if he were a member, upon the payment of 25 cents for each animal, certificates showing registration in the new Association will be issued.

These Certificates would carry the Herd Book number in the new Association as well as the Herd Book number that appeared on the register certificate issued by the other Association.

In tracing the pedigree of a descendant of any particular animal in after years, it would be followed down through the Herd Books of the new Association until the entry of the original animal that was registered in both the new and old Associations and carried a Herd Book number in the new Association as well as in the old and, if it was so desired, the pedigree could be traced in the old Association back through the Herd Books until the original importations from Holland. This importation would be recorded in the Herd Book of the old Association if the animal was registered in the Holland Association and by referring to their Herd Books the records could be traced back until the time the first animals were recorded.

Thus, it is plain that there will be no interruption in the pedigree or blood lines resulting from breeders transferring their business to the new Association.

When the Canadian breeders organized the Canadian Association the Holstein-Friesian Association of America made the mistake of refusing to recognize their records, not only the Canadian records based upon cattle brought from Holland into Canada but to show you how unjust they were they also refused to honor the Certificates issued by the Canadian Association based upon animals recorded in the Holstein-Friesian Association of America and WHAT HAPPENED?

The breeders supported the Canadian Association and it grew and prospered. After the Holstein-Friesian Association of America saw that the Canadian breeders meant business and that they could get along without any recognition from the American Association the Holstein-Friesian Association of America was glad to arrange to honor the Canadian Association records in order to have their own records honored in return.

The new Association does not anticipate that there will be any difficulty in having their records recognized by the various authorities or in arranging a mutual agreement with the Canadian Association. They do not expect, however, that at first, their records will be accepted by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. It is only fair to believe that the old Association

will assume the same attitude towards the new Association that they did towards the Canadian Association when it was first organized, but whatever their attitude might be will little concern the breeders who join the new organization because to them the Holstein-Friesian Association of America will be a back number.

To the breeders who join the new Association it will completely replace the old Association as far as a Registry Association is concerned but, of course, the new Association will not indulge in the promoting of cattle auctions and will be managed and controlled by dairymen.

Minnesota's Junior Project Champion

MYRTLE HIMRUM of Lake Park, Becker County, Minn., won the grand championship in the junior dairy calf club contest at the Minnesota State Fair. Two hundred and four two-year-olds, yearlings and calves were entered. Myrtle had the best two-year-old purebred Holstein with which she won the champion honors in showmanship.

In making the award the judges took into consideration the placing of the animal, the personal record kept by the exhibitor, a written story, "How I Raised My



MYRTLE HIMRUM and WOODVILLE BESS
Miss Himrum and her pet won first in both the calf club and open classes.

Calf," and the scores in an oral examination on care and feeding. Myrtle passed this examination with a perfect score of 100 per cent.

Myrtle is 20 years old and has been in club work six years. She owns nine head of cattle and has charge almost entirely of the dairy herd on her home farm. She gives all the credit to club work for her success; without it, she says, she would never have thought of starting a dairy herd.

Among the prizes won by Myrtle and her heifer was a cream separator valued at \$100, a clipping machine and a free trip to the National Dairy Show at Indianapolis.

Coming Dairy-Oleo Battles

EFFECTIVE operation of the new Wisconsin law enacted at the last session of the legislature to prohibit the use of dairy products in the manufacture of oleomargarine has been interfered with by the filing of a test case in the courts of Wisconsin by the Jelke Oleomargarine Company of Chicago. A

temporary restraining order was issued and the first phases of this action will be an effort on the part of the oleo manufacturers to make the injunction permanent. Whether the Wisconsin court in which the action is brought decides for or against the oleo contention, the case is likely to be appealed to the higher courts and may finally be appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The California legislature during its recent session passed a law somewhat similar to the Wisconsin statute. The fight there has taken the form of an appeal to the popular vote as California has a state referendum law. A petition is being prepared and probably will be completed and filed so that a short, sharp campaign will be waged between now and election day in an effort to secure a popular approval for the oleo law which received a large majority of votes in both houses of the California State Legislature.

Closing of the Picture Contest

OCTOBER 8th the amateur picture contest which has been running for the past few months will positively close. A large number of good pictures, both of individual animals and of groups have been received, but we would like still more. Every subscriber to the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN is eligible to compete. Send in pictures of your best cows singly and in groups, and you may win the first prize of \$25.00. Remember there are twenty prizes.

All pictures thought worthy will be reproduced in THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. That is one of the reasons why we want pictures of single animals to be marked with the name and number of the animal and group pictures to be accompanied by a letter telling something about the animals of which herd they form a part. The more information you can give us about the animals, either singly or collectively, the better story we will be able to write about them. In order to give contestants in every state an equal opportunity we will consider photographs mailed on or before October 8th eligible to compete for the prizes. The postmark on the envelop will govern the mailing date. Send your photographs along. Don't wait until it is too late, and then say "If I had competed I would have won a prize."



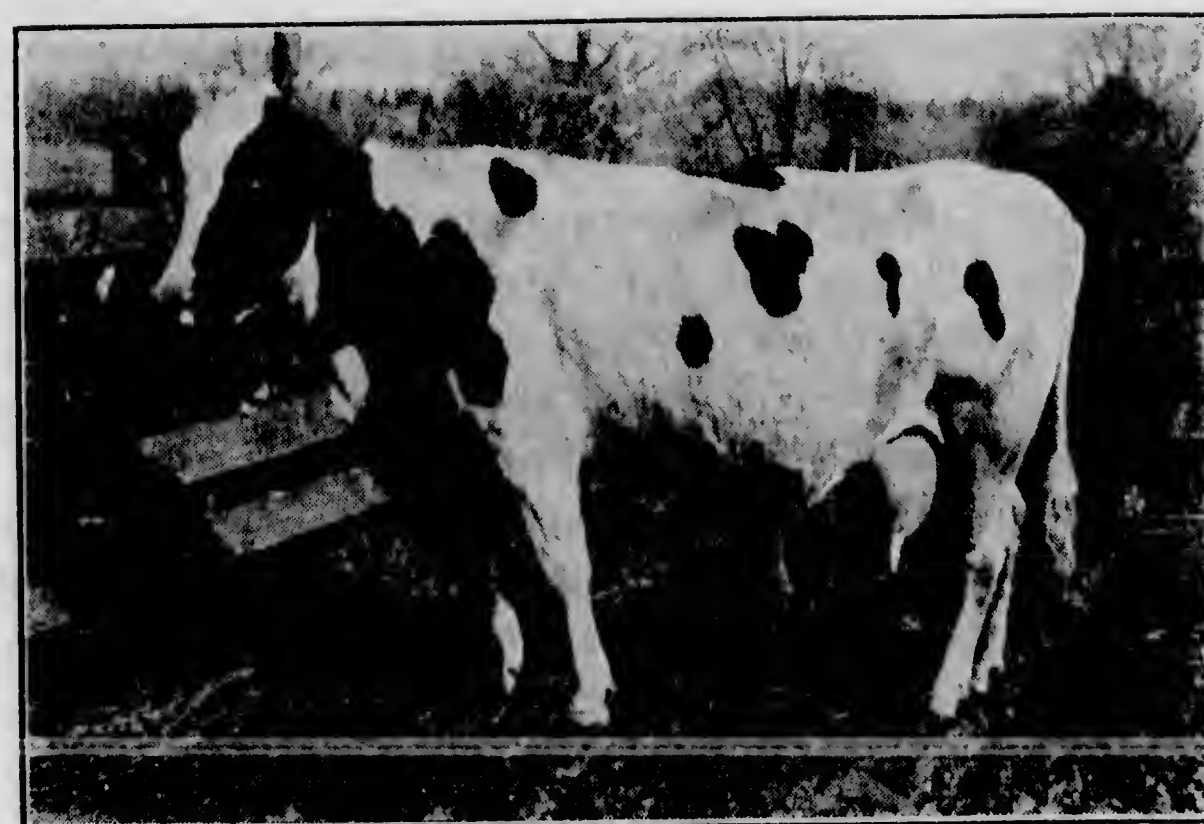
PARTHENA NUDINE

First prize aged cow, senior and grand champion female at the Nebraska State Fair. Owned by Modern Woodmen of America Sanitarium, Woodmen, Colorado.

Sadie, Champion Grade Cow Killed By Lightning

THE South lost its greatest grade Holstein cow and the whole dairy industry a great producer, when on September 12th an electric storm occurred at Herndon, Va., and Mr. Ben Middleton's cow Sadie was killed.

A production of 60,956 lb. milk and 2,308 lb. fat in three successive years in the Fairfax County Association made the Middleton herd famous, and all dairy



THE FAMOUS GRADE HOLSTEIN SADIE
60,956 lb. milk, 2,308 lb. fat in three successive
years of C. T. A. work.

cow owners will regret the loss of such a wonderful animal.

Fortunately Sadie left a daughter to which she has transmitted her dairy capacity. This heifer, Katherine, has made with her first two calves 23,675 lb. milk and 881.2 lb. fat and with her third has milked 70 lb. a day. Perhaps as a mature cow she may fill Sadie's vacant place as the champion grade cow of the South.

Tuberculosis Immunity a Possibility

MAKING cattle immune to tuberculosis by a vaccination called the Spahlinger serum, developed at Geneva, is the subject of a movement on the part of livestock men in Great Britain to experiment with their own cattle in the hope that immunity may become possible for their herds.

A committee has been appointed to arrange for the experiments in Great Britain and to carry out the recommendations of a group of experts who visited the Spahlinger experimental farm at Geneva.

Tests will be made at the Geneva farm on animals immunized there in 1916 to see if the animals are still immune nine years after vaccination.

Tests will then be made on 200 animals in England under normal conditions by practical men from a farming point of view, by skilled bacteriologists and veterinary surgeons. Should these tests prove successful it is probable that steps will be taken for supplying vaccine for the immunization of all young cattle in the British Empire.—*The Idaho Farmer*.

Profits will take care of themselves if you watch costs and markets carefully.

The most effective regulation is not so named.

NOT ABOUT COWS

Using Old Newspapers

MUCH might be written on the subject of the place of the newspaper in the life of to-day. Like many conveniences, we have become so accustomed to it that the only time we give it a conscious thought is when it fails to reach us. If any one doubts this, let him work in a post office and listen to the loud complaints when the favorite city daily fails to arrive, or even when the local "Astonisher" gets into the wrong box. The American people are a nation of newspaper readers, some liking their news highly spiced and seasoned, others preferring the more conservative and ladylike sheets. It is a theme that might easily lead one on to an interesting discussion.

But even after the daily paper has fulfilled its original purpose of supplying information, there are many uses in the average household to which it can be put.

UNDER CARPETS

In those almost forgotten days, when people nailed carpets to the floor and used matting in the bedrooms, the year's supply of newspapers was carefully hoarded for the spring cleaning when fresh padding was needed for underneath the carpet.

FOR PANTRY SHELVES

Where is the housekeeper who has not saved nice, clean newspapers for use on the pantry shelves or in the cupboards? When placed on the tops of cupboards so high as to be hard to clean, they may be easily lifted off and burned, leaving shelves needing little or no washing.

One dear old soul who had taken the local paper for over thirty years was asked by the ambitious editor what she liked most about it. Her reply was that when folded once it just fitted her pantry shelves!

TO PROTECT FLOORS

Near the kitchen sink, where much standing and splashing often mean a badly soiled spot in an otherwise fairly clean floor, papers may be spread, then removed and burned when the morning's work is done. This is much easier on the floor than being scrubbed. If the ice-man arrives with his big rubber boots just as the back porch has been cleaned, a few newspapers spread where he walks, then removed when he has gone will leave the floor immaculate.

TO KEEP VEGETABLES CRISP

To keep vegetables nice and crisp when one has no ice, they should be sprinkled with water, wrapped in waxed paper, then in newspaper. If kept moist they will keep crisp for several days.

FOR CLEANING

The greasy top of a stove, it should be rubbed with a wad of newspaper while the stove is still hot, then wash with soap and water. The zinc tops of tables

may be cleaned in the same manner, though kerosene oil must be used as a cleanser.

CLOTHES HANGERS

One of the most novel uses of old newspapers may be a great convenience when one is a guest at a hotel or even in a home, and lacks sufficient clothes hangers. Roll a newspaper tightly, tie in the middle with a string, making a loop by which to hang it on the closet nail, and use as an ordinary clothes hanger. By using a large enough newspaper and a strong enough string, quite heavy wraps may be cared for in this way.

There are no doubt many other useful ways in which labor may be saved by this familiar friend. Almost every housewife has her own particular way of doing her work, her own short cuts and labor-saving devices, but in many homes the daily paper fills a place or rather a number of places, that would be vastly vacant were it not delivered at the door every morning.

Keep These in Mind

TO CLEAN WHITE CANVAS SHOES

Use a good white soap and a little ordinary laundry starch just as you would the regular cleaner. You get the same results and it is a lot cheaper.

SQUASH

When baking squash, wash it first, without cutting, put into the oven and cook till tender. Cut, remove the seeds, mash and season with butter, cream, salt and pepper. All the flavor is thus left in the vegetable and it is a much easier way to prepare it.

TO COVER JAM

When making marmalade or jam, cut rounds of tissue paper the size of the jars soak each, separately, in vinegar, and lay close over the top of the preserve, and cover in the usual way. This will prevent it becoming moldy.

FLOWER BULBS

Once again the time has come to lay in a supply of bulbs that will insure beauty and fragrance next winter when the thermometer is hovering around zero. It pays to get good, named varieties. Suppose they cost a quarter apiece—that is, hyacinths; the pleasure and satisfaction of having the most beautiful bulbs in the neighborhood is well worth it. Every home should have a few.

There is only one real test of an idea and that is to submit it to the condition of use. Examine all the objections that can be brought against it. Weigh these against the advantages and thus estimate its probable value in the field in which it is to be used. Modify the idea if the test shows that it is necessary. Give it up if it fails and cannot be modified. Don't hang on to a worthless idea simply because you happen to like it or because it is your own.

From the Dairy Pasture to the Consumer's Table

The U. S. Department of Agriculture's National Dairy Show Exhibit

The distances between green pastures, dairy barns, milk depots, creameries, dairy markets, and the dinner table, have been greatly lessened through improvements in transportation during the past twenty years. But with all this advancement it is not often possible to view at one glance all the links in the chain from production to utilization of dairy products. This year's exhibit of the Department of Agriculture at the National Dairy Show, to be held at Indianapolis, October 10th to 17th, makes it possible to see all of these links from one vantage point.

The form of the exhibit is markedly different from anything shown by the department at a dairy exposition. It might be described as a cross section of the American dairy industry. A typical prosperous dairy farm, with its fields of alfalfa and corn, its house and garden, and its well-improved buildings, is the first scene in the exhibit. It reminds one of a farm where hard work and much thought have been rewarded by the formation of a real home and a productive farm and herd.

The fields and farm house are shown on the canvas. The former are so laid out as to require the least amount of time in getting the crops and livestock to and from them. The fields are not only fenced for cattle, but most of them are hog-tight as well. The large stacks of alfalfa and the many shocks of corn can be seen in the picture. These show, in a large measure, that the farm is very productive, as all good dairy farms should be.

This farmer's house is not pretentious, but its setting in a fenced yard with appropriate landscaping gives it the appearance of inviting rest and quiet. There is plenty of opportunity for sunlight to give cheeriness on wintry days, yet there are many shade trees to give protection from the heat of the summer sun.

Going from the house to the barns we pass the milk house, which is constructed in actual size to show the proper kind and arrangement of equipment for a medium-sized herd. This milk house is not directly connected with the barn, being joined to it by a covered passageway only. In the barn is the farmer himself, telling the story of how his farm was developed. He says:

"When I bought this place, ten years ago, it was in a run-down condition. The buildings were poor and inconvenient, and the fences were badly in need of repair. I made a guess at the trouble—it was poor cows. I had helped to husk the corn from these very fields before I bought the place, and the yield was only 15 or 20 bushels an acre. The neighbors told me these fields had been in corn year after year for 15 years; very few cattle had been kept, no hogs, and no sheep. The only livestock on the place was work horses and chickens; the hay and grain were in the main sold off the farm, and very little manure was returned to the fields. No wonder the yields were low.

"One of the first things I did after moving here was to get a herd of cows. I got only a few at first, because there was not enough feed on the place to keep many cows. The first year I put in some cowpeas to get legume hay; I also prepared a few acres for alfalfa and clover.

"My first cows were the best grades I could buy with the little money I had then. They were a mixed lot, and I have only two cows left now of that original bunch. You see them there in stalls 16 and 17. They were among my best cows at one time but now they are my poorest; and while I owe a lot to those old cows for the money they have made for me, still I'll have to give their places to some better producer before long. I have several of their daughters and granddaughters here, and they are all better than their dams. This is because I was fortunate in securing prepotent sires.

"I have always used a purebred bull, and have stuck to the same breed from the start. I do not believe it pays to switch from one breed to another.

"I purchased my first bull from a neighbor who had used him for four years. His two-year-old daughters were milking

better than their dams, but my neighbor did not want to continue to breed the bull back to his daughters and could not keep two bulls, so he sold him to me. It was one of the best buys I ever made. Some farmers are afraid to keep old bulls, but we built an inexpensive stall and lot for him that made it unnecessary for us ever to handle him and yet made it possible for him to get plenty of exercise and fresh air. He was as safe as any bull, the way we handled him. When we could no longer use him because of the number of his daughters in our herd, we sold him to a breeder of purebreds who had heard of the records of our cows through reports of the cow-testing association.

"We could not find a proved bull to suit us after we sold the old bull, so we visited several purebred herds and finally selected this bull we have. His sire was very prepotent in getting high-producing daughters. His dam was a fine cow, with a nice udder and a good record, and furthermore, her sire had a long list of high-producing daughters. With so many proved breeding animals close up in his pedigree it is probable that he will be prepotent in transmitting high production to his daughters.

"I increased my herd gradually as I was able to raise more feed. I bought a few, but mainly I kept the most promising heifers from my best cows. I also kept a close record of the herd, especially since my oldest boy learned at school how to run the Babcock test and keep records. That was six years ago. Now I am a member of a cow-testing association which employs a trained tester to keep records of every cow in the 26 herds in the association.

"Long ago I learned that even when I milked the cows myself I could not tell what each cow would produce for the year without keeping records. Here is a good example. Take cows 16 and 12—both look like good money makers. But records tell me that No. 16 returns in a year only \$45 above feed cost, while No. 12 returns \$85. As soon as I get a better cow to take her place, No. 16 will have to go to the butcher. By studying the records of my cows I have been able each year to weed out the least profitable ones, and have built up my herd until now my 20 cows average over 400 lb. butterfat a year.

"While the better bulls and better cows are largely the cause of this higher production, it is certain that better food is also a factor. I always aim to have some good legume hay and silage available all winter; and in the summer and fall, too, if the pasture is short.

"Of course I count on pasture to furnish a large part of the food in spring and summer. I practice a rotation of crops that helps to maintain good pasture. Then by top-dressing every fall and mowing twice each season to keep down weeds I have been able to keep the pasture good even in dry season. At first I made the mistake of not putting enough cows on the pasture. The grass would grow so tough in places that the cows would not eat it. Now I have learned that by fairly close pasturing there is no waste and I can get more feed from the same acreage. Even when on pasture I give my cows some grain and the mixture is much the same as they are getting now. With a good grain mixture and plenty of alfalfa and other legume hay I do not find it necessary to feed any minerals, except salt, of course, which I keep before them all the time.

"I take pride in keeping my herd healthy, and in comfortable, healthful surroundings. I have found that this pays not only in larger production, but also in clean, wholesome milk. Clean milk means smaller losses in sour milk and rejected milk; and it also gives me the satisfaction of knowing that my family and customers have a pure, health-giving food. There has not been a tuberculin test reactor for five years, and my herd has now been on the accredited list for three years. In fact, every herd in this county will soon be on the accredited list.

"Plenty of water is available, not only for the cows to drink, but also to wash the floors of the stable, and to wash the udders and flanks of the cows before milking.

"Every day the cows are cleaned with a curry-comb and

brush. This keeps them in good condition, and aids in producing clean milk. I clip my cows around the flanks, bellies, and udders. Grooming and feeding are done far enough in advance of milking so that the dust has settled in the stables by milking time. The milkers with clean, dry hands, milk quickly into sterilized, small-top pails. They wear clean, washable outer clothing, which is worn for milking only.

"After each cow is milked, the milk is taken immediately to this milk house, where it is quickly cooled and placed in a storage tank with ice and water around it. When I first began dairying, I strained the milk in the barn, and had no proper place to keep it, but I soon learned that it was necessary for me to have a separate place to handle it if I were to produce the highest-quality milk. Now all the milk is handled in the milk house, and we find it just as easy as the old method. The milk house is near enough to the barn to make us little extra work in carrying the milk directly to it, but you will notice that there is no direct connection between the barn and the milk house, and it was carefully placed so that there are no contaminating surroundings.

"All the utensils are thoroughly washed with lukewarm water, scrubbed with hot water and a good washing powder and then rinsed again in clear water. The final step in their treatment is to sterilize them thoroughly by steaming or boiling for five minutes. They are then immediately inverted to drain and dry.

"The milk is kept in ice water until it is time to send it to the station. It is then placed in a covered truck or covered with canvas to protect the cans from heat and dust."

As the farmer tells his story the visitor will see the cows in their stanchions and read their records of production and the feed charts. The side of the barn, which is actual size, has been removed to permit easy observation of the entire herd and also the construction of the stalls, gutter, and ventilation system. Not all dairy barns are so easy to keep clean as this one, though they may cost considerably more.

At one end of the dairy barn is a silo and a feed barn. All the hay as well as grain is stored in the feed barn, which is connected to the dairy barn by a cement driveway. This arrangement keeps all feed odors away from the milk and still makes it very convenient for feeding not only the milking herd but also the young stock and dry cows, which are found on the other side of the feed barn.

The bull barn and manure shed are still farther to the right and in the exhibit are painted on the canvas.

A continuation of the exhibit shows graphically the marketing of dairy products, from the time they leave the farm until they reach the consumer's table. A creamery office is shown in which the creamery manager is receiving market reports by radio, posting the prices paid for various grades of cream, and the prices received for butter of various qualities. On wall charts the relation between receipts at market, production, and prices is shown. Other charts present the difference between feed prices and butter prices, and still others illustrate the operation of the inspection service and how the inspection certificate is now used by coöperative creameries as a guarantee to the consumer as to the quality of the product that he buys.

One display shows a wholesale dairy market, an office scene with charts and moving slides, where the influences that bring about changes in price are illustrated. The growth and trend of the dairy industry are depicted in the series of changing slides and legends.

A retail dairy market, with a counter and dairy products on display just as the consumer finds it as he goes to buy dairy products, is shown. In this booth the relation of quality to cost, and how the consumer may be assured of good quality in dairy products, are shown. Extensive investigations made by the department in the merchandising of dairy products have been drawn upon to illustrate good retail marketing. The purpose of the display is to show creamery managers, and wholesale and retail dealers in dairy products, how to utilize various Government services in the form of market news, inspection, special reports, etc., in operating their businesses.

The climax of the exhibit comes in the last booth which shows the value of an abundant supply of clean, fresh whole milk to the health of the Nation. For science has shown that milk and its products occupy a unique place in the diet of grown-ups as well as children. Every member of the husky looking family gathering around the dinner table in this exhibit has a good

word to say for milk. "Milk builds good teeth and makes us grow," shouts the ten-year-old boy, as he spies the glassful at his place, and his glistening white molars and straight well-developed body show that he's had his quart a day since babyhood. The dinner menu illustrates some of the ways of serving milk in a well-balanced meal that appeal to the appetite of every member of the family. Potatoes scalloped with plenty of milk are to be served with roast beef and greens; rich, whole milk for all to drink, of course; and ice cream, the favorite of all desserts, to top off. A glimpse through the open kitchen door of the refrigerator with milk stored in the coldest part suggests the proper care of milk in the home. The consumer needs to coöperate with the producer in keeping milk clean, cool, and covered up until the very minute it is used. Incidentally, the pass cupboard between dining room and kitchen suggested in the background is an ideal step-saving arrangement especially for the homemaker who does her own work.

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE AUGUST PRICE

For August milk farmers selling to the Dairymen's League Coöperative Association, Inc., will receive a net pool base price of \$2.10 per hundred, the highest they have received for August milk since 1921. The base gross pool price is \$2.165 for 100 lb. of 3% milk at the 201-210 mile zone. The expenses are six and one-half cents per hundred while 10 cents is deducted for certificates of indebtedness.

The August price is 25 cents above the price for July and 46½ cents higher than the August net pool price of a year ago according to the official statement. The increase is due not only to a higher selling price for August milk but also to the fact that the fluid markets took a higher percentage of the milk that passed through the League's own plants. Of the milk going through the League plants, 81.8% was sold in the Class I market in fluid form. The amount in July was 64.7%, while in August a year ago 69% was sold in fluid markets.

Based on market quotations the average butter value of 100 lb. of 3% milk during the month of August was \$1.34 and the average cheese value was \$1.875.

DISPERSAL SALE!

Registered Holstein-Friesians

Herd under State and Federal Supervision

OCTOBER 1, 1925

SALE COMMENCES AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

At LINDEN SHADE STOCK FARM, CREAMERY, Montgomery Co., PENNA.

Two miles from Rahn Station; 2½ miles from East Collegeville, on the State Highway from Collegeville to Skippack, Pa.

Owing to my barn and contents having been destroyed by fire I have to sell my entire herd consisting of two males and 22 females, large producers, fine individuals, no old, "has beens" in the lot.

Included in this sale are six four-year-old daughters of the noted sires Finderne Valdessa, Rag Apple Korndyke 20th, Sir Inka Prilly Segis, nine two-year and yearling daughters of the well bred sires, Mutual Finderne Valdessa, Segis Pride of the Ormsbys and the 36 lb. Rancocas Stock Farm Sire, Ormsby Segis Lad, two yearling daughters of the latter, one from a 31 lb. dam and one from a 27 lb. dam.

Come to the sale and buy them at your own price as every animal has to be sold to the highest bidder. Sales Manager: W. M. Benninger, Benningers, Pa. Auctioneer: Wm. (Sheidy) Fritzing.

A. S. HECKLER, Prop., CREAMERY, PENNA.

JARDINE DISMISSES PACKER MERGER COMPLAINT

Secretary of Agriculture, W. M. Jardine, on September 14th, dismissed the complaint against the Armour-Morris packer merger, which has been pending since February, 1923. On December 30, 1922, J. Ogden Armour, acting for himself and in behalf of Armour and Company of Illinois, entered into a written contract with Morris and Company to acquire all the physical assets, business and good-will of that concern. On February 17, 1923, Secretary of Agriculture, Wallace, caused to be served upon Armour and Company of Illinois, Armour and Company of Delaware, J. Ogden Armour and Morris and Company a complaint charging that the merging of the concerns had the tendency to restrain interstate commerce and created a monopoly in many sections of the United States in the purchase of livestock and the shipment and sale of meat.

In his opinion, Secretary Jardine holds that the acquisition by Armour and Company of the physical properties, business, and good-will of Morris and Company does not in itself constitute a violation of the law, which provides against manipulating or controlling prices, creating a monopoly or restraining commerce. He points out that while Congress in the Clayton Act specifically forbade the acquisition of a competitor's stock, it refrained in the Packers and Stockyards Act from any such provision with reference to the acquisition of a competitor's business.

Neither the purpose nor the affect of the merger, the Secretary rules, was price fixing, monopoly or unreasonable restraint of commerce. On the contrary, the evidence shows that the transaction was consummated in order to reduce overhead expense and to increase the sales of the finished products. As to the actual effect of the transaction, the opinion cites evidence that Armour and Company since the merger has controlled less than 25 per cent of the Federal-inspected slaughter of animals, which is a lower proportion than that controlled by the competing firm of Swift & Company.

FEED CALVES GENEROUSLY

Scanty feeding during the early period of her life is the usual cause of an undersized cow says H. M. Jones, South Dakota dairy extension specialist. The future of the dairy herd depends a great deal upon the care given the heifer calves. Feeding is of prime importance. On well managed dairy farms regularity in feeding is the rule and the pails used for feeding calves are as clean as those into which the milk is drawn for human use. The best insurance for the health of the calf is cleanliness in quarters and the feeding pails.

Mr. Jones says that raising the calf on whole milk is not economical but it is necessary that whole milk be fed for at least the first two or three weeks of the life of the calf. Then he suggests gradually replacing the whole milk with skim milk and giving the young animal a grain ration composed of ground oats and corn.

AT SKAGIT COUNTY FAIR

The senior and grand champion bull at the Skagit County Fair held at Burlington, Washington, was Skagit Wayne Sadie Vale, owned by Lee Brothers of Mt. Vernon. This is the third year the bull has won these honors.

The purple ribbon in the female classes went to Norruim Inka Vale Wayne, a three-year-old heifer shown by the Northern State Hospital. Two years ago as a yearling she won the highest honors.

R. E. Waugh, of Burlington, won the Carnation cup for the best senior herd and the sweepstakes for the greatest number of prizes. There were more Holsteins than any other breed of cattle exhibited with Guernseys a close second. The Skagit County boys and girls club showed six Holsteins and six Jerseys all of which had been raised by the members.

AN EVEN BUNCH

At the Southwest Missouri Fair held at Carthage, Mo., the Bourbon county Holstein show herd won \$123 in prizes despite the fact that the only first prize was obtained in the senior bull calf class where a handsome fellow owned by R. H. Dawson was awarded the blue ribbon.

FEED DOPE

During the past month there has been slight change in the prices of dairy feeds. In response to crop prospects all wheat feeds have advanced in price and practically all corn feeds have declined. Oats and barley are lower but the oil meals are essentially the same.

On the whole, prices are sagging, but this may be only temporary. The *New York State News Letter* issued from Ithaca, under date of August 25th, suggests as a grain ration 300 lb. wheat bran, 300 lb. hominy, corn or barley, 200 lb. gluten feed and 200 lb. cotton-seed meal. This ration contains 17.2 per cent digestible crude protein and should prove valuable where cows have become too thin on pasture.

BILLIWACK CLEANS UP

The Billiwack herd of Holsteins took 25 prizes at the San Joaquin County fair held at Stockton, California. In eleven appearances in the ring members of the herd won first ten times and five times took first and second prizes. They took all six championships, first and second in the aged cow class, first for get of sire, and first and second for production of dam. The junior champion was Berylwood Prince De Kol Retha, a son of Prince Aaggie of Berylwood and this youngster was made junior champion. The senior and grand champion bull was Sir Abna Perfection.

BOY'S HEIFER WINS

Pet Mechilde Korndyke, a senior yearling heifer owned and exhibited by Iver Johnson, fourteen-year-old son of J. J. Johnson, of Cresco, Iowa, won the grand championship at the Howard County Fair. Iver also received a silver cup for his animal showing the greatest increase in weight during the year, the calf having gained an average of 100 lb. a month. She now weighs 1,150 lb. at the age of one year and eight months.

Iver is a member of the Howard County Dairy Calf Club and will exhibit his heifer at the Dairy Cattle Congress at Waterloo, Iowa.

MUST SELL---RIGHTAWAY 25 TWENTY-FIVE COWS 25

All big, nice and typy and bound to please. Some are now fresh, the others will freshen during September and October by

TRAVERSE ECHO SYLVIA KING

whose dam produced 33.27 lb. butter, 736.4 lb. milk in 7 days and averaged 102 lb. milk daily for 30 days. His 14 nearest dams average 30.18 lb. butter, A. R. O.

*If You Want Some Good Cows
Write or Visit*

E. P. KENNEDY or A. L. BURLINGTON

Wyalusing, Bradford Co., Pa.

Our farms join and BOTH our herds are ACCREDITED

THE BALTIMORE SUN ON THE COW

"The cow is a female quadruped with an alto voice and a countenance in which there is no guile. She collaborates with the pump in the production of a liquid called milk, provides the filler for hash, and at last is skinned by those she has benefited, as mortals commonly are.

"The young cow is called a calf, and is used in the manufacture of chicken salad.

"The cow's tail is mounted aft and has a universal joint. It is used to disturb marauding flies, and the tassel on the end has unique educational value. Persons who milk cows and come often in contact with the tassel have vocabularies of peculiar and impressive force.

"The cow has two stomachs. The one on the ground floor is used as a warehouse and has no other function. When this one is filled, the cow retires to a quiet place where her ill manners will occasion no comment and devotes herself to belching. The raw material thus conveyed for the second time to the interior of her face is pulverized and delivered to the auxiliary stomach, where it is converted into cow.

"The cow has no upper plate. All of her teeth are parked in the lower part of her face. This arrangement was perfected by an efficiency expert to keep her from gumming things up. As a result, she bites up and gums down.

"The male cow is called a bull and is lassoed along the Colorado, fought south of the Rio Grande, and shot in the vicinity of the Potomac.

"A slice of cow is worth eight cents in the cow, 14 cents in the hands of packers, and \$2.40 in a restaurant that specializes in atmosphere."

INKA VEEMAN ARTIS SCORES AGAIN

Inka Veeman Artis, the great cow owned by Roy W. Chamberlain of Canadea, New York, recently made another 30 lb. record, this being the third time she has produced over 30 lb. butter in seven days and the third time she has exceeded 600 lb. milk in an official test week. Her latest performance is 30.07 lb. butter, 629.8 lb. milk. As a six-year-old she is credited with 31.30 lb. butter, 583.9 lb. milk. The year previous she produced 31.82 lb. butter, 655.4 lb. milk in a week as a five-year-old while as a junior four-year-old she is credited with the production of 29.46 lb. butter, 613 lb. milk in seven days. Her four records made in four successive lactation periods average



INKA VEEMAN ARTIS, No. 425410

Three times above 30 lb. butter and three times above 600 lb. milk in seven days. Bred, raised and developed by Roy W. Chamberlain, Canadea, N. Y.

620.5 lb. milk, 30.66 lb. butter. She has given 99 lb. milk in a day.

Inka Veeman Artis, as her picture shows, is a very handsome individual. She is a daughter of Sir Korndyke Pontiac Artis Prince from Josie Inka De Kol 3d, a grand old cow that in the RO-AN herd made a seven-day record of 21.65 lb. butter, 516.2 lb. milk. Sir Korndyke Pontiac Artis Prince was a son of Sir Korndyke Pontiac Artis from a 30 lb. daughter of Sir Veeman Hengerveld, a combination of blood lines that has produced a number of good sires and big producing cows.

Mr. Chamberlain has the right to feel greatly pleased over the work of his great cow for she was bred, raised and de-

veloped in the RO-AN herd and with her dam, her sisters, her daughters and her granddaughters make up a great part of that herd at the present time.

The RO-AN herd has never been the home of a reactor and is one of the accredited herds of Allegany County. This herd is headed by Royal Johanna Korndyke a bull of high-class individuality and breeding whose daughters are making a splendid showing in the local cow testing association, as well as in the general dairy and in official work. This bull is a son of Colantha Johanna Lad 8th, while his dam, Butter Girl Johanna Korndyke, as a two-year-old heifer produced 24.23 lb. butter, 602.8 lb. milk in seven days. Her dam has a seven-day record of 690.8 lb. milk, 30.92 lb. butter and a year record of 25,594.2 lb. milk, 1,067.53 lb. butter. She has three good record daughters while Butter Girl Johanna Korndyke herself is the dam of a three-year-old heifer that produced 25,066.3 lb. milk, 942.88 lb. butter in a year.

BIG SHOW AT MILWAUKEE

No less than 526 Holsteins were exhibited at the Wisconsin State Fair. The calf club members alone had 117. Even more remarkable is the fact that every exhibitor gave a Wisconsin address, also some of the animals shown by J. D. McDonald were shown at Aurora as the property of Mike Plaut & Co., of Danville, Ill. We understand that Mr. McDonald and the Plauts have a partnership arrangement and that Mr. McDonald is in charge of the cattle at the Plaut farm.

The judges were Ward Stevens and Owen Mullen, and one class there were 71 animals paraded before them.

Johanna Rag Apple Pabst, shown by Joseph E. Piek of Hartford again beat North Star Joe Homestead in the aged bull class. As at Aurora the junior male champion was Plaut Harcourt Creator. The grand championship went to the older bull.

Sir Aaltje Dowager Segis, of the McDonald exhibit was the first prize three-year-old bull. King Mutual Fan carried off the blue ribbon in the two-year-old class for the Jefferson County Asylum. The senior yearling prize winner was Plaut Harcourt Creator, while Duke Fanny's Ace De Kol won first in the junior yearling class for George Hetts of Ft. Atkinson. There were 48 senior bull calves shown and the judges placed Colantha Mutual Clothilde Lad, the entry of W. F. Trieloff & Sons of Ft. Atkinson at the head, while the first prize junior bull calf was exhibited by Ernest Palmer, a calf club member. This award was heartily applauded.

Wisconsin's greatest cow, Madam Artis Wayne Denver, was sick with shipping fever, so Clothilde Pieve Langfield of the Milwaukee County Farm at Wauwatosa was given the blue ribbon with Lady Boerinhurst Pontiac of the Pabst Holstein Farm second and Skylark Lucilia Idlewild third. There were 46 animals in this class, although not all were good ones.

Empress Creamelle Susie won first in the four-year-old class for the Jefferson County Asylum; the Pabst Holstein Farm won the three-year-old class with Pabst Creator Queen Fay, Bessie Pontiac Rose 2d, taking the red ribbon for J. D. McDonald.

Johanna Wayne Rue 2d was not in the money at Aurora but here she was placed at the head of 34 two-year-olds with the Aurora winner, Pabst Countess Mahomet Pontiac second. The Jefferson County Asylum two-year-old heifer was made the senior female champion.

The Jefferson County Asylum also scored in the senior yearling class with Calamo Waldorf De Kol. Pabst was first and second in the class for junior yearlings and the winner, Pabst American Beauty, a very choice animal, was made junior and grand champion female.

Diemere Nettie Pontiac Segis took the blue ribbon in the senior heifer calf class for H. E. Dickinson of Oconomowoc, with a Piek entry second. This was the largest class of the day, 71 animals facing the judges. There were 33 junior yearlings, Pride Pietertje Prince winning for J. W. Burback of Waukesha with Ollie Liela Ormsby 2d winning the red for George Pope of Darien.

There were ten aged herds shown, Jefferson County Asylum being first, Pabst second, McDonald third. Pabst won the blue ribbons for young herds, produce of cow, dairy herd, and in the get of sire class with offspring of Creator, Jefferson County being second with a nice quartette by Dutchland Creamelle Denver Prince. The calf herd class was won by the exhibit of Philip Linker of Hartford.

NATIONAL DAIRY UNION

The annual meeting of the National Dairy Union will be held at the Lincoln Hotel, Parlor A, Indianapolis, Ind., Thursday, October 15, 1925, at 1:30 P. M., for the purpose of electing five directors and transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Members of the National Dairy Union are required to contribute 50 cents or more annually for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Union. Every creamery company or corporation contributing as a company is considered a member of the National Dairy Union and the authorized representative is entitled to one vote the same as the individual members. A. M. Loomis, of Washington, D. C., is the secretary of the National Dairy Union and all dues should be paid to him.

A FARMERS' YEAR BOOK

How will the British government grant of \$5,000,000 to foster the trade in agricultural produce between Great Britain and her overseas dominions affect farmers in this country? British farmers are themselves not altogether united in their feeling. Many think that they are to be taxed to help farmers overseas to compete in their own market. On the other hand, over 30,000 breeders are interested in the pedigree stock business which depends largely on export trade, and as the Government scheme includes a measure of help in their direction, they are not disposed to criticize it.

Many aspects of the case are considered, and a great deal of valuable information on livestock will be found in "The Farmer and Stockbreeder Year Book" for 1926, an annual issued by our British contemporary which we hope to review in due course. As it generally sells out directly after publication however, American readers would do well to order it early. It can be obtained postage paid, in stiff covers with cloth back for one dollar from the publishers, Macdonald & Martin, Ltd., Lennox House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W. C. 2, England.

SYSTEM IN DAIRYING

Because of the present high cost of feed and labor, dairymen now need to figure out items of expense down fine more than ever before.

Weigh every cow's milk, night and morning, test it to learn the butterfat content, keep a record of it so as to be able to eliminate the "boarders." When I was dairying I found it a very important item.

In the matter of feeding and pasturing, I turned the cows to pasture during the night. I had them brought up in the morning in time to be milked and turned back to pasture by six o'clock; by 10 a. m. they would have eaten their fill and want to lie down to rest; instead of leaving them out in the hot sun to fight the flies I had them brought in and put in a cool, dark stable away from the flies. In the afternoon I gave them

a feed of silage or green alfalfa. I gave them a small feed of cornmeal and bran at milking time. Had them milked in time to turn to pasture by 6 p. m.

I found that this plan gave me a larger yield of milk, kept the cows in good flesh and stretched the pasture; also saved a lot of valuable fertilizer, all at the small expense of a little extra labor. If I were to go into dairying again I would follow the same plan.

Mr. George E. Brown, author of the above, was one of the earliest importers of Holsteins and, although now far beyond the age for active work, still retains a keen interest in dairying and the purebred Holstein-Friesian breeding industry.

MARYLAND STATE FAIR

Essex Farms sprang a surprise at the Maryland State Fair when they carried off first prize in the aged bull class, as well as the senior and grand championships with Sir Jamolso Pontiac Segis, a four-year-old son of Grahamholm Pontiac Segis Lad and DeKol Butter Prince Maida. Sir Jamolso is an evenly colored fellow, well grown with good shoulders and broad hips. He might be criticized as to barrel but this defect time will remedy. He defeated in the aged bull class the noted prize winner, King Pietertje Jewel Korndyke, and for the senior championship beat Trebmial King Colantha Calamo, the winner of the two-year-old class, exhibited by Mountain View Farm.

As was expected the first prize aged cow was Westview DeKol Walker and she easily won the senior and grand female championships for the Dennis establishment. Dennis took first and third for best four cows in milk as well as second, third and fourth for two-year-old heifers. Westview, of course, was the first prize A. R. O. cow and the Dennis establishment won \$551 of the prize money offered.

Pinery Farms of Mentor, Ohio, furnished both junior champions, the male being their senior yearling, and the female, Aaggie Bess Jewel, a senior heifer calf sired by King Pietertje Jewel Korndyke. There was quite a showing of Ohio cattle as the Pinery Farm, the Ona Company and Karl Nims went together and furnished a big carload of good type animals. The Springfield State Hospital, Sykesville, Md., and Harold Robertson, of York, Pa. also had animals that won prizes.

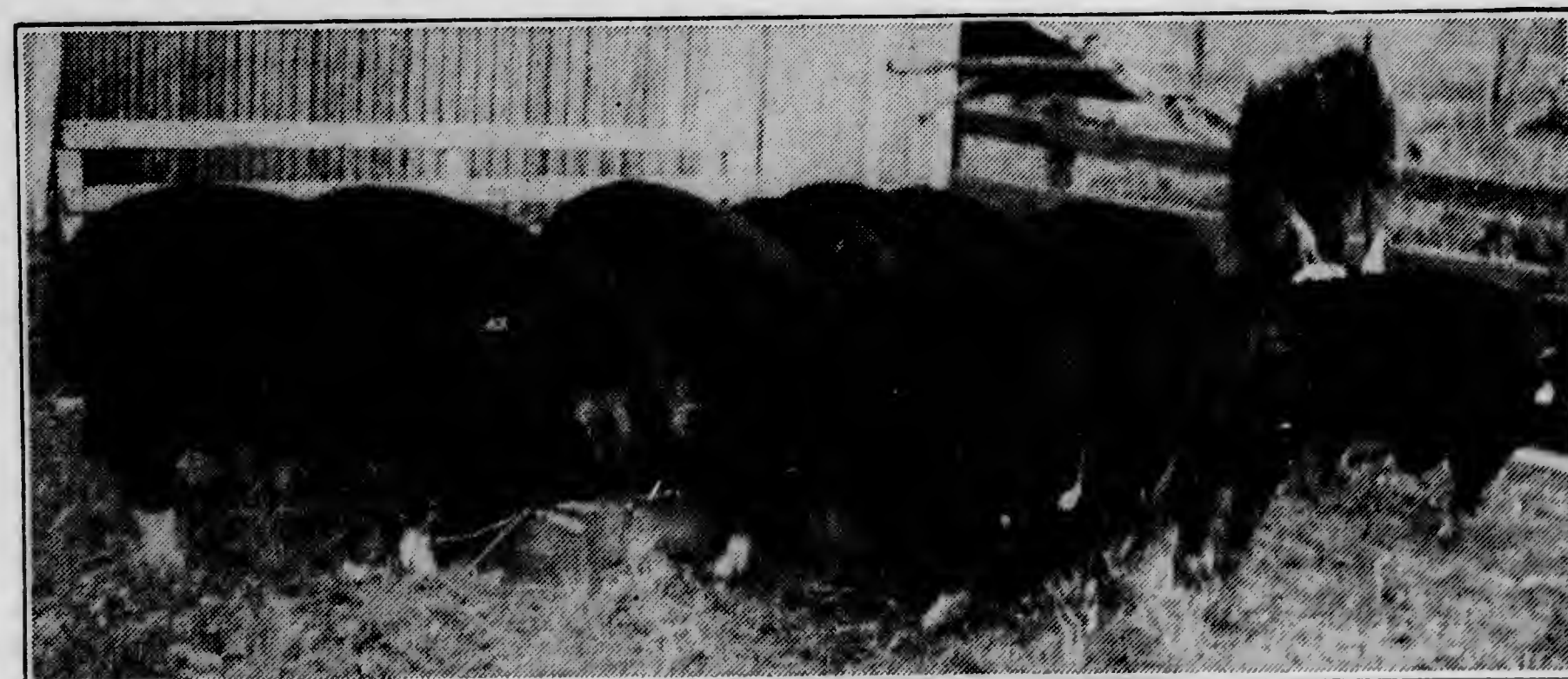
BUTTERMILK AS COLT FEED

Dried buttermilk as a food for young colts is advocated by Iowa manufacturers of that product who quote P. T. Chinn, famous horse breeder of Lexington, Kentucky. Mr. Chinn uses as a ration after weaning 1 quart cracked corn, 1 quart wheat bran, 2 quarts crushed oats and 1 quart dry buttermilk, this being fed twice a day and the amount doubled in eight months. Colts so raised showed as yearlings heavier weight, no fat and better muscular development than any other ration produced.

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

NATIONAL POLAND-CHINA JOURNAL, SHELBYVILLE, INDIANA



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cts. for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.00. National Record records your Poland-Chinas.

Life Membership \$10.00

No Dues. No Assessments. Saves half in recording fees.

A Profitable Business— Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

THE YANKTON STATE HOSPITAL AND ITS HERD

Owing to the reporting of a number of large records made by purebred Holsteins in the herd owned by the Yankton State Hospital at Yankton, South Dakota, considerable interest is being taken in that faraway institution and as little is known of it by our eastern readers, a little information about it is bound to be read with attention.

Previous to 1879 the insane of the Dakota territory were cared for by Minnesota and Nebraska institutions. That year the authorities of these two states served notice on Governor William A. Howard that they could no longer care for the Dakota insane. It therefore became necessary for the territory to provide for its own mentally afflicted. On an old school section Governor Howard set up a wooden building 150 feet long and 23 feet wide with a small wing attached. It is said that in the erecting of this building Governor Howard spent over \$2,000 of his own money. The hospital was first opened for patients on April 11, 1879. The original structure burned to the ground in 1881, five of the patients losing their lives and all the contents of the hospital being destroyed.

A second fire in February, 1899, was even more disastrous. The blaze broke out in the lower portion of a building constructed for use as a laundry. The legislature had ignored pleas for additional buildings and 45 patients and twelve attendants, all women, were housed in the upper stories of the laundry building. The fire broke out shortly after midnight and of the 57 women, 17 died in the flames and only one person, an attendant, escaped with anything more than night apparel. The legislature was sitting at the time and a committee had visited the hospital the same week that the fire occurred. Since that time no legislature has adjourned without granting requested appropriations. The Yankton State Hospital is the only state institution for the insane in South Dakota, but in 1899, at Canton, S. D., the United States Government established a separate hospital for Indian insane.

At present there are 18 three and four story stone structures at the hospital. Some of these are built of cement blocks faced with granite chips, an idea developed by Dr. L. C. Mead who was superintendent of the hospital from 1901 until his death in January, 1920.

The recent census shows 1,291 inmates of which 753 are men and 538 women besides more than 200 employees. The hospital grounds contain 1,720 acres including 120 acres of pasture and a 25-acre recreation park on the James River. Buildings cover 160 acres and about 1,400 acres are under cultivation. Last year there were 450 acres in corn, 250 in alfalfa, 400 in small grain and 70 in potatoes of which 11,137 bushels were harvested. The value of the farm products for the fiscal year 1923-24 was \$37,212.68.

The work of the patients helps reduce the expense of main-

taining the institution which is close to a quarter of a million dollars yearly.

Work shops including a printery have been erected. The latest medical ideas in caring for the mentally afflicted are practiced at this institution. Many of the patients show artistic skill and talent and the hospital has an interesting collection of their work.

There are now 185 purebred Holsteins in the herd, the milking dairy averages 65 cows and the daily production is reported as 3,500 lb. milk and 75 lb. butter, all of which is consumed on the premises.

The main dairy barn has 100 stanchions and eight pens while the test barn contains 33 stanchions, 7 box stalls and 12 calf pens. A newly erected young stock barn will accommodate nearly 100 animals. There are 37 stanchions for heifers and nine pens that each will hold six animals. Each barn is equipped with milk machines and modern dairy equipment. S. E. Jones is the herdsman in charge with Harry Sparby as farm manager. About a thousand pigs all purebred Poland Chinas, are raised annually. The present superintendent is Dr. G. S. Adams who succeeded Dr. Mead under whom he was assistant superintendent for nearly 17 years. A number of the cows have been run on long time test. The largest record was made by Redfield Colantha Alewin credited with producing 30,657.3 lb. milk, 1,283.55 lb. butter in a year. She is a daughter of Sir College Colantha and Redfield Edith Alewin and was bred, raised and developed in the hospital herd.

Cured meat and lard in your own smoke house beats buying it.



PRODUCERS AND CHOICE INDIVIDUALS

Remember that this is an Accredited Herd; that the cattle of this entire county, when recently tuberculin tested, passed 99.2% Clean, and that this herd has always been headed by high class bulls.

Can spare a few good ones raised here.

L. S. BROWN

Saegerstown, R. D. 1, Crawford Co., Pa.

IN ORWELL RIDGE HERD THERE ARE DAUGHTERS OF



WALKER LYONS COLANTHA

whose 17 nearest dams averaged 31.17 lb. butter in 7-day test.

This herd is ACCREDITED. What are your wants?

JAMES E. EASTMAN

R. D. 2

Rome, Pa.

Our Entire Herd

86 animals, again passed a Clean Test, June 18th.

Pioneers in the Accredited Herd movement, we raise, keep and sell, only

HEALTHY HOLSTEINS

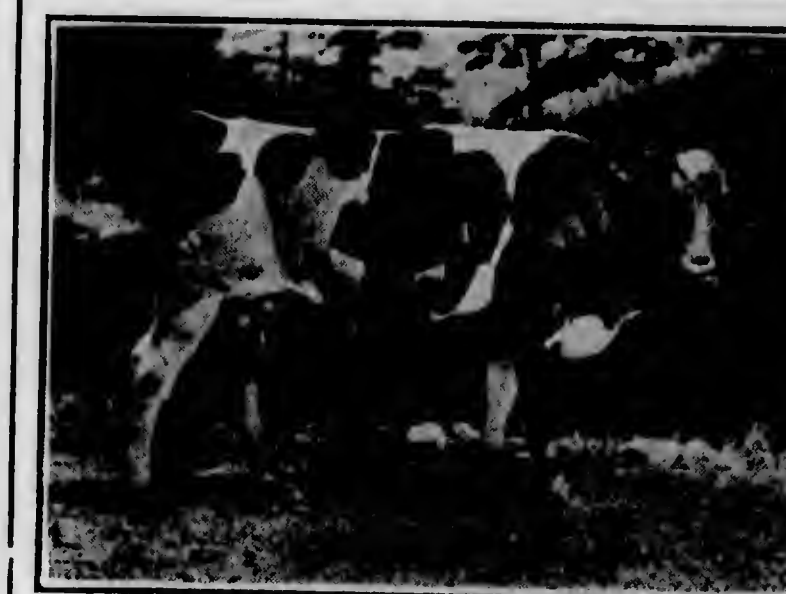
Our Accredited herd is headed by a son of ORMSBY KORNDYKE LAD from a 35-lb. cow that averaged 91 lb. milk daily during her official test.

We have a couple of his sons and a few good heifers for sale.

CHENEY BROTHERS & JONES

Randolph,

Virginia



THE TYPE WE BREED

Straight top-lines, level udder, even markings and HORNLESS. She averaged 4.28% fat in her yearly work.

Place a Polled Holstein Bull at the head of your herd. Prices and Quality are both right.

GEORGE E. STEVENSON

727 Connell Building

Scranton, Pa.

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER, Penna.
Chambersburg,

Baled Shavings

THE BEDDING FOR
BEST COWS

Write for Delivered Price in Car Lots

Oscar Smith & Son, Albany, N. Y.

TEN REGISTERED HOLSTEIN SPRINGERS.—Accredited herd. Due October first. Bred to twenty-five pound bull; thirty-five pound granddam. **CHARLES O. LINDERMAN**, Allegany, N. Y.

A Healthy Territory!

On April 1, 1925,

89.2% of the herds in Allegany County, New York, were either Accredited or has passed one clean test. More than one third of the cattle and practically one-third of the herds are Accredited.

The following owners of purebred Holstein Accredited Herds live close to Cuba, New York, work their own farms and milk their own cows. They offer YOU cattle that will earn a profit for YOU and invite YOU to look over their herds.

Amsden Bros. Cuba
Roy Chamberlain Canadea
Glenn German Cuba
Glenn L. Warner Cuba
Mary F. Witter & Son Cuba

The Old Home Farm



HOME OF CLEAN COWS

Just the place where you can get Purebred Heifer Calves of Quality and Breeding.

Eugene B. Bennett

Allamuchy -1- New Jersey

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

Sept. 23—Montrose, Pa., Fourth Annual Susquehanna County Breeders' Sale.
Sept. 30—Watertown, N. Y., Third Northern New York Breeders' Sale.
Oct. 8—Howell, Mich., Barnes-Van Kuren Dispersal.
Oct. 10—St. Cloud, Minn., R. L. Olson Dispersal.
Oct. 13-14—Springfield, Mass., Eastern States Sale.
Oct. 15—New Douglas, Ill., Southern Illinois Holstein Breeders' Sale.
Oct. 16—Hughesville, Pa., Hughesville Fair Sale.
Oct. 20—Herington, Kans., Maplewood Farm Sale.
Oct. 20—Ilion, N. Y., F. C. Illig Dispersal.
Oct. 20-21—Randolph, Wis., Randolph Holstein Breeders' Sale.
Oct. 22—Howell, Mich., Howell Sale Company's Twelfth Annual Sale.
Oct. 24—Columbus, Kans., Chas. Stephens Reduction Sale.
Oct. 27-28—Earlville, N. Y., Earlville Fall Sale, R. Austin Backus, Mgr.
Oct. 29—Lehman, Pa., Mareador Stock Farms Sale.
October 29—Cuba, N. Y., First Annual Sale of the Allegany County Holstein Breeders' Association, R. W. Chamberlain, Secretary.
Oct. 30—Ft. Scott, Kans., Bourbon County Holstein-Friesian Association Sale.
Nov. 10-11—Waukesha, Wis., Waukesha Holstein Breeders' Sale.
Nov. 11-12—Hornell, N. Y., Allegany-Steuben Holstein Breeders' Club Sale.
Nov. 12—Watertown, Wis., Watertown Holstein Sale.
Nov. 13—Lake Mills, Wis., Lake Mills Breeders' Sale.
Nov. 24—Madison, Wis., Wisconsin Holstein Breeders' Sale.

LAST CALL FOR

Fourth Annual Susquehanna County Breeders' Sale to be held at Montrose, Pa., September 23.

Montgomery County Holstein Association's Annual Sale to be held at Rockville, Maryland, September 30.

Dispersal Sale of A. S. Heckler's herd, to be held at Linden Shade Stock Farm, Creamery, Montgomery Co., Pa., October 1.

DISPERSAL OF THE A. S. HECKLER HERD

Under the management of the veteran Holstein breeder W. M. Benninger, the high-class herd of A. S. Heckler will be dispersed the first day of October at the Linden Shade Stock Farm at Creamery, Pa. The Linden Shade Stock Farm is two miles from Rahn Station on the Reading Railroad, and is two and one-half miles from East Collegeville on the state highway from Collegeville to Skippack, Montgomery County.

The reason for selling is that Mr. Heckler's barn with its contents has been destroyed by fire and this necessitates him selling his entire herd which is under State and Federal supervision.

The Heckler herd represents blood lines found in many of the best known Holstein herds in the country including May Echo Sylvia, Pontiac, and Wintherthur strains. Then, too, the animals are young and are therefore, good things to buy, likely to quickly repay the purchaser for the money he invests in them. There are daughters of FINDERNE VALDESSA, Rag Apple Korndyke 20th and the well-known A. R. O. sire, Sir Inka Prilly Segis. There are two-year-old daughters and yearling daughters of Mutual FINDERNE VALDESSA and Segis Pride of the Ormsbys, as well as daughters of Ormsby Segis Lad, the 36 lb. sire in service at the Rancocas Stock Farm. The herdsire, King Segis Emir Lad, is a son of Winterthur King Segis Emir and Johanna Korndyke Veeman 2d, a daughter of Edith Prescott Pontiac Lad. Some of the greatest record cows and transmitting sires of the breed are represented in his pedigree while a number of the females in the sale are bred to him.

The sale will commence at noon on October 1st at the Linden Shade Stock Farm at Creamery, Montgomery County, Pa.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY BREEDERS' SALE

On the fair grounds at Rockville, Md., September 30th, will be held the annual sale of the Montgomery County Holstein Association. Rockville is located fifteen miles northwest of Washington, D. C. All cattle at the sale are from herds that are under state and federal supervision.

The Holstein breeders of Montgomery and Frederick counties have a working arrangement whereby a sale is held in Frederick county in the spring and Montgomery county in the fall. Breeders from both counties contribute to these sales. To meet the demand for cows that are fresh or soon due to freshen, practically all the older females in the sale will be close springers or fresh. There are both registered and grade cows in the sale. The thirty registered cows are backed by good records, both C. T. A. and A. R. O., while the fifteen grade cows that will be offered have cow testing association records that average better than 10,000 lb. of milk and 300 lb. of butterfat. There will also be offered five bulls of serviceable age, backed by good records, and a number of young purebred heifers that are suitable for club members, for in junior work Maryland is preeminent.

IOWA HOLSTEINS ARE PROMINENT

The Winneshiek Cow Testing association was organized in Winneshiek county, Iowa, July 28, 1924 and the testing year began the first of August. There were several changes in membership during the year so that while there were 553 cows tested during the year, there were only 212 that milked nine months. Of this number there were only four purebred Holsteins, yet the second highest record, 429.1 lb. fat, was made by the registered Holstein, Rag Apple Forbes Piebe, owned by G. W. Heuser. She was only 4.8 lb. fat behind the leader. Jesse Netherland of Mt. Pleasant, another purebred Holstein owned by Mr. Heuser produced 398.7 lb. fat, standing fifth on the list, yet these two cows were only on test eight months of the official year.

FIRST AND SECOND IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Registered Holsteins stood first and second in the report of A. A. Raudabaugh of New Kingston, Pa., compiled of the work in the Cumberland County Cow Testing Association for the month ending September 9th. The leader was Phoebe owned by J. W. Raudabaugh. Her fat production was 56.9 lb. and her milk 1,539 lb. Violet, owned by Ivo V. Otto, of Carlisle, was second with 55.3 lb. fat, 2,049 lb. milk. The ten leading cows included two registered Holsteins, six grade Holsteins and two grade Guernseys and averaged 1,357 lb. milk and exactly 51 lb. fat. The highest herd average was made by six purebred and grade Holsteins owned by W. W. Pfeffer who had the highest herd for the previous month. The Pfeffer average was 1,220 lb. milk, 41.3 lb. fat.

During the month 237 cows were tested in 26 herds, of this number 35 exceeded 40 lb. fat and 28 made more than 1,200 lb. milk.

Tester Raudabaugh remarks that a

number of the members of the association are now buying feed for future delivery. All members having silos have been advised to begin feeding silage as soon as filling is completed in order to supplement the pastures which are very poor owing to the dry season. When silage is fed, most of the dairymen will make a change in the green ration now being fed to their animals.

LEADER OF HER STATE

Fishkill Aaggie Inka, a five-year-old Holstein owned by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of *The American Agriculturist*, who owns a herd at Hopewell Junction, N. Y., led all the cows enrolled in the Dairy Improvement Associations of New York State during July, by producing 83 lb. fat, 2,443 lb. milk. There were 477 cows tested in the Dutchess County Dairy Improvement Association, of which A. F. Finger is supervisor. Sixty-eight of these animals or one-seventh exceeded 40 lb. fat during the month. There were 8,388 cows tested in all the associations and of this number 869 exceeded 40 lb. fat.

EVANS OWNS THE LEADERS

A herd of six purebred Holsteins owned by Chris Evans of Sandusky, Mich., averaged 1,248 lb. milk, 41.95 lb. butterfat in the local cow testing association for the month of August. One of the cows was only in milk 24 days of the month. Despite this handicap, she is not only the high cow of the herd, but also of the entire association and is credited with producing 2,014 lb. milk, 72.5 lb. butterfat. There were 30 that produced between 1,000 and 1,250 lb. milk and 13 that exceeded that figure while seven cows each produced more than 50 lb. butterfat and 20 others made over 40 lb.

The difference between a baby and an auto is that a baby has to be used several years before it amounts to much.

SOUTH DAKOTA TESTING

Pet, a grade Holstein owned by C. C. Harriss of Watertown led all cows enrolled in the South Dakota testing associations during the month of August by producing 65.89 lb. butterfat. Her only feed was good pasture. The herd at the Day County Farm consisting of Holsteins and Shorthorns had the highest average herd production of 898.7 lb. milk, 35.89 lb. butterfat. In addition to pasture this herd received some oats and oil meal. The Penitentiary herd of 24 purebred Holsteins were second with an average of 42.56 lb. fat, 991.4 lb. milk.

Short pastures and flies cut the association average production which for August was 554.7 lb. milk, 20.97 lb. fat. In spite of these facts only 36 of the 2,411 cows tested failed to return a profit over and above the cost of maintenance.

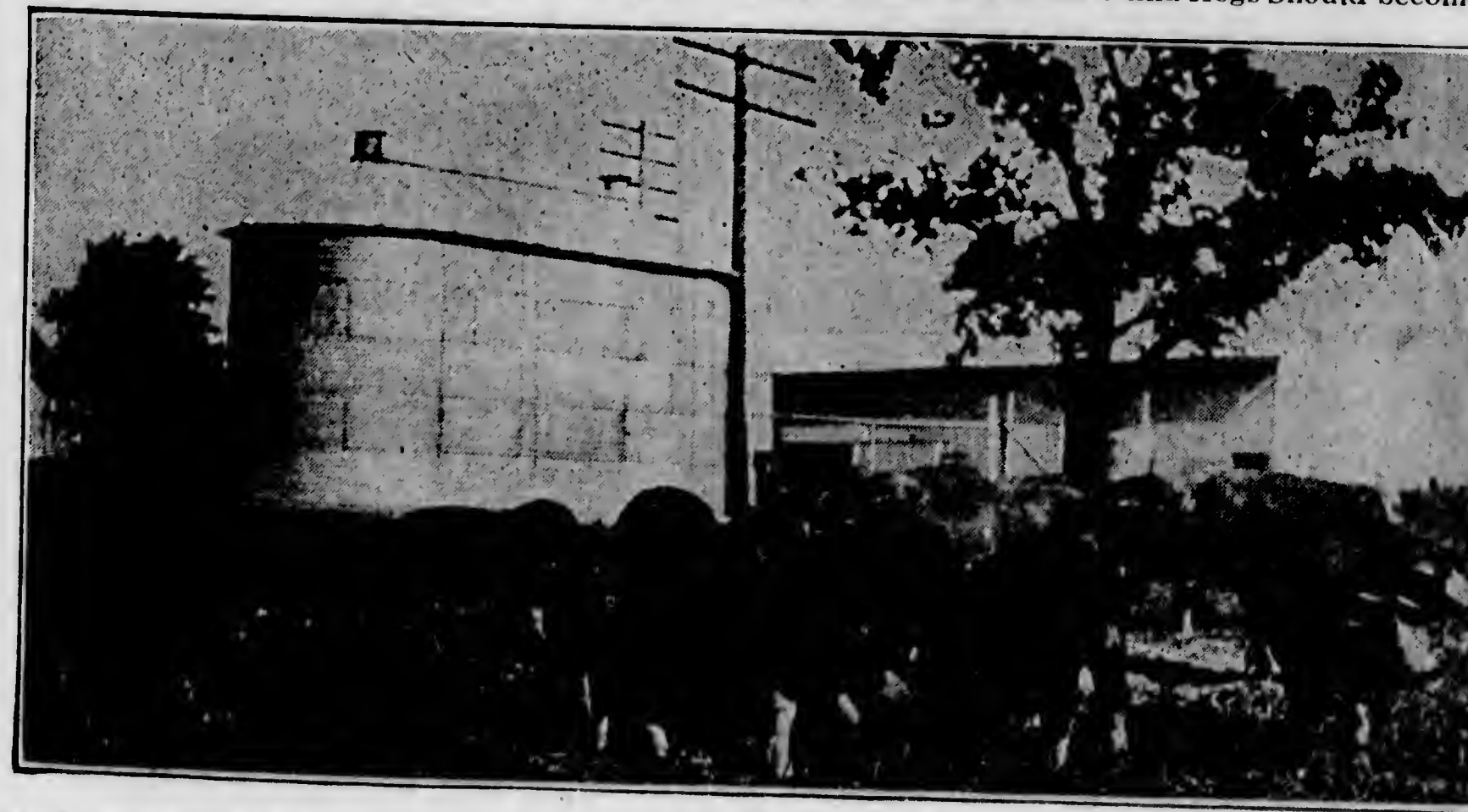
TRIXY TRINTJE PLACES FIRST

Trixy Trintje, a registered Holstein owned and bred by T. C. Kryder of Mill Hall, Pa., produced 13,191 lb. milk, 438.5 lb. butterfat in the Centre County Cow Testing Association which finished its second year of operation August 1st. There were 319 cows enrolled in association work during all or part of the year. A cow named Cherry was second with 404.5 lb. fat beating out Louise, a registered Holstein owned by James A. Markle, that produced 11,590 lb. milk, 404.1 lb. fat during the year. No less than 54 cows each produced over 300 lb. butterfat, reports tester Willard Straw.

The registered Holstein herd of Peck Brothers of Nittany averaged 334.9 lb. fat, 9,624 lb. milk. The Kryder herd averaged 325.8 lb. fat, 10,290 lb. milk. A herd of registered and grade Holsteins owned by Peters Brothers of Port Matilda, averaged 323.5 lb. fat, 8,428 lb. milk and the grade Holstein herd of B. A. Sampsel of Bellefonte, Pa., averaged 302.5 lb. fat, 7,707 lb. milk.

The average production of milk per

A Co-operative Poland China Swine Journal, Owned by the Breeders; Upward of 400 Poland China Breeders now own this Swine and Farm Journal devoted to the interest of pure bred stock. Every Breeder of Poland China Hogs Should become a member of this Co-operative Journal.



Full Information Free—Write Today for Sample Copy.

This Journal keeps you posted on the care and feeding of the hog. Much valuable information, worth many times your investment.

COMBINE THE COW and SOW as the real MORTGAGE lifter.

Advertising rates on economy basis. Don't miss a single copy of this interesting Journal.

Subscription 1 year, 50c; 3 years, \$1.

THE POLAND CHINA ADVERTISER, : : : Bluffton, Ohio

cow for the association year was 7,280 lb. milk and 265.3 lb. butterfat. This, so the report says, is a gain of 1,023 lb. milk, 20.7 lb. butterfat over the averages for the previous year.

LEADS NEW YORK STATE

Butterboy Jewel Wayne, owned by Aldredge and Bowerman of Victor, N. Y., led the cows enrolled during June in the New York State Dairy Improvement Associations by producing 86.9 lb. butterfat during the month. A grade Holstein, also from Madison county, was second with 75.4 lb. fat, while Elhora, owned by the Chemung County Farm at Breesport, was third with 74.9 lb. fat. A Jersey was fourth with 73.8 lb. and Cora, a purebred Holstein owned by George True of Adams Basin was fifth with 70.2 lb. fat. Cora produced 2,265 lb. milk, the largest amount credited to any of the five leaders.

AROUND ROCHESTER

The purebred Holstein herd owned by the Grahamholm Farms, Rochester, Minn., led the Byron-Rochester Cow Testing Association for August by averaging 1,152 lb. milk, 38.4 lb. fat. There were 14 cows in this herd that made over 40 lb. fat. The Glen Oak Farm Holstein herd was second with an average of 900 lb. milk, 31.9 lb. fat. The high cow on twice a day milking was Miss Hartford, owned by Harold Caulfield, of Byron. She is credited with 64 lb. fat, 1,562 lb. milk. In the division for cows milked more than twice a day a purebred Holstein owned by Dr. Graham produced 2,232 lb. milk, 71.5 lb. fat.

The association average was 720 lb. milk, 26.2 lb. fat. There were 25 herds enrolled containing 514 cows, 16 herds averaged 25 lb. butterfat or more and 70 cows each produced more than 40 lb. fat.

This association ends its testing year September 30th. Almost all the old members will join again to start the new year October 1st.

A REAL COW

Jane Genesta Pledge is a purebred Holstein owned by John J. Sheldon of Susquehanna, Pa. She was born November 18, 1912, and so is now past twelve years old. Despite her advanced age during the three months of April, May and June, 1925, she produced 5,810.5 lb. milk or nearly three tons. Her April production was 2,017.8 lb. for May the figures were 2,021.8 lb. and for June, 1,770.9 lb. During April and May she was milked three times daily but during June she was milked only twice a day. When Jane Genesta Pledge was a seven-year-old she produced more than 3,000 lb. milk in a month, that is over one and one-half tons.

A GOOD DAIRY COW

The high cow in the Spring Valley C. T. A. is Acornvale Walker Julrose, an eight-year-old registered Holstein owned by Ole Madson and Sons of Spring Valley, Wis. Her record for the year is 18,517 lb. milk, 608.5 lb. butterfat. She was milked three times a day for the first two months and during the summer received some extra feed while on pasture. The cost of her roughage was \$40.43, the cost of grain, \$54.65, making a total feed cost of \$95.08. The value of her product was \$207.66 above the cost of feed, which consisted of the following: Alfalfa hay, 2,608 lb.; oats, 1,450 lb.; barley, 791 lb.; bran, 743 lb.; oil meal, 388 lb.; Pillsbury's feed, 60 lb.; shorts, 105 lb.; corn, 96 lb.

HOLSTEIN EXPORTS

Two hundred yearling Holstein heifers were shipped from Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, August 28th, by J. J. Hagerty of Waldo, Wisconsin. They were consigned to Ramon Madrigal, Jr., of San Jose, Costa Rica.

The same week a carload of Holsteins were shipped to Mexico, the purchasing agent being D. F. Pipes of California. The prices averaged around \$125 and the animals bought were nearly all young stock.

HOLSTEINS LEAD HERE

The registered Holstein herd owned by Jay F. Harlan of Somerset, Ohio, led the 20 herds enrolled in the Licking County Cow Testing Association for milk and butterfat production during July. This herd averaged 1,441 lb. milk, 47.6 lb. butterfat.

Second honors for the month were taken by the purebred Holstein herd on the Daweswood farm managed by Mr. E. Jones. This herd averaged 1,770 lb. milk and 43 lb. butterfat.

For four months the Holstein herd owned by J. H. and E. O. Myer led the association but in July fell to third place.

The two highest producers were members of the Daweswood herd. One is credited with 1,576 lb. milk, 97.9 lb. butterfat and the other with 2,359 lb. milk, 75.5 lb. fat.

MONTANA HOLSTEINS DO WELL

The twenty-three purebred Holstein cows owned by Ford and Hollister of Darby, Montana, averaged 370.8 lb. butterfat during the past year in the Bitter Root Valley Cow Testing Association. Sixteen purebred Holsteins owned by David Lea and Sons of Stevensville were second with 336.6 lb., a grade Holstein herd of 26 cows was third with an average of 332 lb. and the 25 purebred Holsteins owned by C. I. Hartson and Sons of Hamilton were fourth with 306.3 lb.

There were 320 cows tested during the year. The average value of their production was \$113.24 and their average net profit above feed cost was \$71.10.

Ford and Hollister furnished the second highest producer, their cow Ravalli Billy Ann Korndyke being credited with 19,125.8 lb. milk, 651.8 lb. butterfat.

Every day is an especially good day to remember that at every railroad crossing the train not only always has the right of way, but is in a position and has the bulk to enforce its rights.

BIG COUNTY AGENT

The largest county agent in the world is said to be Arlie Mucks, of Barron County, Wis. He is 6 ft. 5 in. tall and weighs 265 lb. He is a noted athlete, was one of the leading members of the University of Wisconsin foot ball team in 1914-1917, was a member of the American team participating in the Olympic games at Stockholm, Sweden. He is the world's champion discus thrower and his record is 155 ft. 8 in.

WILL STICK TO ONE FAMILY

Having acquired the four-year-old herdsire, Ormsby Sensation 3d, together with a number of his daughters, S. T. Witmer of Union Deposit, Pa., has decided to concentrate on the Ormsby-Sensation blood and is therefore disposing of his other animals.

The Witmer herd has long been noted for the individuality as well as the producing ability of its animals. For years it was headed by King Artis Waconda, a bull of royal breeding and choice individuality. His dam, Waconda Clothilde Artis, made a number of large records. As a junior three-year-old, she produced in 365 days 792.05 lb. butter, 18,795.5 lb. milk, world's record in the junior three-year-old class at time of making. She was by the well known sire, De Kol Clothilde Artis, one of the very best sons of De Kol 2d's Butter Boy 3d while her dam was from the cow, Waconda, imported from North Holland, June 22, 1883, when she was only two months and twelve days old.

King Artis Waconda was sired by King Korndyke Sadie Vale Jr. a good son of the noted King Korndyke Sadie Vale and Aaggie Cornucopia Paul, a daughter of the celebrated show bull, Aaggie Cornucopia Johanna Lad, Jr. Aaggie Cornucopia Paul as a ten-year-old cow, made a seven day record of 31.03 lb. butter, 624 lb. milk. She had a number of good daughters, one of which, Aaggie Cornu-

copia Paul 2d, is the only cow in the world to have five daughters that have each produced over 1,000 lb. butter in long time work. These are the famous Aaggies of Sunny Side.

The Witmer herd is under state and federal supervision and at a test conducted about the middle of July, every female in the herd passed clean.

LITTLE BUT GOOD

Peter M. Derra of Dane, Wisconsin, beneves in a small farm and a small herd, and then making these the best possible. On 85 acres he keeps 27 Holsteins, including eight purebred cows. He intends to make his entire herd purebred as soon as possible.

Mr. Derra really started in business for himself in 1911 when he purchased the farm he now runs, before then he worked for his father.

Mr. Derra owns about 35 head of purebred Poland China hogs. Green feed, oil meal and wheat middlings is the ration red these, together with whey from the cheese factory.

This dairyman says there is nothing like legumes to build up the soil and nothing like alfalfa and silage for cow feed. This year he has seven acres of alfalfa, six acres of peas and has soy beans planted with his silage corn.

"Jimmy," said a mother to her quick-tempered small boy, "you must not grow angry and say naughty things. You should always give a soft answer."

When his little brother provoked him an hour afterward, Jimmy clenched his little fist and said "Mush."

"Why so glum?"

"The doctor has just prescribed rest and change for me."

"Well?"

"He advised me where to get the rest, but he didn't tell me where to get the change."

AS THE CHINESE SEE US

The following letter was written by a Chinaman to a friend of his back in China, after the writer had observed America customs for a short time:

"You cannot civilize these foreign devils. They are beyond redemption. They will live for weeks and months without touching a mouthful of rice, but they eat the flesh of bullocks and sheep in enormous quantities. That is why they smell so badly. Every day they take a bath to rid themselves of their disagreeable odors, but they do not succeed. Nor do they eat their meat cooked in small pieces. It is carried into the room in large chunks, often raw, and they cut and slash and tear it apart like savages. They eat with knives and prongs. It makes a civilized person very nervous. One fancies himself in the presence of sword-swallowers. They even sit down at the table with women, and the latter are served first—reversing the order of nature—yet the women are to be pitied, too, for on festive occasions they are dragged around the room by the men to the accompaniment of the most awful music."

A negro cut off one of his toes while cutting wood. He went to a doctor's office to have the wound dressed and as the doctor looked at it he asked:

"Sam, did you cut it off clean that way at one blow?"

"Well, now, doctor," replied Sam, "do you think I'd take a second lick at it?"

"It says here that widows make the best wives," remarked Mrs. Scragginton, in the midst of her reading.

"That may be true," replied Mr. Scragginton, "but I'll be everlastingly john-brown if I intend to die just to make a good wife of you!"

Join the Amateur Picture Contest. If you have not mailed us photographs of some of your good animals, do so at once.



IDYLLWILDE KORNDYKE
DIONAGEN

my junior herdsire, is from a 31.36 lb. junior four-year-old, whose dam made 31.3 lb. butter in 7 days and was from a 30.5 lb. cow. There's Production Plus Transmission for you. His individuality is the best, so are his sons and daughters. Prices Right.

A. E. ROBINSON

Susquehanna Co. Montrose, Pa.



PIETJE ALCARTRA FAYNE

30.03 lb. butter, 707.7 lb. milk in 7 days, 104 lb. milk in a day, is the dam of my herdsire

IDEAL KING CREAMELLE

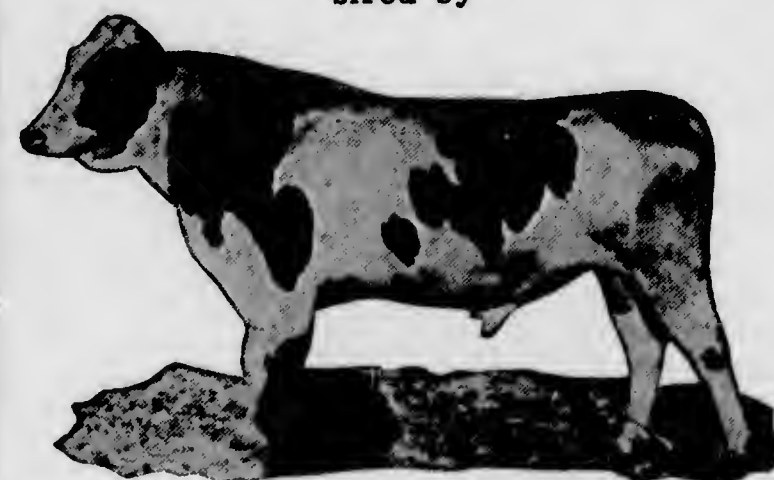
His sire, Dutchland Konigen Creamelle Boy, is from a cow that produced 881.21 lb. butter, 21,701.5 lb. milk in a year. Her dam has a year record of 27,625 lb. milk, 1,082.32 lb. butter and was from Creamelle Vale, 1,155.85 lb. butter, 29,591.4 lb. milk, a daughter of De Kol Creamelle, over 26,000 lb. milk in a year.

CECIL L. A. RESSEGUIE

Ideal Farm Kingsley, Pa.
Four clean tests without a reactor.

YOUNG STOCK

sired by



MAPLE CORNER SUPREME

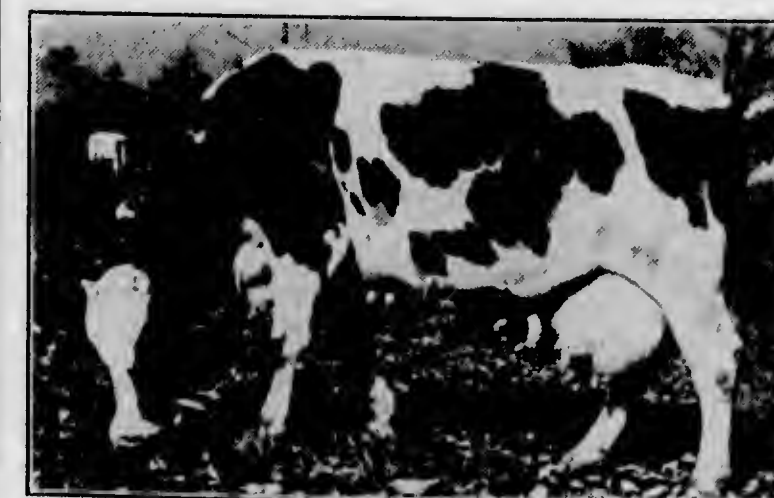
His dam produced 32.6 lb. butter in 7 days and averaged 83.6 lb. milk for 30 days.

His six nearest dams average 35.11 lb. butter and he is a choice individual.

The females in this herd are good individuals and big producers. Nearly all have creditable official records. Buy from this Accredited Herd.

C. F. GRIDLEY,

Tioga County, Candor, N. Y.



AMSDALE COLANTHA QUEEN

This handsome cow, a granddaughter of Colantha Johanna Lad, was bred and raised in this herd as was her dam and granddam. Study her outlines, her apparent capacity and constitution. Then remember this herd is ACCREDITED.

Can We Do Something for You?

AMSDEN BROTHERS,

Allegany Co., Cuba, New York.

100 ENVELOPES

and 200 5½x8½ Note
or Lettersheets,

printed with your name and address and postpaid to you, \$1.00. Send \$1.00 for one year's subscription to our farm and home journal and 25c extra to pay postage and get a trial box of stationery free. Send cash with order to

Fletcher's Farming

Hondo, Texas

SIR CHAMPION SYLVIA

HEADS SYLVDALE HERD



He was sired by Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac, that famous son of May Echo Sylvia.

His dam is a 30 lb. daughter of a cow that two different years produced over 37 lb. butter in a week.

The seven nearest dams of Sir Champion Sylvia average 35.43 lb. butter in 7 day official work.

Our cattle produce and win prizes at the fairs. Get our prices. They will both surprise and please you.

GLENN L. WARNER

R. D. No. 5 Cuba, N. Y.
Sylvdale Herd is Accredited.

Choice Young Cows

Good Size, Type and Producing Capacity

YEARLING HEIFERS AND HEIFER CALVES

King Reliance Lockhart Veeman heads this herd. His dam holds the world's record in the Dairyman's Division with her record of 882.10 lb. butter, 15,837.7 lb. milk made as a senior four-year-old. She is also a New York State Fair prize winner.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision—Last test clean

DAN E. ANDERSON

R. D. 3. Norwich, N. Y.

WILLOW BROOK HERD

has for junior herdsire



KING ORMSBY ENDERCAMP

a son of King of the Ormsbys and Vandercamp Segis Aggie Jewel. The seven-day records of his dam and sire's dam average 33.80 lb. butter and the year records average 1,097.61 lb. butter and more than 23,000 lb. milk. Owing to a lack of help we will sell you your choice of our ACCREDITED HERD.

A. L. BOWELL & SON,
Thompson, Pa.

WE BREED HOLSTEINS

for size, type, health and economical production. If you want fresh cows, springers, heifers or young bulls, the following breeders and dairymen, located within a half hour's drive from Wyalusing, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, have them.

You are invited to inspect our herds and do your own picking.

L. L. AllisRummerfield
A. L. Burlington ...Wyalusing
James EastmanOrwell
John H. Howard ...Wyalusing
F. B. KeeneyLaceyville
W. B. Kennedy & Son
.....Wyalusing

ALBERT BABLER

Albert Babler, veteran Holstein breeder and life-long resident of Green County died at his home, Monroe, Wisconsin, August 30th.

Mr. Babler was born June 20, 1865, in New Glarus township. His wife was a sister of John Legler, formerly a prominent Holstein-Friesian breeder. Mr. Babler was one of the first men in Green County to raise purebred Holsteins and became a member of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America in 1901. He was widely known as a good dairyman and his fellow citizens honored him by electing him to a number of offices. Several months ago his doctors announced that he had valvular disease of the heart which was the cause of his death. He is survived by his widow and four children.

HENRY RENAUD

The senior Holstein-Friesian breeder of Arizona, Henry Renaud of Phoenix died at Los Angeles, California, August 26th. Mr. Renaud was the proprietor of the Alhambra Holstein Dairy and was on a brief vacation when he was taken ill. He was 65 years old at the time of his death.

Mr. Renaud was born near Montreal, Canada and was of French-Canadian descent. He left Canada for California when he was 21 years old and three years later came to Arizona and settled in the Salt River Valley. In 1890 he located on his Alhambra farm and was the first dairyman in that section of the country to breed purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle. He joined the Holstein-Friesian Association of America in 1904. He was known as a high-class dairyman and was very successful in his business. He is survived by a widow and one daughter as well as a step-daughter and five step-sons.

THE TREND OF TRADE

It was not many years ago that practically all the traffic in Holsteins was west bound with only occasionally an animal noted for a big record or for individual quality coming east. Very few grades ever traveled on the railroad toward the rising sun, but to-day shipments eastward are quite common. Late in July two carloads of grade Holsteins, 40 head in all, were shipped from Marathon County, Wisconsin, consigned to W. R. Mailer, of the Eden Farms, one of the biggest dairy establishments in New York State. Mr. Mailer has now taken four carloads from Marathon County and said that he would be back next February for more. The two carloads taken in July cost him \$4,054 at the shipping point, an average of around \$101 each. Charles Symons, of Edgar, Wisconsin, went with the shipment. Although no purebred Holsteins were included, officers of local Holstein clubs in Marathon County assisted the buyer in locating his stock. Milk from the Eden Farms is sold in West Point and at a number of fashionable centers along the Hudson.



BETSY DE KOL PONTIAC AMBROSIA

A granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs, bred and raised in this herd, which also contains several of her sisters. Cows like this are bred to

King Madaline Butter Boy

a show bull backed by big producers. This herd is Accredited and we can spare a few good producers.

GLENN C. GERMAN
Allegheny Co., Cuba, N. Y.

All the Cattle in Crawford County, Pa.

Have been tuberculin tested TWICE under the Accredited Area Plan. In the second test 99.2% passed CLEAN.

When buying Holsteins, purebred or grade, why not come to Crawford County. The producing capacity and individuality of our cattle equal their health record.

Any of the men listed below would be pleased to supply your needs or put you in touch with responsible breeders who can.

L. S. Brown,Saegertown
Ralph C. Jackson,
.....Conneaut Lake
Maple Grove Stock Farm, F. Jones, Mgr.,Centerville
O. I. Martin,
.....Cambridge Springs

Sylvan Lawn Farm



KORNBEC LILITH

a daughter of Ormsby Lilith Clothilde.

Only a heifer, but study her outlines, depth and apparent constitution.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision. Let me quote prices to you.

E. C. COBB
Chenango Co., Greene, New York

HOW ONE IOWA HERD WAS BUILT

Fred Pieplow of Aurora, Iowa is now a well-known breeder of purebred Holsteins but all he has has been earned by he and his wife. Back in 1904 the Pieplows married and went to keeping house. When they rented their first farm in 1905 their belongings consisted of a horse, a buggy and a colt, also a dog. In those days it was necessary for a young man to own a horse and buggy if he expected to get married just as nowadays a young fellow has to have a Ford. They started raising oats and corn and feeding steers.

In 1906 they bought the farm on which they now reside, just a bare pasture, no buildings of any kind not even a fence. Fred became interested in dairying, made a trip to Arlington and talked matters over with W. C. Gleim, one of the pioneer Holstein breeders of Iowa. Mr. Gleim sold him a grade Holstein cow for \$52. Fred milked her, weighed the milk, milked his red cows and weighed their milk, took test samples to the creamery and decided that the Holstein had it all over the red cows for profit earning ability. Then he bought a purebred Holstein sire from L. G. Gleim, a K. P. O. P. bull from a dam that had made 800 lb. butter in a year.

The elder Mr. Gleim became very much interested in the Pieplows. He had an old cow, Elgin Aaggie Netherland, that he considered past her best years. Whenever possible purchasers came to the barn they always noticed the old cow and said so much about her that he decided to get rid of her and said that Fred Pieplow could take her if he would give in return the first heifer calf she dropped by the King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe bull. The first calf she dropped after she got in her new home was a heifer which was returned Mr. Gleim in full payment for the old cow. Then Elgin Aaggie Netherland dropped three more heifer calves which formed the foundation of the present Pieplow herd.

Animals from this herd have been exhibited at the Iowa State Fair and have won blue ribbons, also one championship at the Kansas State Fair and many prizes at local fairs. The present herdsire King Piebe 36th is well bred and a prize winner.

Mr. Pieplow is a believer in cow testing association work and his herd has enrolled in the testing association every year with one exception since it was started in that part of the country. Last year the Pieplow herd averaged 403.7 lb. fat, 11,699 lb. milk and led the Fayette Cow Testing Association No. 1.

WANTED—20 fresh cows by October 1st, either grades or purebreds. Must be fresh during the months of October and November and from an Accredited Herd or one that has passed one Clean Test. Box X, c/o The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman, Harrisburg, Penna.



COLONEL JOH LYONS

A Grand Champion Show Bull.

He was by King Joh from a 33.63 lb. daughter of King Lyons.

His eleven nearest dams average 32.15 lb. butter in A. R. O. work.

Our herds are under State and Federal Supervision and contain 120 head.

Let us sell you a son of Colonel Joh Lyons or some good females bred to him.

L. N. MACK & SON—FLOYD MACK,
Montrose, Pennsylvania

Every Animal

in my herd of 60 head with the exception of my young herdsire has been raised on

Early Rise Stock Farm

This herd is under State and Federal Supervision and is just the place where you can buy good young animals at reasonable prices.

Menzo A. Brooker

R. D. 2 South New Berlin, N. Y.



CHANGELING TIDY ABBEKERK HILDA

A former member of this herd.

She was by Changeling Butter Boy from a daughter of Tidy Abbecker Prince.

The present herd, which includes a number of her descendants, averaged 3,124.2 lb. milk, 315.6 lb. butterfat in a year of C. T. A. work.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision, latest test CLEAN.

RAY J. SABIN
Spencer, R. D. 2, Tioga Co., N. Y.



KING PIEBE OF YORK 7th

heads Lime Rock Herd, which contains 30 head of

ACCREDITED HOLSTEINS

He is a show bull, was Grand Champion at the 1924 Lebanon County Fair. His sire is by Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King from a 1,000 lb. year record daughter of King Segis Pontiac Count. His dam is a showy granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs and has a year record of 796.9 lb. butter, 19,038.4 lb. milk. We offer you Cows in milk, Heifers and Calves.

HUBERT S. MILLER
Myerstown, Lebanon County, Pa.

Log Cabin Herd

exhibited at the recent Crawford County Dairy Show.

One of our three-year-old heifers not only won first prize in her class but also carried off the Grand Championship, evidence enough of the Quality of our stock.

Log Cabin Herd is Accredited and is headed by

KING HENGERVELD LEFA JOH

a son of King Joh from a 32 lb. daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka.

Can we do something for you?

RALPH C. JACKSON
Conneaut Lake, Crawford Co., Pennsylvania



MARTIN GORTER TOBE ALCARTRA

Freshening as a junior two-year-old she is now, on two milkings a day, producing 50 lb. milk daily on pasture and the care ordinarily given this dairy.

She is a daughter of King Tohe Alcartra De Kol, as are the other young milkers in this herd, which is under State and Federal Supervision.

What can I do for YOU?
O. I. MARTIN
Cambridge Springs, Crawford Co., Pa.

Your Chance

to secure choice calves, from an Accredited Herd, sired by a son of

WOODMONT ECHO SYLVIA CHAMPION

show bull and show sire.

He won first prize in his class at the New York State Fair and his dam, a noted show cow that produced 100 lb. milk in a day, 30.27 lb. butter in a week, was the Grand Champion of that fair the year previous.

A. R. BUSH

Susquehanna Co., Montrose, Pa.



SEGIS VALLEY HENGERVELD FAYNE

15,172.4 lb. milk, 509.6 lb. fat made while enrolled in the Andes Dairy Improvement Association. Owned by R. C. Van Keuren of Dunraven, N. Y.

MINERAL CONTENT OF COMMON FEEDS

The mineral content of our common feeds plays a greater part in the nutrition of farm animals than most of us realize. A recent report of researches now in progress in the laboratories of the Kentucky agricultural experiment station at Lexington brings out some interesting facts.

"The conclusion has been reached," said Dr. J. M. McHargue, in charge of the investigation, "that copper, iron, manganese and zinc perform more important functions in agriculture than is generally recognized."

Experiments thus far have been made on Kentucky blue grass, red clover, alfalfa and yellow corn, wheat, rice polishings and polished rice, showing that iron predominates, with zinc second, manganese third and copper fourth.

"The germ of wheat," says the report, "is a rich factor. The association of relatively large amounts of copper, manganese and zinc with this substance, rich in vitamins, is a coincidence of striking interest."

"It was found that when rice is polished nearly all the copper, iron, manganese and zinc are removed in the polishings. Consequently when pigeons were confined to a diet of polished rice they soon developed polyneuritis whereas pigeons fed on unpolished rice maintained a normal condition. Apparently the compounds of copper, iron, manganese and zinc contained in the pericarp and germs of cereals are important factors in nutrition."

"Fertile soils, it is shown, contain small amounts of the elements, copper, manganese and zinc. Plants grown in the soil absorb small amounts of these elements, which are stored in the leaves and in the pericarps and germs of the seeds."

"When the cereals, corn, wheat, and rice are highly milled the resulting degermed corn meal, patent flour and polished rice are deprived of the greater part of the compounds of copper, iron,

manganese and zinc, which appear to be factors in animal nutrition.

"In practical agriculture, depleted soils may require the addition of available compounds of copper, manganese and zinc in order to restore and maintain productivity and to produce a food supply containing the vital factors in normal proportion."

A research problem of fundamental importance in agriculture to-day, the report declared, is to ascertain which of the elements that occur are necessary and what are their functions.

A NEW YORK PRODUCER

Segis Valley Hengerveld Fayne is the name of a purebred Holstein owned by R. C. Van Keuren of Dunraven, New York. In the Andes Dairy Improvement Association she produced in a C. T. A. year, 15,172.4 lb. milk, 509.6 lb. fat which was the highest milk record at that time reported for a cow enrolled in this association. Her highest month was January in which she is credited with 67.6 lb. fat, 2,021.2 lb. milk but in March she produced 2,139 lb. milk with a fat total of 64.1 lb. During her association year she milked 285 days for she was dry during August and September and for twenty days of October.

Segis Valley Hengerveld Fayne has an official seven-day record made as a senior two-year-old of 363.8 lb. milk, 13.52 lb. butter. Her sire, Segis Fayne Hengerveld 2d, was from King Segis Celestie De Kol, a daughter of King Segis with a seven-day record of 20.19 lb. butter, 405.5 lb. milk made as a junior two-year old. Her dam has official records of 598.7 lb. milk, 24.36 lb. butter made in seven days, 2,473.5 lb. milk, 99.42 lb. butter in thirty days.

A new-born calf was startled at the sight of water issuing from a motor-driven pump. "What's that, mother?" it bawled.

"That, my dear, is a pump. It has been collaborating with me for years."

Buy Your Stock

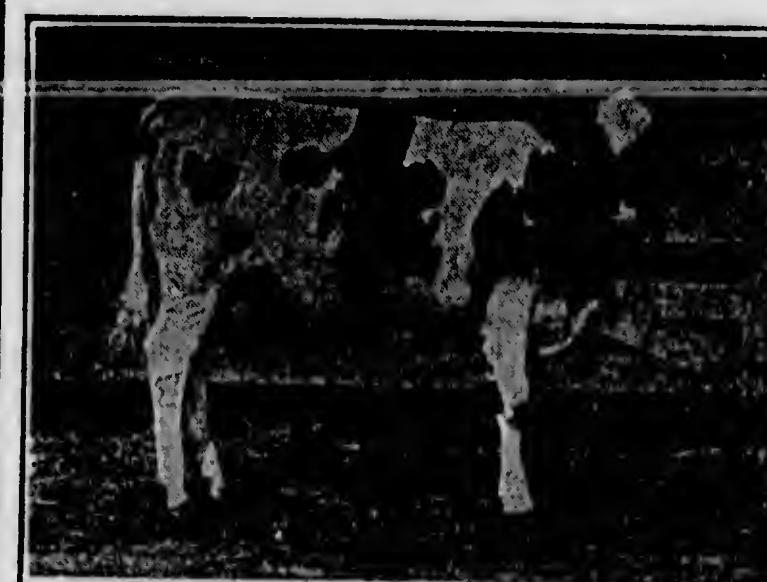
from an Accredited Herd which is headed by

Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago

whose dam and sire's dam have year records averaging 1,224 lb. but er, 26,978 lb. milk or 102 lb. butter, 2,248 lb. milk monthly.

L. L. ALLIS

Bradford Co., Rummerville, Pa.



Young Stock For Sale

At prices that the

Everyday Breeder and Dairyman

can well afford to pay.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

SCRANTON, PA.

Herd under the Accredited Plan

A Good Pair

Heifer: Born Jan. 15, 1923.
Dam: Maple Grove Woodcrest Lady Glista, a big producer and choice individual.

A good straight animal, in color more white than black. She was bred March 25, 1925 to our 34-lb. sire, Clever Model Glista. Price, \$125.

MAPLE GROVE UNEEDA KING
GLISTA

Dam: Maple Grove Columbia Jupiter, a daughter of King Pontiac Jupiter, he by King of the Pontiacs from a daughter of Hengerveld De Kol. Calf was born Dec. 23, 1924, is nicely marked and well grown. Price, \$70.

These animals were sired by Maple Grove Ybma Glista, whose dam produced 27 lb. butter, 641.3 lb. milk in this herd in 7 days.

Herd Accredited.

MAPLE GROVE STOCK
FARM

F. JONES, MGR.
Centerville, Pa.

R. D. 4.

THE CAUSE AND THE RESULTS

For thirteen years John Orth of Middleton, Wis., has had purebred Holstein bulls at the head of his herd. These bulls have helped to build up his herd until his cows are an excellent lot of big, deep bodied, long barreled, deep chested, straight, smooth, healthy cows.

Prof. George C. Humphrey, head of the Wisconsin animal husbandry department says that the Orth herd is one of the best he has seen in the state.

The Orth herd was highest in the Middleton cow testing association for the past year. The records show that twenty-one cows averaged 380 lb. fat. They produced 219,133 lb. milk and \$4,472.62 worth of butterfat. Their feed bill totaled \$1,733.54 leaving a profit above feed cost of \$2,739. Milkmaid, the high cow, produced 558 lb. butterfat and made a profit of \$206. She ate more feed and produced more milk than any other cow in the herd.

Mr. Orth was awarded a diploma at the National Dairy Show in Milwaukee last October as owner of one of the few 300-lb. grade herds in the country.

John Orth was born on the farm where he now lives, in 1874. His father was known as a good farmer. Mrs. Orth also grew up on a farm near Middleton. She has played a large part in the success of the farm and has encouraged the children in their club work with farm animals. Vroman, the thirteen-year-old son, showed the champion calf club calf at the Dane County fair last fall and won other honors at the National Dairy Show. His purebred heifer calf which he purchased from the Otto Toeffer herd is doing well and growing into a fine heifer. Mildred, the eight-year-old daughter, is anxiously waiting her arrival at ten, when she can officially get into the club work.

Orth feeds his cows the year around giving each one her grain according to production. He feeds about 3.5 lb. of the following ration for each 100 lb. milk:— 300 lb. oats, 300 lb. bran, 100 lb. of a commercial dairy feed, 100 lb. oil meal and 100 lb. ground corn. He feeds about 40 lb. corn silage a day per cow and gives them all the mixed clover hay that they want.

Orth is also known as a good calf feeder. He feeds the calves from the time they are able to eat until they leave his herd as milk cows, consequently his heifers are large and healthy.

At the head of the Orth herd is Sir Bess Ormsby Fobes 18th. This bull is owned jointly with Emil Schuman, who lives just across the road. The bull is getting a nice bunch of heifer calves in both the Orth and the Schuman herds.

"And never let me see you back here again," said the judge sternly.

The prisoner looked about, at the jury, at the judge, at the lawyers, at the court clerks, and replied: "I won't come back, sir. I'll keep out o' bad company."

Join the Amateur Picture Contest. If you have not mailed us photographs of some of your good animals, do so at once.

What the Other Fellow Says:



Ingersoll, Ont.

Dear Mr. Mead:

We wish to thank you for your very good work at our dispersal sale held on May 6, 1925.

We don't believe that any auctioneer could have done better work, or secured higher prices for our herd of Holsteins.

We did not feel that we had been robbed when we paid you, no hinting that you would like an extra day's pay for a trip.

We will surely recommend you to our friends, and please remember that first, last and always we are for the "Live Wire Auctioneer," Mead.

With the kindest of personal regards.

Very truly yours,

W. RIVERS AND SONS,

Per W. R. Rivers.

GLENN R. MEAD

East Aurora, New York

GET THE SON OF Hillside Rhododendron

35.15 lb. butter, 543.8 lb. milk in 7 days, 2,759.7 lb. milk, 147.95 lb. butter in 30 days, a show cow of magnificent proportions.

He was sired by Charlevoix Rookwood Prince, son of Sir Pieterje Ormsby Mercedes 40th and Rookwood Zwele Riblet, 728.3 lb. milk, 33.93 lb. butter in a week; 3,019.6 lb. milk, 135.83 lb. butter in 30 days. She and her dam both have good yearly records.

This bull was born April 26, 1925, is right in every way, about 7/10 black, well marked. His dam and sire's dam average 34.54 lb. butter, 636 lb. milk in 7 days; 141.89 lb. butter, 2,889.6 lb. milk for 30 days.

HILLSIDE AND SPRINGBROOK FARMS Trucksville, Pa.

Herd recently passed Another Clean Test.



FRED MODEL GLISTA NETHERLAND
heads this purebred herd which has been Tuberculin Tested and passed CLEAN THREE times.

You'll like this bull as well as the females in my herd which is run from a standpoint of combined production and individuality.

I sell good stock at reasonable prices.

H. A. STOTTLEMYER

Hagerstown, Md.

R. D. 5.

Loyalsock King Jemima Mechthilde

My junior herdsire is a son of King Jemima Segis from a daughter of King Segis Pontiac Count.

His three nearest dams have year records that average 922.13 lb. butter, 20,816 lb. milk.

This herd is and always has been run from the dairyman's standpoint. You can depend upon the animals you buy from me to make a profit for you.

Accredited stock for sale.

Murray A. Miller

Sunny Lawn Stock Farm

Milton, Penna.

R. D. 3.

THE TESTER AND THE DAIRY FARMER

As I was traveling along the highway the other evening I got a friendly nod and a wave of the hand which meant a flag from old John Stolfultz. Now John has been making love to cows for a good many years so that we have much in common and I was glad to draw up to the barn yard gate for a little friendly chat I opened the conversation with: "And what's worrying you now John?"

"Worries" John replied, "It isn't a worry. It's just what you might call it, an annoyance. One of these big city editors has quite a piece in his editorial for his paper in which he thinks we farmers are all boobs for not keeping these high producing cows. He tells of some college which had two cows. One of them made 27,000 lb. milk in a year and the other one that had just the same care and ate just as much feed made only 4,000 lb. Now Mr. Cow-tester do you believe that?"

I replied that that was making it pretty strong and thus encouraged John continued: "When I was a little fellow, Pop gave me my first calf and when doing so he said: 'Now take good care of Speckel, Johnny! If you do not put something in a cupboard you cannot get something out.' Which was all very good advice but Johnny soon found out on his own hook that if you put too much into a cupboard it got full. Now this 27,000 lb. cow is what you might call it, one walking feed bin, and she must be to produce so much milk. If the low producer would try to eat so much she would do one of two things; she would raise her production or she would fail to eat the feed; or in other words the cupboard would get full."

"Well, why don't you tell the editor that John?"

"Mc. Why should I? I have my good cows and I am trying to breed them better. I give them good care and am satisfied to take what it gives. Why should I chase after rainbows? That college man did not say how many cows he raised to get one to produce so high and if none but such were to be kept none of us would get butter and the babies would all starve to death for want of milk" and with this remark John's irritation seemed to have passed and he went on to tell about some feeding experiments he was making.

Friend John is Amish and has whiskers but he is clean and contented and so are his cows, and as we closed our remarks I sized the thing up this way. Here is a man who is taking the best that he has and trying to make it better and with such is happy and content and as I tramped on the gas and old Henry rolled off down the pike I could not but help thinking that not all of the fools were on the farm.

Will ice cream burn? This question might have been asked at Washingtonville, Ohio, recently when the Andalusia ice cream truck caught fire and was nearly destroyed before the flames could be extinguished.

Absolutely Impartial

Sam, impaneled for jury service at a murder trial, had seemed a little too anxious to serve.

"Do you know the accused," he was asked.

"Yessuh—dat is, nossuh," he replied, realizing that if he made an affirmative answer he would be disbarred from serving."

"Have you made up your mind as to his guilt or innocence?"

"Oh, nossuh."

"You think, then, that you could give his case a fair hearing?"

"Yassuh," replied Sam. "Leastways, ez fair ez de old scamp deserves."

A draft of Missouri mules had just arrived at the corral, and one new buck private made the common but sad mistake of approaching too near the business end of one of them. His comrades caught him on the rebound, placed him on a stretcher and started him for the hospital.

On the way the invalid regained consciousness, gazed at the blue sky overhead, experienced the swaying motion as he was being carried along, and shakily lowered his hands over the sides, only to feel space.

"My gosh!" he groaned. "I ain't even hit the ground yet!"

It was the day of the school concert, and the audience consisted mainly of mothers, proud or envious, according to the parts that their children were playing.

One small boy came on to the platform. Striking a bold attitude, he began:

"Friends, Romans, countrymen, lend me your ears!"

Whereupon one of the mothers turned to her companion.

"There, that's the Jones' boy," she said tartly. "He wouldn't be his mother's son if he weren't trying to borrow something."



For Real Cows

with Straight Backs,
Square Rumps and
Perfect Udders

— VISIT OR WRITE —

Spring Brook Farm
S. T. WITMER

Dauphin
County

Union Deposit, Pa.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, Single Comb, April and May hatched. Get my prices. ADOLPH V. KUNTZ, St. Marys, W. Va.

BLUE ANDALUSIAN COCKERELS, four months, \$3.00. CHARLES COLEMAN, Mildred, Pa.

GOOD LAYING WHITE MINORCAS—Order cockerels now for October delivery. All others go. ELDA LEWIS, Bourbon, Indiana.

BUFF ROCKS—Bred to lay. Cockerels, \$3 each. B. H. THOMAS, Eaton, Ohio.

BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS \$2.00. C. W. BAUN, Rochester Mills, Penna.

PUREBRED NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS from registered strains, 151 turkeys, the number shows they are healthy. Young Toms \$8.50, hens \$5.00. Unrelated pairs. MRS. MABEL NEWBERRY, Tazewell, Va., R. 2.

BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, twelve weeks' old, \$1 each. No better breeding. Don't delay. WALHALLA POULTRY FARM, Noblesville, Ind.

CHESTER COUNTY BABY CHICKS

Black and White Leghorns\$10 per 100
Barred Rocks and Reds\$12 per 100
White and Silver Wyandottes\$13 per 100
Jersey Giants\$22 per 100
Larger Lots Cheaper. 1,000 chick orders a specialty.

GEORGE S. CULLEN,

Box H

ELKVIEW, PA.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

ROLL ROOFING PAPER \$1.00. Slate Surfaced Roofing Paper \$2.00 per Roll. Nails and cement included. H. M. ALPERIN & Co., 527 CONCORD AVE., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

CANARIES—For Sale. Hartz Mountain Warblers and Rollers. Hens, \$1. ETHEL MADDOX, Montpelier, Ind.

CEMETERY MEMORIALS from Vermont marble and granite. Reduced prices. Artistic designs. Send for our new catalogue. THE TEMPLE BROTHERS, RUTLAND, VERMONT.

UNLEACHED HARDWOOD ASHES. Improves meadows, pastures, orchards, wheat, oats, corn, lawns, flower gardens. Free Circular. Agents wanted. GEORGE STEVENS, PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO, CANADA.

ALFALFA LEAF MEAL—Something new. Made from alfalfa leaves without the stems. Low in fibre, high in protein, rich in vitamins. A grand food for poultry. Prices, \$2.50 per cwt., or \$49.00 per ton, f. o. b. Middletown, Conn. Made at Lamar, Colorado, by the Lamar Alfalfa Milling Company. MEECH & STODDARD, Inc., Middletown, Conn., Distributors for Eastern United States.

DOGS

FOR SALE—Collie pups. Splendid, working stock. C. W. TOMLINSON, Summitville, Ind.

FOR SALE—Purebred White Collie pups. BERTHA TERWILLIGER, Windfall, Indiana.

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS—Cheap. Fur finders. Catalog. KASKASKENNELS, P. 133, Herrick, Ill.

PEDIGREED WHITE COLLIE PUPS, Showmount strain, males \$20.00, females \$15.00. GEORGE GORANS, Benson, Minn.

THOROUGHbred GREAT DANE PUPS, Husky, Farm raised, Golden Brindle. Males \$45, females \$25. L. FEINBERG, Liberty, N. Y.

HUNTING DOGS—Coon, possum, skunk and rabbit dogs. Reduced prices. Sent on trial. SAM. STEPHENSON, Covington, Tenn.

FOR SALE—Collie pups, 4 months' old, from heel driving parents, \$15.00. JOHN C. RADY, Oakfield, Wis.

POLICE PUPS. Pedigreed. Register eligibility in A. K. C. VINDABERG KENNELS. Mrs. R. Turberg, Torrington, Conn. Conn. R. F. D. 1.



FOR SALE—Thoroughbred coon hound pups; also broken fox hounds. Pit Game cocks and hens.

HUBERT KINNARNEY, ASHLAND, MASS.

FARM RAISED GERMAN POLICE PUPPIES—Ready to ship. Faithful companions. Best cattle dogs. Picture of parents on request.

WM. J. SCHUCK, New Ulm, Minn.

LOVELY 3 MONTHS OLD GERMAN (SHEPHERD) POLICE PUPPIES. Also one two years old—females. Ideal farm dogs, protectors, companions. Supreme quality, pedigree and registered. MT. CROTCHED KENNELS, Antrim, N. H.

LA GROTTO KENNELS—CHARLES F. WAGNER, Owner, South Wilton, Conn. *Breeders of German Shepherds, Police Dogs*. We offer for immediate delivery one litter of 3 males, 3 females. Whelped March 27th. Sire: Int. Champion Schatz von Hohentann. Dam: Betty von Murgthal. Color, Wolf gray. These pups show unusual quality for their age. Excellent specimens, whether desired as companions, guards, show dogs or breeding stock. Price Males \$75; females \$60. Registration A. K. C., \$2 extra.

LIVE STOCK

ONE TEAM OF FOUR YEAR OLD MULES. Weight, 2,200 lb. Ed. SEITON, Millville, Minn.

MILK GOATS OF THE FINEST QUALITY. H. CLOSE, Tiffin, Ohio.

RAMS FOR SALE—Cotswolds, Lincolns, Tunis, Karakules and Oxfords. All recorded. Shipped on approval. LEROY KUNEY, Adrian, Michigan.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS—April Farrowed. Pedigree furnished. F. W. KLAMMER, Mora, Minn.

LARGE BERKSHIRE REGISTERED STOCK for sale. In growing condition, not fat. Two boars from March 27, 1925, weight 85 lbs. Some good sows from the same litter. S. S. HOCHSTETLER, Meyersdale, Pa., R. No. 2, Box 110.

PLANTS, SEEDS AND BULBS

IRIS—Now is the time to plant Iris. Send for price list. LAKE IRIS BOTANICAL EXPERIMENT GROUNDS, Box 371, Ashtabula, O.

EIGHT IRIS \$1.00, 8 GOLDEN GLOW \$1.00, 6 Lemon Lilies \$1.00, 6 Bridle Wreath \$1.00. Mrs. NAN R. DAVIS, East Brady, Penna., R. D. 2.

BURR CLOVER—Southern variety, carefully screened, no gravel. Twelve cents a pound. Write for quantity prices. Plant early. F. M. SHOEMAKER, Collinsville, Ala.

HONOR WHEAT—A new white variety developed by the N. Y. College of Agriculture. Our 1925 crop, inspected and certified by the Seed Improvement Association, is one of the purest seed sources of this variety. Write for further description and prices. ROBSON SEED FARM, Hall, New York.

PLAN BEFORE YOU PLANT—Send for our descriptive and very distinctive catalog on Fruits and Ornamentals. Our STOCK makes good or WE do. Five hundred acres of fruit and ornamental trees under cultivation.

FINGER LAKES NURSERIES, 471 Washington St., Geneva, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS—WANTED

SITUATION WANTED

HERD MANAGER—Experienced, Capable of handling all details of feeding, breeding and developing Holstein cattle and can produce results. Highest references. Available at once. Box 110, Harrisburg, Pa.

WANTED

PEDIGREED DOG. About six months' old. Must be either Saint Bernard, Newfoundland or Great Dane. MAX GOLDSTEIN, 250 Bowman St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

If You Want Fresh Cows, Springers, Heifers or Young Bulls

BRED IN THE PURPLE, you can secure them in Susquehanna and Wyoming Counties, Pennsylvania, from the following breeders and dairymen whose establishments are within easy driving distance of Tunkhannock, Thompson, or Montrose. *You are invited to inspect these herds and make your own selection.*

A. L. Howell & Son...Thompson
H. S. Brown & Son...Thompson
A. R. Bush.....Montrose
L. N. Mack & Son....Montrose
Floyd E. Mack.....Montrose
Cecil L. A. Resseguie..Kingsley
A. E. Robinson.....Montrose
Robert Springer....Factoryville
Raymond Strickland.Nicholson

Seven Bulls for Sale!

- No. 1. Born January 27, 1925.
His dam is making an 800 lb. year record as a junior two-year-old.
Price\$500
- No. 2. Born January 15, 1924.
His dam is a 21-lb. two-year-old. His ten nearest dams averaged 30 lb.
Price\$400
- No. 3. Born February 19, 1924.
He is from a 21 lb. four-year-old daughter of a 1,200 lb. bull.
Price\$300
- No. 4. Born February 16, 1925.
He is from a 22-lb. heifer.
Price\$200
- No. 5. Born May 10, 1925.
His dam is a 642 lb. yearly record heifer.
Price\$100
- No. 6. Born April 4, 1925.
He is from a daughter of a 1,200 lb. bull.
Price\$50
- No. 7. Born April 14, 1925.
Price\$25
- Numbers 2 and 6 are sired by a 35 lb. son of Creator. The others are sired by a 30-1,200 lb. bull.

Write for Pedigree to
DAVID FALCONER
Scottville, Michigan.
Never had T. B. or Abortion.

FOR SALE—Registered Holsteins. From heifer calves to fresh cows. All sired by or bred to grandson of King of the Pontiacs. **OLIVER F. ELLSWORTH**, Dallas, Pa.

WHY DO I LIKE POLANDS BETTER?

BY BERT STAFFORD

It has been shown that they will feed out quicker, as has been demonstrated in the Ton Litter contests in the past three years, and at the National Swine Shows of 1922, 23 and 24 at Peoria, Ill. The Polanders outweighed all other breeds of the same age and in every class.

In the 1924 show, it was shown by official weight in the under 6 months class, the Poland China pig was 90 pounds heavier than one in another breed, and of the mature animals of the same in boars, the Poland China showed a weight of 300 pounds more. One of the oldest breeders of Poland Chinas (and necessarily a successful one) makes the statement that, in the many years he has bred hogs, there were but few times when he did not make money on hogs, but that the periods of time they have paid have been much longer than the periods of time they lost.

These are very important reasons why you should consider very strongly the taking up of this great industry. If you want a quick maturing hog, you have it in the Poland Chinas, or if you want to feed a little longer to catch a higher market, they will feed at a profit.

The Ton Litter of Texas set a new world mark when 14 pigs in one litter weighed 4291 pounds at 180 days, an average of 306.5 pounds. The total feed bill including bedding for sow and oil for the pigs, was \$202.44 or 4.72 cents per pound, netting the owners \$225 on the litter.

The manager and one hired man looked after the sow and 200 others, making the cost of labor very small.

This not only demonstrates the good feeding qualities of the Polanders, but it shows that they will have and raise large litters, a very important matter these days. The best way to find out the feeding value of Polanders, is to buy you a bred sow this winter and grow the litter out, take care of the sow properly before and after farrowing, grow the pigs as they should be grown and I am sure you will not be disappointed.

A certain young lady known as Jessie around her home on the farm went away to a boarding school. The third letter she wrote home was signed "Jessica." Her brother Tom replied: "Dear Jessica: Dadica and Momica have gone to visit Aunt Lizzica. Uncle Samica is talking of buying a new machinica, but don't know whether to buy a Fordica or a Chevica. The old cowica had a caffica. I was going to call it Nellica, but didn't because it was a bullica.

Two colored gentlemen were talking about automobiles owned by their respective employers.

"An' den he bought dis new 'coop.'"
"You don't call dem 'coops'; dey is pronounced 'coop-pay.' A 'coop' is what you put chickens in."

"Yes, sah, dat's what he does with dis one."



ERA BUTTER BOY PONTIAC

28.03 lb. butter, 642 lb. milk in 7 days.

Bred, Raised and Developed in this ACCREDITED herd.

Come and see her—her daughters and sisters.

Mrs. Mary F. Witter & Son
Allegany Co., Cuba, N. Y.

ON THE HILLS

of Tioga County have been raised some of the best Holsteins that ever came from New York State—big healthy cows that yield large quantities of rich testing milk.

The following breeders of healthy Holsteins whose establishments are located near Owego and within easy driving distance of Elmira, Ithaca, Binghamton or Waverly can supply you with good cattle and invite inspection of their herds.

Roy J. Sabin.....Spencer
C. F. Gridley.....Candor
C. F. Giles.....Apalachin



MABEL BEETS MODEL

She has spent her whole life in this herd. Cows and heifers of this quality, from A R O. dams, are bred to **KING PIETJE AAGGIE PONTIAC**. He was by King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje and his four direct descendant dams average 611.3 lb. milk, 30.62 lb. butter in seven-day work.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision

ROBERT I. SPRINGER

Susquehanna Co. R. D. 1 Factoryville, Pa.

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN

Published in the Interest of Breeders and Dairymen Everywhere

OFFICES: EVANGELICAL BUILDING
BOX 110, HARRISBURG, PA.

AMATEUR PICTURE CONTEST

To the Breeders and Dairymen:

Send us pictures of your good Holsteins. We are offering One Hundred One Dollars in prizes for the Twenty Best Amateur Pictures received.

We will pay Twenty-five Dollars for the first Prize Picture, Fifteen Dollars for the second Prize Picture, Ten Dollars for the third Prize Picture. Other prizes as follows:

\$101.00 IN CASH PRIZES

Twenty-five Dollars for the first Prize Picture	\$25.00
Fifteen Dollars for the second Prize Picture	15.00
Ten Dollars for the third Prize Picture	10.00
Five Dollars each for the next four Prize Pictures	20.00
Three Dollars each for the next five Prize Pictures	15.00
Two Dollars each for the next eight Prize Pictures	16.00

One Hundred One Dollars in all \$101.00

Join in the contest by sending a picture of your best Holsteins. Let us show our readers the kind of cattle you own and breed. You are just as likely to receive the Twenty-five Dollars First Prize as anyone. Surely you ought to be able to win at least one of the prizes.

Only pictures of producing females will be accepted. The name and address of the sender should be marked plainly on the back of each picture.

Pictures of single animals should be marked with the name and number of the animal. Group pictures should be accompanied with a letter, telling something about the animals or the herd of which they are a part.

Not more than two pictures will be accepted from the same contestant, one of which must be of a single animal and the other a group of animals. All Prize Pictures will be published with a story of the herd.

All subscribers to *The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman* are eligible to participate in this contest. If you are not a subscriber send in your subscription with the pictures. Join the Contest and win a prize.

Very truly yours,

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

This contest will close October 8th. Send your cattle pictures in to-day. Don't be too late.



Montgomery County Holstein Association's Annual Sale!



Rockville Fair Grounds, September 30, 1925

Located 15 Miles Northwest of Washington, D. C. 10.30 A. M.

30 Registered Cows with Creditable C. T. A. and A. R. O. Records.

5 Serviceable Bulls with High A. R. O. Records.

10 Young Registered Heifers Suitable for Club Members.

15 Grade Cows with an average C. T. A. Record of 10,000 pounds of milk and 300 pounds of butter-fat.

**PRACTICALLY ALL COWS CLOSE SPRINGERS
OR FRESH AT SALE DATE.**

Holsteins sold at our sales give satisfaction—All cattle from Federal and State Tested Herds.

For Catalogue apply to

W. C. Snarr, Rockville, Maryland

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SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE
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PENNA. STATE COLLEGE
STATE COLLEGE, PA.



THE TYPE OF CATTLE MARYLAND BREEDERS PUT IN THEIR PUBLIC SALES



Vol. IV

HARRISBURG, PA., OCTOBER 8, 1925

No. 19

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PENNA. STATE COLLEGE
STATE COLLEGE, PA.

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



SOME OF THE BIG PRODUCERS IN THE HERD OF L. A. FISHER,
SPENCER, TIOGA COUNTY, NEW YORK

PENNA STATE COLLEGE



Entered as second-class matter April 8, 1922 at the post office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879.



Montgomery County Holstein Association's Annual Sale!



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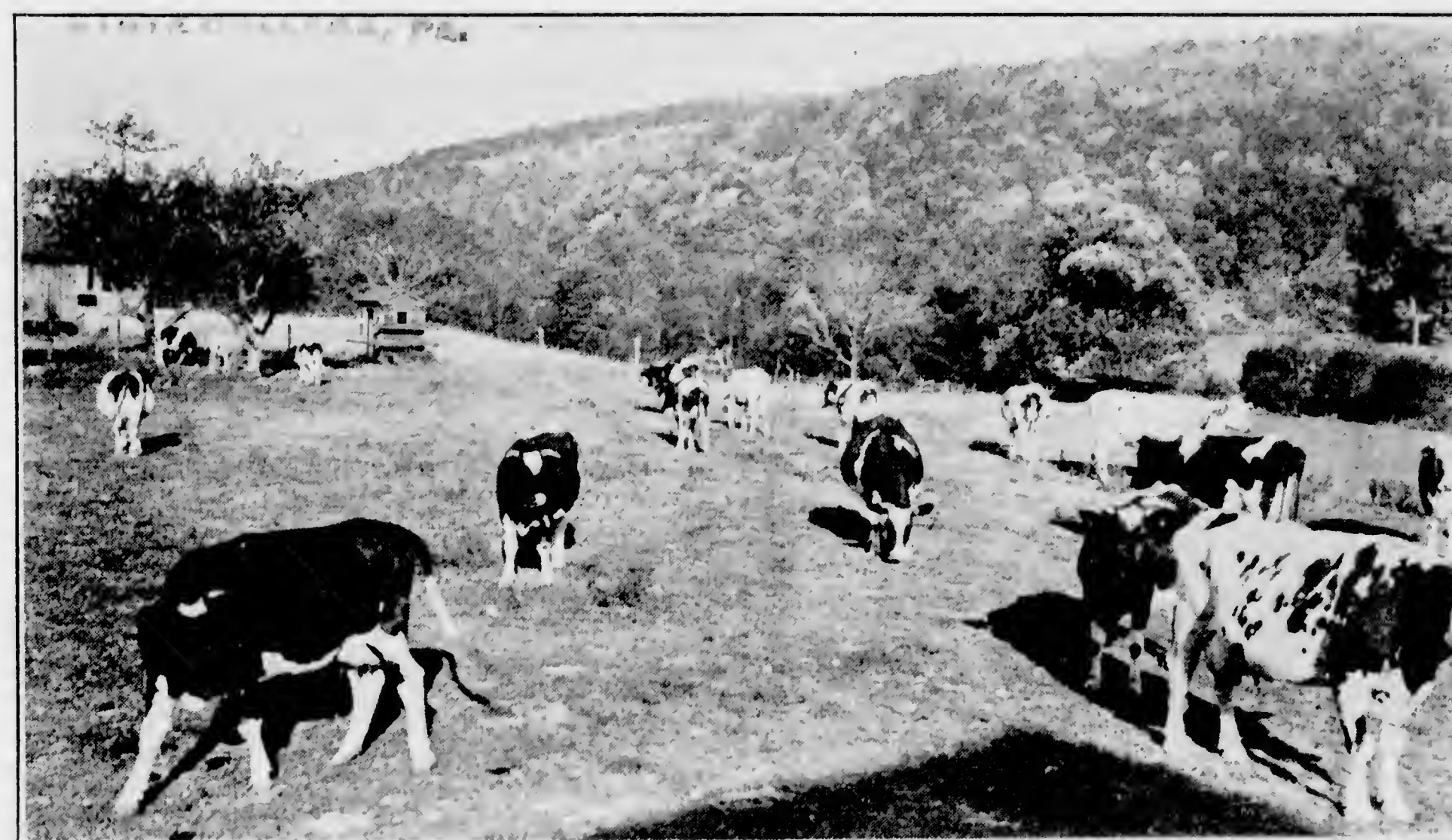
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The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

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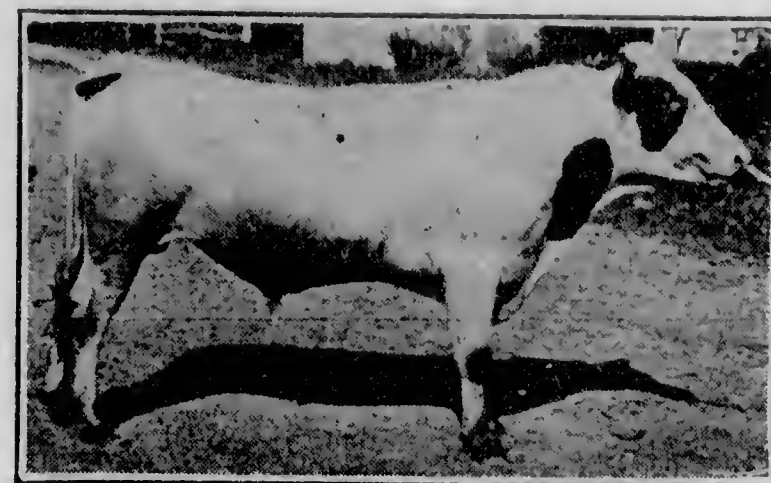
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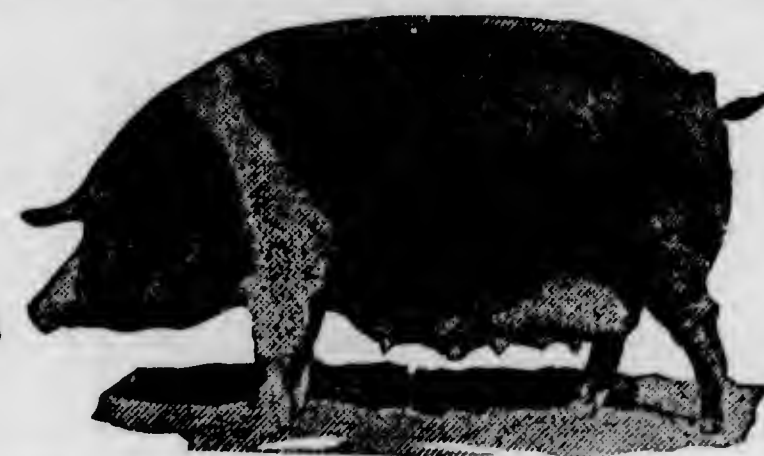
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New York

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. IV

HARRISBURG, PA., OCTOBER 8, 1925

No. 19

Glenn German's Accredited Herd

CLOSE to Cuba, New York, is the Holstein breeding establishment owned and operated by Glenn C. German. Cuba is in Allegany County, a district which for many years has been noted for the quality of its Holsteins. Quality in this case means not only producing ability but also individuality and health. Allegany County is one of the leading counties of New York State in the campaign for tuberculosis eradication. All the cattle in Allegany County have been tuberculin tested under the Area plan and the showing was so



DAUGHTERS OF KING MADALINE BUTTER BOY

good that the veterinary authorities of New York State have closed the county against possible reinfection by prohibiting the importation of animals into Allegany County unless they came from tested herds.

Glenn German has been breeding purebred Holsteins for more than a dozen years. When he started he purchased the farm from an uncle and this uncle had three purebred Holstein-Friesians, two-year-old heifers and one yearling. These animals were obtained with the farm and the present German herd have descended from them.

A large proportion of the younger members of the herd are daughters of King Madaline Butter Boy, a very handsome fellow whose offspring inherit his type and conformation. Several years ago this bull was exhibited at the Erie County Fair held at Hamburg, N. Y., and we do not know of any county fair held in New York State where one would be likely to see better animals or experience stiffer competition. King Madaline Butter Boy not only won the first prize in his class but was also awarded the junior championship. He is a son of King Pontiac Fayne Butter Boy and Riddle Meadows Madaline Pontiac. As a heifer this cow made a creditable official record and her pedigree certainly combines big producing strains. Her dam has an official record of 646.3 lb. milk, 31.23 lb. butter and was by Prince Ybma Spofford 17th. Madaline was sired by King Pontiac Johanna, a son of King of the Pontiacs from one of the handsomest daughters of Hengerveld De Kol.

King Pontiac Fayne Butter Boy was a grandson of King of the Pontiacs, his sire being King Pontiac

Hengerveld Fayne, whose dam, Segis Hengerveld Fayne Johanna, has a seven-day official butter record of 34.33 lb. and a year record of 1,129.37 lb. This cow was noted for individuality as well as production and was the handsomest daughter of Segis Fayne Johanna, a cow with four official seven-day records above 30 lb. butter and one of the two cows with four daughters that have each made over a thousand pounds of butter in yearly work. At one time the directors of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America seriously considered using pictures and models of Segis Hengerveld Fayne Johanna as a True Type Holstein. The dam of King Pontiac Fayne Butter Boy was Briar Pontiac Daisy, 30.12 lb. butter in a week whose sire was by De Kol 2d's Butter Boy 3d from Pontiac Jewel, a 30-lb. daughter of Hengerveld De Kol. Both the granddams of King Madaline Butter Boy have official seven-day records of over 30 lb. butter and despite the fact that his own dam was tested as a junior two-year-old his four nearest dams have records that average 27.42 lb. butter in a week.

The junior herdsire in the German herd is Oakta Pontiac Ormsby, a bull raised in the Alfred University herd. His sire, Allamuchy Ormsby Paul, was by King of the Ormsby from a good record daughter of King of the Sadie Vales. His dam, Oakta Pontiac Korndyke was by Pontiac De Kol Korndyke, one of the many good sons of the great Pontiac Korndyke and, tested as a junior four-year-old she made a seven-day record of 526.4 lb. milk, 30.79 lb. butter. Most of the calves in



SOME OF GLENN GERMAN'S MILKERS

the German herd are by Oakta Pontiac Ormsby and they are certainly very promising.

One of the best producers as well as best individuals in this herd is Princess Victoria Fayne De Kol, a large handsomely marked, light colored cow. She is a granddaughter of Sir Fayne Clintonia Burke De Kol and her dam combines the Mercedés and De Kol strains.

Queen Francine Pieterje is by the same sire as Princess and is from a record daughter of Sir Colantha Pontiac. Queen is nearly all white with small black spots on her neck. Tested as a four-year-old she made

an official seven-day record of 535.5 lb. milk, 23.05 butter.

Mr. German has officially tested some of his cattle when he wasn't too busy with his general farm work. One of the cows tested about the same time as Queen was Dorothy Francine Johanna Lad, a half-sister of Queen, being from the same dam. Dorothy as a three-year-old made a seven-day record of 476.4 lb. milk, 20.36 lb. butter. She and Princess were probably Mr. German's two favorite cows and it was somewhat of a surprise to a number of people when he consigned Dorothy to the New York State Breeders' Sale. There are several granddaughters of Sir Colantha Pontiac in the herd besides Dorothy and Queen, one of these is Betsy De Kol Pontiac Ambrosia, also a granddaughter of King Pontiac Ambrosia, a son of King of the Pontiacs from a daughter of Hengerveld De Kol. Betsy is a very nicely marked cow with a square udder, just



GLENN C. GERMAN AND DOROTHY FRANCINE JOHANNA LAD

the kind of cow any breeder would like to own. She is from the same dam as Pauline Velora Johanna Lad, another cow of great capacity, but her sire Donald Johanna Lad who is also the sire of Dorothy was a grandson of King Korndyke Sadie Vale and Colantha Johanna Lad 8th.

We have said enough about the breeding of the females in this herd to show that they are from bloodlines noted for both individuality and production. They are producers themselves and representative of the high-class, purebred Holsteins found in the herds of many men who are dairymen by profession as well as breeders of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle.

The barn on the German farm is roomy and substantial although not fancy. It has a cement floor and swinging wooden stanchions. The calves are kept in a big box stall and there is also a roomy maternity stall. We were much interested to see that this good dairyman has scales for weighing milk hung in the barn, and keeps record sheets. He also has framed pedigrees of his herdsires on the barn walls.

The German herd is accredited and has been for a number of years. The milk produced goes to a cheese factory. The farm consists of rolling land, a typical western New York dairy farm with good pasture. Growing in the pasture is plenty of maple and beech affording shade for the cattle as well as timber and wood for the use of the owner. The house is pleasantly located and stands on a little eminence so that slightly views can be enjoyed.

Not far from the German establishment is the farm

and home of the Witters. They own an interest in King Madaline Butter Boy and these two good Holstein breeders have worked well together, to their mutual advantage. Both herds are accredited and both consist solely of registered Holsteins run from an economic standpoint, the only true standpoint for a purebred dairy herd for, if purebred dairy cattle are not more profitable than grades or common cows, if they do not produce more and at a lower cost, there is little if any reason for their existence.

Mr. German who is comparatively a young man is a real, progressive, working dairyman and Holstein breeder. He is a good farmer as the condition of his fences, fields and buildings testify. He is a member of the Farm Bureau and the herd for a number of years was enrolled in the Allegany County Dairy Improvement Association, a sure indication that the owner expects his animals to make a profit as well as produce.

Filipinos Protest California Dairy Law

WHEN the National Foreign Trade Council recently met at Seattle, the group of delegates from the Philippine Islands lodged a protest against California's new dairy substitute law, which places a two cent tax on nut-margarine. The claim is made that the California law violates the Payne-Adrich bill of 1909, which provided for free trade between the United States and the Philippine Islands. The argument is advanced that as nut-margarine is composed of 76% coconut oil, the California law is virtually a tariff on the Philippine product.

The advocates of the California law claim that the tax imposed is similar to an internal revenue tax and has nothing to do with the tariff between the United States and her foreign possessions. The law was passed to protect the California dairy industry against substitute competition and as such is applicable to the products of the other states, and would also apply to the products of countries and territories not within the Union.

It would seem to us that the California nut-margarine tax is very much similar to the gasoline tax, which is collected in a majority of the states. It is paid by the consumer and not by the manufacturer or producer. The argument that an internal revenue tax discriminates against the Philippines or any other territory because one of the ingredients entering into the taxed material is produced partly or wholly in that territory, is, in our judgment, rather far fetched.

How Much Milk?

IF all the milk in the United States last year was put into one gigantic can a thousand feet in diameter it would reach half a mile into the clouds, being more than four times the height of the Washington Monument at the national capitol, according to the Blue Valley Creamery Institute. The can would tower 2,009 feet in height, while the Washington Monument is only 500 feet high and fifty-five feet square.

Into this gigantic milk can would go annually 11,925,252,441 gallons valued at \$2,566,000,000, the daily milkings of 24,675,000 cows.

Muscle Shoals and Fertilizer

IN its issue of September 19, *The Progressive Farmer* which circulates throughout the southern states and is one of the really great agricultural papers of this country, there is an interesting article by Eugene Butler on Muscle Shoals and the Fertilizer Business. This is one of a series of three articles by the same author and Mr. Butler has given his first one a lot of hard work and careful thought. The conclusion of his first article is, that the manufacture of cheap nitrogenous fertilizer at Muscle Shoals is greatly to be desired, but there are difficulties in the way of its successful consummation. There are two plants at Muscle Shoals, one is very small and the other uses a process that is obsolete, as a much cheaper process, the Hebar method, has since been discovered. In Germany fixed nitrogen, that is nitrogen taken from the atmosphere, is being profitably made but as yet no one in this country, Mr. Butler says, has been able to make it at a cost that will permit its sale for less than the cost of nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia, the two fertilizer ingredients carrying nitrogen most used in this country.

Another Test

THE New York State Board of Health is using the so-called "turbidity test" to determine whether or not butter is adulterated. This turbidity test is said to show accurately not only whether or not any foreign fat has been added to the butterfat in or after the process of manufacture, but also to show whether or not the animals by which the butterfat is produced had been freely fed on cottonseed meal. If the test operates, the ruling of the Board of Health apparently is that the butter is adulterated.

A number of legal as well as physiological questions are raised by this action of the Board, one to which special attention should be directed being the fact that butter practically alone of all the foodstuffs is defined by federal legislative enactment, and this federal legislative definition would seem to be exclusive and controlling as to butter in interstate commerce. The lawyers as well as the chemists and physiologists are taking much interest in the situation which has developed in New York and the effort of the New York Board of Health to enforce its recent ruling will be watched with great interest.

Consult Experts at National Dairy Show

READERS of the *BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN* who visit the National Dairy Exposition staged at Indianapolis, October 10-17, should be sure to examine the Government exhibit which was described in our issue of September 22, page 574. Too late for inclusion in that story came the news of an added feature. This will consist of a special conference room where investigators, farmers, and dairymen will have an opportunity to discuss with specialists of the Department of Agriculture new developments and special problems relating to the industry.

R. R. Graves, who is one of the leading specialists in this country on dairy cattle breeding will be pleased

to give out information on recent developments concerning this great business. Among the projects under the supervision of Dr. Graves is the great Government farm at Beltsville, Maryland, where important questions that trouble dairy cattle owners are being investigated. Besides Dr. Graves, his associates, M. H. Fohrman and W. W. Swett, will be present.

Dr. E. B. Meigs will tell what has been recently accomplished in dairy cow nutrition, while Dr. L. A. Rogers and Dr. R. W. Bell will discuss the profitable



DR. R. R. GRAVES
Government expert on Cattle-Breeding, whom
Dairymen may consult at the National
Dairy Show.

disposal of cheese factory and creamery by-products. Special problems in butter making, cheese making and ice-cream making, as well as market milk problems may be discussed with specialists who will be present. Miss Jessie M. Hoover, specialist in milk utilization, can be consulted on the subject of milk-for-health campaigns.

The latest developments in dairy-cattle feeding, bull-association work, and cow-testing association work will be handled by J. H. McClain, in charge of dairy introduction. He will be assisted by J. E. Dorman, J. R. Dawson, J. C. McDowell, J. B. Parker, and W. E. Wintermeyer.

The conference room will be located in the center portion of the department's exhibit, in the south end of the cattle barn. A schedule of hours each specialist will be available will be posted at the information booth in the department's exhibit.

Order Asks for Cows

THE Home of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics is located at Tiffin, northwestern Ohio. To supply milk and other dairy products for the inmates it is planned to establish the largest dairy herd in that section of the country, and the various councils in the United States have been appealed to donate cows. The first cow was contributed by the Tiffin council. A dairy barn estimated to cost \$20,000 will be built this year.

A Successful Calf Club Boy

FOUR years ago last April when he was a trifle less than 9 years old, Ralph Fairbanks of Kanabec County, Minnesota, borrowed nearly \$200 from a local banker and bought a purebred Holstein calf to make good his membership in the county's first dairy calf club organized by the farm bureau and the agricultural extension service of the University of Minnesota.

Today he is the owner of five head of Holstein—Dorothy, his original purchase, her three heifer calves, and a bull calf born to her first daughter.

At 10 months, when she weighed 720 pounds, having gained at the rate of more than two pounds a day under Ralph's good care, Dorothy took sixth place in the calf club contest at the Kanabec county fair. There was no prize for Ralph, who was too young under the rules to take part in the contest. At the fair in 1922, Dorothy, then 22 months of age, was placed first in the open class. At 25 months of age she presented the boy with a fine heifer calf which was registered as Margaret. In February, 1924, she gave birth to her second heifer calf, and on January 1, 1925, to her third. Under semi-official test in 1924 she had a record of 397.7 lb. fat. For the first seven months of 1924 she produced nearly 300 lb. butterfat.

Margaret, dam of the grandson, has been milked since last March and is making a better record than did her mother at the corresponding age.

This club work in less than four and a half years has helped Ralph, now only 13, to become owner of a dairy herd of four females and one male.

Dairymen's League President Buys Holsteins

GEORGE W. SLOCUM, who has been president of the Dairymen's League Coöperative Association for several years, owns a number of farms around Milton, Penna., and on one of his establishments he recently placed thirty head of registered Holsteins which he purchased from J. W. Flint of Scio, N. Y., owner of the Sunny Slope Farms. Mr.



HOLSTEINS G. W. SLOCUM BOUGHT FROM J. W. FLINT

Flint's herd is perhaps better known as the "J. W." herd and is under state and federal supervision.

Mr. Flint has kindly sent us a couple of photographs of the cattle Mr. Slocum purchased and these are herewith reproduced. Some of these animals were bred to King Spring Farm Valentine and at least half of the number are daughters of this sire, who was a son of Spring Farm King 26th and Colantha Methilde Valentine. The seven nearest dams of this bull have seven-day records that average 31.70 lb. butter.

Mighty Monarch Veeman Hengerveld, the junior sire of the "J. W." herd was also purchased by Mr.

Slocum. This bull was by Monarch Beauty, a son of The Mighty Monarch from K. P. Tidy Jewel, a daughter of King of the Pontiacs from a 31-lb. daughter of Tidy Abbekerk Prince. The Mighty Monarch was also by King of the Pontiacs and his dam was Segis Hengerveld Fayne Johanna, 20,216.1 lb. milk, 1,129.37 lb. butter in a year.

The dam of Mighty Monarch Veeman Hengerveld was Inka Veeman Artis, the great cow owned by Roy W. Chamberlain of Canadea, N. Y. Calving as a junior four-year-old she made an official seven-day record of 29.47 lb. butter, 613 lb. milk. A year later



PART OF THE SLOCUM PURCHASE

she raised this record to 31.82 lb. butter, 655.4 lb. milk. Then as a six-year-old she was again tested and in seven days made 31.33 lb. butter, 583 lb. milk. Last March Mr. Chamberlain again put this cow in official test and she made a record not yet officially reported of 30.07 lb. butter, 629.8 lb. milk. In four consecutive years she has made three seven-day butter records above 30 lb. and four that average 30.67 lb., three seven-day milk records above 600 lb. and four that average 629.8 lb.

In cow testing association work she produced 14,402 lb. milk, 587.6 lb. fat in the testing association year and two months of this time she was dry. She was a daughter of Sir Korndyke Pontiac Artis Prince and her dam was a daughter of Woodcrest Pietje Korndyke.

Farm Children As Scholars

REPORTS from Iowa indicate that children raised on the farm are better scholars than those raised in the towns and cities. Figures obtained from 316 Iowa High School seniors who rated as distinguished pupils show that 172 were children of farmers. This is 54% of the total number. The National Bureau of Education reports that the farm population of Iowa is only one-fourth of the total population of the state so it is evident that from children raised on the farm come a larger number of senior scholars rated as distinguished pupils than their number would lead one to expect.

Donald Won the Bull

DONALD CREMIN, of Rollins, Illinois, is a Sophomore in the agricultural department of the Antioch Township High School. At a judging contest at Diamond Lake at the time of the Farm Bureau picnic, August 26, Donald won first place. He made a perfect score in judging and his oral reasons for his selection were regarded as excellent. As a prize he will receive a purebred Holstein bull calf donated by the Lake County Holstein Breeders' Association.

Factors Influencing the Contamination of Milk

By A. G. LOCHHEAD, Ph.D., Dominion Agricultural Bacteriologist

WITH the object of determining more fully the relative extent to which the various sanitary factors concerned in milk production contribute to contamination, an investigation was carried out at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Canada, extending over five months. The tests were conducted as far as possible under commercial conditions to note the good or adverse effect on the bacterial content of the milk of different methods of procedure applicable to the average farm. Among producers there is a fairly general understanding of the different sources of contamination upon which the germ content of the milk as it leaves the stable depends. What is perhaps lacking is a proper recognition of the relative importance of these sources, and the chief sanitary measures to be taken to insure the minimum contamination.

The tests in question were conducted in a barn housing 24 animals kept under as nearly identical conditions as possible. The milk of alternate cows was taken daily for bacteriological examination, while any particular set of conditions studied was maintained for several days. In this way, a large number of repeated tests were made from which average figures could be obtained and upon which conclusions could be based. The factors studied included what might be called "favorable" and "unfavorable" conditions of operation in connection with the care of the stable, care of the animals, care of the milking pails and care taken by the milker himself.

Tests were made to note the unfavorable effect of a single unsanitary operation when other methods were "favorable;" and on the other hand, the favorable effect of various improvements in method, etc., when general unsanitary methods prevailed. In addition, various combinations were tested out to note the effects of various factors in relation to one another. Hand-milking was used throughout.

It was found that when careful methods of handling were employed—, methods which involved the exercise of ordinary sanitary precautions without resort to expensive, impracticable means—, the germ content of the milk as it left the stable was less than 1% of that obtained under careless, unsanitary conditions. Of the various factors contributing to contamination, however, certain ones were found to be of much more importance than others as sources of bacterial infection. Two sources were found to stand out preëminently over all others, namely, imperfectly cleaned pails and the animal itself. In the first instance contamination is the result of infection by bacteria developing in traces of milk left in uncleaned or improperly cleaned pails, especially if not thoroughly dried after cleaning, while in the latter case it is due to small or large particles of manure falling directly from the animal into the pail during milking. It is therefore of extreme importance to insure that the pails are thoroughly clean, and to reduce to a minimum the possibility of even small particles of manure or dirt falling into the pail. Preven-

tive measures then, should concentrate on these two points if a producer is desirous of cleaning up a milk supply.

It was found that, under otherwise clean conditions, a change to a careless method of cleaning the pails or a change to carelessness in keeping the animals clean of dirt resulted in much greater increases in the germ content of the milk than the introduction of any other "unfavorable" method. On the other hand, when generally unsanitary methods prevailed, a change to a proper treatment of the pails resulted in a bigger improvement than any other favorable change of operation. Of almost equal importance was a change to a careful method in preventing access of dirt to the animal.

The form of the pail is of less importance than its state of cleanliness. However, even when reasonable care is taken, there is an ever present danger of accidental contamination from the animal, and the covered, or small-opening pail should therefore be considered an important factor in clean milk production. A covered pail, however, should not be considered as a substitute for a clean animal.

Even when pails were apparently clean they were found to be the source of much contamination unless the cleaning was thoroughly done and finished with steam treatment. Only then could they be called bacteriologically clean.

While other sources of contamination contribute to the general infection, yet they are relatively of lesser importance than those we have emphasized.

The stable air was not found to be responsible for a high proportion of the germs. Handling of hay or straw, sweeping up, etc., naturally increase the germ content of the air, but even when considerable dust was afloat the actual contamination of the milk obtained under such conditions was found to be relatively unimportant. In like manner, other factors studied such as the effect of wet milking instead of dry, neglect to wipe hands, contamination from foremilk, neglect to wipe udder before milking, using water or a disinfectant, were found to be of less importance as far as the results could be noted in the bacterial content of the milk.

While these minor sources of contamination should not be neglected, yet care with regard to them is of little or no avail unless at the same time attention is paid to the chief sources, which we consider to be unclean pails and manure or dirt from the animal.

The improvement of the sanitary quality of milk supply appears to be largely a matter of methods and very little a matter of equipment, so that the big factor is really the producer himself. Even though his buildings and equipment are of the simplest, yet he can assure himself of a clean supply if he once understands the sources from which the chief contamination arises and insures that he has a clean, and if possible a covered pail, and that the contamination from the cow is reduced to a minimum.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

The World Awakened

APPARENTLY awakening like Rip Van Winkle from a prolonged sleep the Editors of the *World* have at length ascertained that real Holstein-Friesian breeders have formed the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., and are recording their cattle with that Association.

It must have been a prolonged slumber that the editors of the *World* were taking because, despite the fact that the new association was organized July 31st and incorporated August 1st, it was not until their issue of September 26th that they apparently learned of the fact and even then, according to their editorial, some of their readers called their attention to it.

We are glad that Editors Price and Prescott in their endeavors to "Boom" the Holstein breed from an Exaggerated and Speculative standpoint have awakened to the realization that only a very small percentage of the total number of breeders are being deceived by the *World*. The dairymen, who breed Holstein-Friesian cattle for dairy and economic purposes, have organized a Registry Association that is being welcomed by the breeders everywhere and promises in the very near future to be the leading Association of its kind in America.

The *World* says they are sorry that such a movement has started because anything which disturbs the harmony of the industry tends to lessen confidence in its stability and reflects in lower values. If the Editors will point out one single instance where HE, SHE, IT or THEY made any move towards harmony or to merit public confidence we would like to have them point it out. Surely the advocating of the making forced records and the promoting of consignment sales where record cattle are struck off to different bidders at inflated prices under the pretense that they are bona fide sales will not strengthen public confidence or restore prosperity to the industry. Such deceptive practices should be suppressed and at no time, under no conditions, should the management of any Registry Association participate to any degree or to any extent in doing these things.

We believe that it is these things that have lessened public confidence in the breed and it is to promote these things that the fees have been increased and moneys have been taken from the Association's treasury and it is because the fees have been increased and funds have been so extravagantly and wastefully expended that the breeders and dairymen at first refused to have their animals properly recorded and now have banded themselves together and have organized a Registry Association, managed and controlled by REAL BREEDERS, to be conducted on sound business principles.

The *World* says that the present rank and file of our members know too little about their Association. Without fear of truthful contradiction we say, that they know far more about their association than they did four years ago and more than they would have ever known had it not been for THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

The Holstein-Friesian Association has published volumes of the Herd Book and reports of its Secretary and Superintendent of Advanced Registry in pamphlet form have been distributed to the members. Further, *The Holstein-Friesian World* and the *Holstein-Friesian Register* have been carrying page advertisements, paid for out of the Association's treasury and yet the Editors of the *World* come out in a statement and say that the breeders know too little about their Association.

After thousands and thousands of dollars have been drawn from the Association's treasury, does the Editor mean to infer that all of this money has been uselessly expended?

The *World* in their editorial of September 28th promised in the near future to give their readers the story of the Association in detail and in their issue of October 3d the Editor, Mr. M. S. Prescott, whom Judge Peasley, now a director of the Association, "dubbed" as "a man incapable of telling the truth" or words to that effect, has attempted to give the readers of his paper a history of the Holstein-Friesian Association as he sees it or rather as he would like to have his readers see it.

He reviews the early history of the breed in America, all of which can be found in the volumes of the Dutch-Friesian, Holstein and Holstein-Friesian Herd Books but Mr. Prescott cites only that which he wants his readers to know.

In this editorial he brings out the fact that the Western breeders withdrew from the original Association in 1892 and organized a Western Holstein-Friesian Association and this in part is the way he states it:

"The parallel between the situation back in the early nineties and the present situation in the Holstein-Friesian Association of America is striking in many ways. At that time, the Association had gone through a period of the greatest prosperity in its history, the industry was expanding rapidly, a substantial cash surplus was piling up and the management of the Association largely increased its effort to extend the popularity of the breed through the offering of prizes at fairs for public competition with other breeds, etc., and for Holstein products. This period of prosperity was followed by a time of severe business depression, culminating in the worst financial panic in the history of the country. A factional dispute in the Association came to a head and breeders were stirred up to a point where a number of

them withdrew from the Holstein-Friesian Association of America and formed a separate Association."

Does the Editor mean to infer that at the present time the American people are passing through a financial panic or that times are depressing or that there is any reason for a "Slump" in the Holstein-Friesian industry other than that caused by mismanagement of the Association?

Right in one of the most prosperous times of the history of the country, when wages are high and money is free and farm products are bringing a good price, the Holstein-Friesian Association is experiencing a great falling off in business and a depression in the industry while just north of the United States the Canadian Association shows an increase of from fifteen to forty per cent in each department.

The Western Holstein-Friesian Association is not to be compared with the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., which has been launched and which is receiving the support and coöperation of breeders everywhere.

The Editor tells us that in 1892 the Western Association had a membership of upwards of two hundred which was nearly one-half the size of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. The new Association that was organized on July 31, 1925, is scarcely two months old and now has a paid membership more than equal to both of the Associations away back in 1895 and further than that there is in the neighborhood of 40,000 active breeders all of whom we believe are prospective members for the new Association and will eventually join it.

There is no comparison with conditions that existed in 1892 with conditions as they exist to-day. At that time there were few breeders and few cattle. At the present time there is room for an association to promote the breed from a dairy standpoint, and if the new Association does not become efficient and render prompt and efficient service to take care of the natural increase of the breed there will have to be a third association in order to keep up with the black-and-white cow.

IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH

Under the heading, "In Union there is Strength," the Editor cites the fact that "after the two Associations joined in promoting the breed that the Association and the industry enjoyed continuous prosperity, the greatest growth starting in about 1909 or 1910 and extending without a 'break' until 1920. During the years immediately preceding the close of this period two factions had grown up in the Association over the question of management policy and a change of administration took place in 1919 and that year and the next witnessed the peak of post-war boom of prices."

Right here we would call our readers' attention to the fact that it took just two years under the new management that gained control at the Philadelphia meeting, to put a "crimp" in the continued prosperity and, further, that since that date the Association has continuously drifted backwards, fees have drifted upwards, profits have been changed into deficits, the members have been deprived of their just rights and have ceased to patronize the Association to the extent that the total number of Transfer Certificates issued dropped from 131,000 in 1919 to 87,000 in 1925, nearly

44,000. These 44,000 animals and their owners would make the nucleus of a prosperous Registry Association, saying nothing of the thousands of animals that have gone unregistered and untransferred between the years 1919 and 1925.

Therefore, to stop this loss and further drain upon their pocketbooks in increased fees, the breeders have united in forming a Registry Association to place their industry on a Sound, Business Basis and take it out of the category of Speculation and out of the hands of those who are promoting the breed from a speculative standpoint. We do not believe the average breeder is going to be further misled or deceived by "loose statements" published in the *World* or by propaganda sent out by the political management.

The Editor, (if the work which Mr. Prescott is doing would place him under that title), tells his readers that the promoters of the new Association have "seized upon the matter of high fees and extravagant policies within the Association as issues that might be popular during the period of economic depression through which our breed in common with all agricultural interest, was passing." In this he admits the whole truth and the necessity for a change and an immediate change. If we are passing through a period of depression surely high fees and extravagance should not prevail.

Comparative Record Accuracy

TO determine the accuracy of the milk and butterfat production records as determined in cow testing associations by weighing and testing one day's production each month, the United States Department of Agriculture made a study of the actual yearly production records of 70 cows kept at the Minnesota Experiment Station. These Minnesota records gave the production of milk and butterfat for each milking throughout the year.

By systematically picking out the weights and tests for one day each month as they would have been obtained by cow testing association methods and then calculating the yearly production it was found that the association method was accurate within 2% on milk production and within 3% on production of butterfat.

A tabulation was also made of 100 yearly individual cow records from the department farm at Beltsville, Md. These records gave only the milk production night and morning for each day in the year. A yearly total, calculated from one day's record each month, when compared with the actual milk production showed an accuracy within 1.99%.

Butter via Panama Canal

WESTERN butter makers are favoring the Panama route through which to export their surplus butter to European markets. So great is the demand for steamer space that bookings have been made for three or four months ahead. The transportation charges over the canal route are said to be much lower than the charges for shipping over the railroads to the Eastern Coast and from there to Europe by steamer.

Alimony is the interest on the bonds of matrimony.

Politicians on the Anxious Seat

WE are hearing rumors that the Political, Dealing Element are rallying and plan to make a concerted effort to undermine the new Association and thus keep the breeders of Holstein cattle in subjection.

If this rumor is true it only goes to prove that the Political Management realize the strength and magnitude of the movement with which the REAL BREEDERS launched when they organized the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., and if the Political, Dealing Element are so disturbed because of the Sound Business Policies that are incorporated in the Constitution and By-Laws of the new Association, the breeders who have joined and those who contemplate joining need not worry about its future success and there is no indication that they are worrying for the Secretary reports that last week Memberships were received at the rate of over 8,000 per year.

We do not believe the breeders will be deceived with any propaganda which they might receive. If the Association, under the present Political Management and high fees ran behind over \$137,000.00 in the past three years, how can it hope to exist under this same management with a lesser fee unless it takes additional sums from the Reserve and after the Reserve Fund is exhausted, how can it hope to exist unless the fees are further increased from what they have been in the past?

The expense of the multiplicity of offices, the increased expense of the Delegate System, the continuous drain on the Association's treasury to support the Advanced Registry Department, which last year cost the breeders over \$65,000.00, and the expensive Extension Department will throw the Association into bankruptcy if they are continued and fees are decreased.

The new Association is built on SOUND BUSINESS PRINCIPLES and can administer its affairs and render prompt and efficient service at much less expense than can the old Association. Any contest between the two organizations surely will result in favor of the new Association because it represents the breeders who own 90% of the cattle.

No act on the part of the old Association to promise reform by way of "DEATH-BED REPENTANCE" should recommend itself to the REAL BREEDERS, who are about to be relieved of the burdens which have been inflicted upon them.

An Old Trick

I HAVE often heard my older brothers relate an experience that they had with a "TOWN CHARACTER" which reminds me very much of an instance which I heard recently being practiced in promoting cattle sales.

My brothers love to relate their boyhood experiences and often refer to an instance when the "TOWN CHARACTER" told each of them that he had given the other one a brand new jack-knife which they could have if they were physically able to extract it from their brother's pocket and after he had passed this word along to the boys he "parked" himself in a convenient place to see the "tussle" and witness the fray. When the brothers met each, of course, was eager to

see the new knife which the other brother was supposed to possess and after each one denied that he had a knife a "battle" ensued. After the "tussle" each was surprised to learn that he had been duped.

Recently a prominent breeder from the Central West stated that he had corresponded with one of the so-called large breeding establishments with reference to a bull of a certain breeding and in reply they described the animal and then invited him to their Field Day (Annual Sale) when this particular young bull calf was to be placed in the auction ring and sold to the highest bidder and they inferred that they thought he would be struck off at a price of about \$150.00.

After the sale (or Field Day) in talking with other breeders it developed that several had attended this event under the same assumption that when the bull came up for sale they would be able to buy him for a figure around \$150.00, but when the calf was led into the ring there was active competition in the bidding and although \$150.00 would have been a fair price for the animal it sold for much more.

Is there any wonder that breeders who attend these affairs, after they confer with one another and realize that they have been duped, lose confidence in the management and the system.

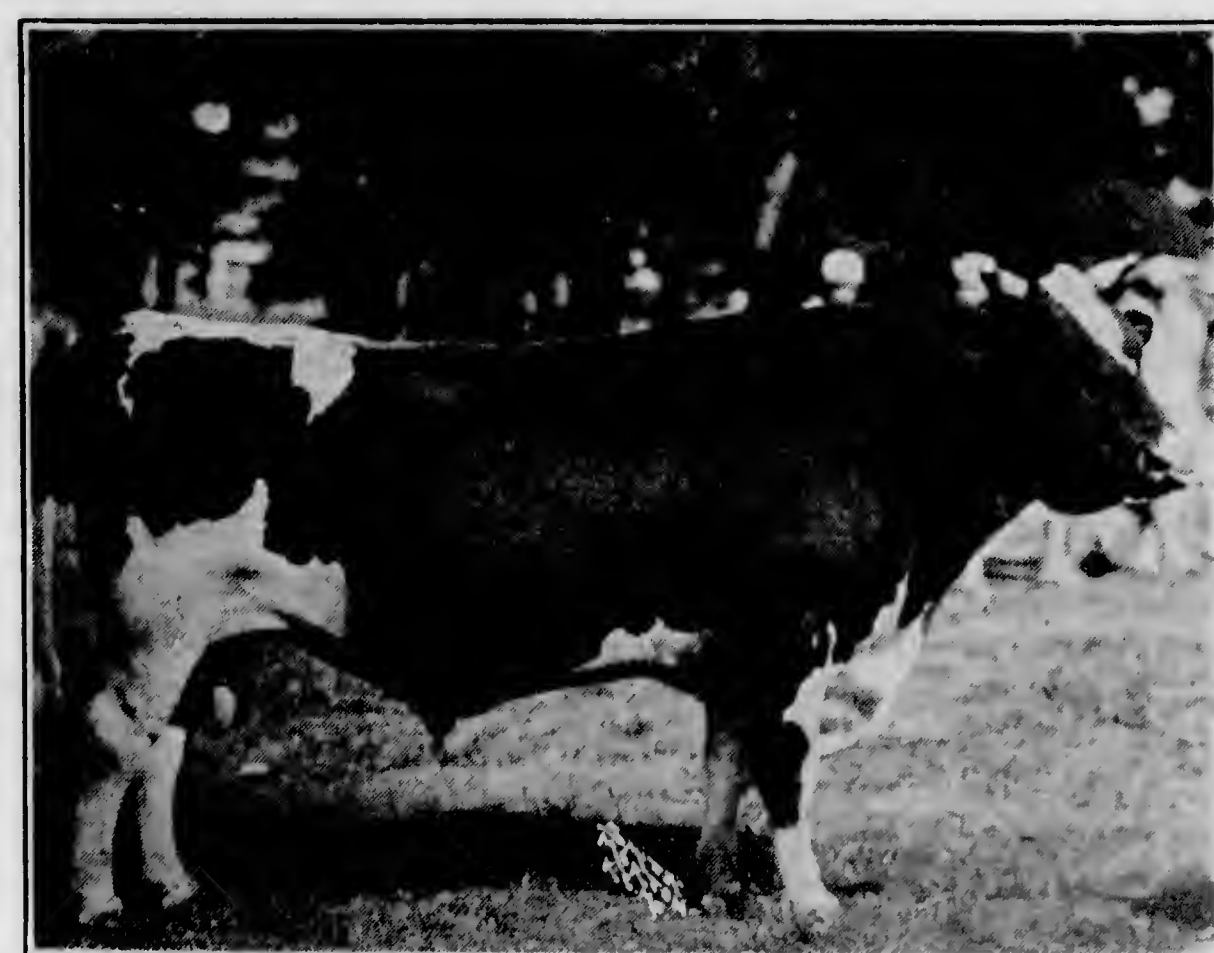
A Cheese Film

THE Cheshire Cheese Federation Council is an organization interested in the manufacture of cheese in the old English county of Cheshire. This organization recently had moving pictures taken showing different processes in the manufacture of Cheshire cheese and these will be made into a film, which will be exhibited with the idea of increasing the demand for Cheshire cheese.

Mrs. Brookline—I understand the Eskimos are very keen domino players, and sometimes bet heavily, even putting up their wives and losing them.

Mr. Brookline—Well, I'll bet there are a lot of good losers among the Eskimos.

Contentment goes out of the door as prodigality comes in.



CASTINE SIR JOHANNA NIG ORMSBY
First Prize three-year-old bull, senior and grand champion at the Nebraska State Fair and Kansas Free Fair. Owned by F. E. Prince, Pittsburg, Texas.

William Allen Matteson

ON September 20th, W. A. Matteson, for more than thirty years one of the leading Holstein breeders of New York State, died at his home in Utica, New York.

It is generally acknowledged that Mr. Matteson was the greatest orator ever affiliated with the Holstein-Friesian Association. He was a prominent figure at every meeting and, being a ready thinker, could talk on any subject discussed on the floor. When the breeders gathered for social times Mr. Matteson was always in request as one of the leading speakers and his words never failed to charm the listeners.

Mr. Matteson was elected president of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America in 1898 and served three successive terms. When a successor was elected Mr. Matteson was chosen for vice-president and held this office for many years, combining it with the chairmanship of the executive committee. His legal knowledge was of great assistance to the committee and the directors in their deliberations, and he was the legal counsel of the association for several years although his salary for his services was paid to him as chairman of the executive committee.

Mr. Matteson was a careful, conservative thinker. When at Philadelphia in June 1919 the management of the association was seized by the group that still hold control they dropped Mr. Matteson from his position as chairman of the executive committee and rejected his advice, which would have saved the association thousands of dollars in litigation. It was upon Mr. Matteson's advice gathered from his great knowledge of New York State corporation law that the other New York directors holding office at that time did not attend any further meetings of the Board of Directors, claiming that the new Board was illegally elected. It is widely believed that it was because of this opinion that he was dropped from his office of responsibility by the directors and an untried man placed in his stead. When his term of office as director expired the following June he was not a candidate for reelection.

It is no secret that Mr. Matteson was deeply hurt by some of the speeches made about him and by editorials appearing in the *Holstein-Friesian World* fighting against the conservative element in the association.

He had the interest of the breed, the Association and the Holstein breeders at heart, and it grieved him to think that men who should have known better could even intimate that he was swayed by any other motives.

Mr. Matteson as a Holstein breeder maintained a high-class herd which was widely noted because of its individuality as well as production. Descendants of the cattle he owned have won high honors in the show ring and made tremendous records in other hands. Future students of Holstein history however, will attribute to Mr. Matteson's fame, that it was largely his hand and mind that guided the Holstein-Friesian Association of America from 1898 to 1919, the years of its greatest growth and prosperity.

A Master of Words

IN order that those of our readers who never had the privilege of hearing the late W. A. Matteson may get some idea of his range of thought and flow of language, we are herewith printing two short extracts from speeches made by him to the assembled members gathered at annual meetings. It is impossible to read these extracts without getting some idea of the eloquence of the orator, but it is impossible for us to portray the charm of the speaker, his mellow voice and pleasing appearance. It was the universal opinion of those who heard him in his prime that he was the most gifted speaker that ever addressed an annual meeting of the membership and we believe our readers will agree with this opinion when they read the two following excerpts.

THE MONTH OF JUNE

This magnificent season of the year inspires the thought that we can all get more enjoyment, more of poetry out of life than we do. No other vocation or profession affords such opportunities for seeing, feeling and enjoying the beautiful as the profession of agriculture. We are close to nature, working with nature, and all that is beautiful and lovely and grand in nature is before us if we will but see it.

Wherever we may be, we can see the beautiful hills and valleys; breathe in the fresh pure air that is wafted over them, pungent with the perfume of flowers; watch the cattle feeding upon the green grass and lowing affectionately to their masters; observe the heads of golden grain nodding their invitation to us to gather from them nourishment and strength; hear the singing of the birds, and the rippling, ringing music of the brooks as they speed onward to the rivers and the sea. There is beauty and harmony and music and poetry in it all, and for us all, if we will only open the very doors of our beings and receive them. If we will, clouds will disappear and life will be as bright as the sun that warms us, and her measure of happiness for us will be filled to the brim, pressed down and running over.

THE INFLUENCE OF A HOLSTEIN COW

If we light up the pathway and lighten the burdens in any degree of the dairymen—the farmers of the land—we are doing a great work, so many of them are there who lead lives of toil with little recompense, and look upon their calling as one drudgery, where brawn and muscle only are in demand. With such a one, his heart is not in his work, his brain is little used, and his soul is dead to the great treasure-house of enjoyment and beauty around him. Sell him a Holstein-Friesian cow, a good one. Seeing with his own eyes her magnificent yield, drawn by his own hands from her capacious udder, will kindle in him a desire to know more of the breed, and he will get more of them. He will be led to feed better and give better care, and that will lead to inquiry and study into better methods of tilling the soil and crop raising. Soon the mysteries and beauties of science are inquired into and discovered, and unconsciously, step by step, he will emerge from the sphere of a common toiler into the realm of successful scientific farming. Mere drudgery will be transformed into the scientific profession of agriculture. His

brain, his heart, his soul will then be in his work, and what was once irksome will be a pleasure and a charm, and the association or the breeder who first drew his attention to the Holstein cow will his benefactor.

Maryland's Boy Judges

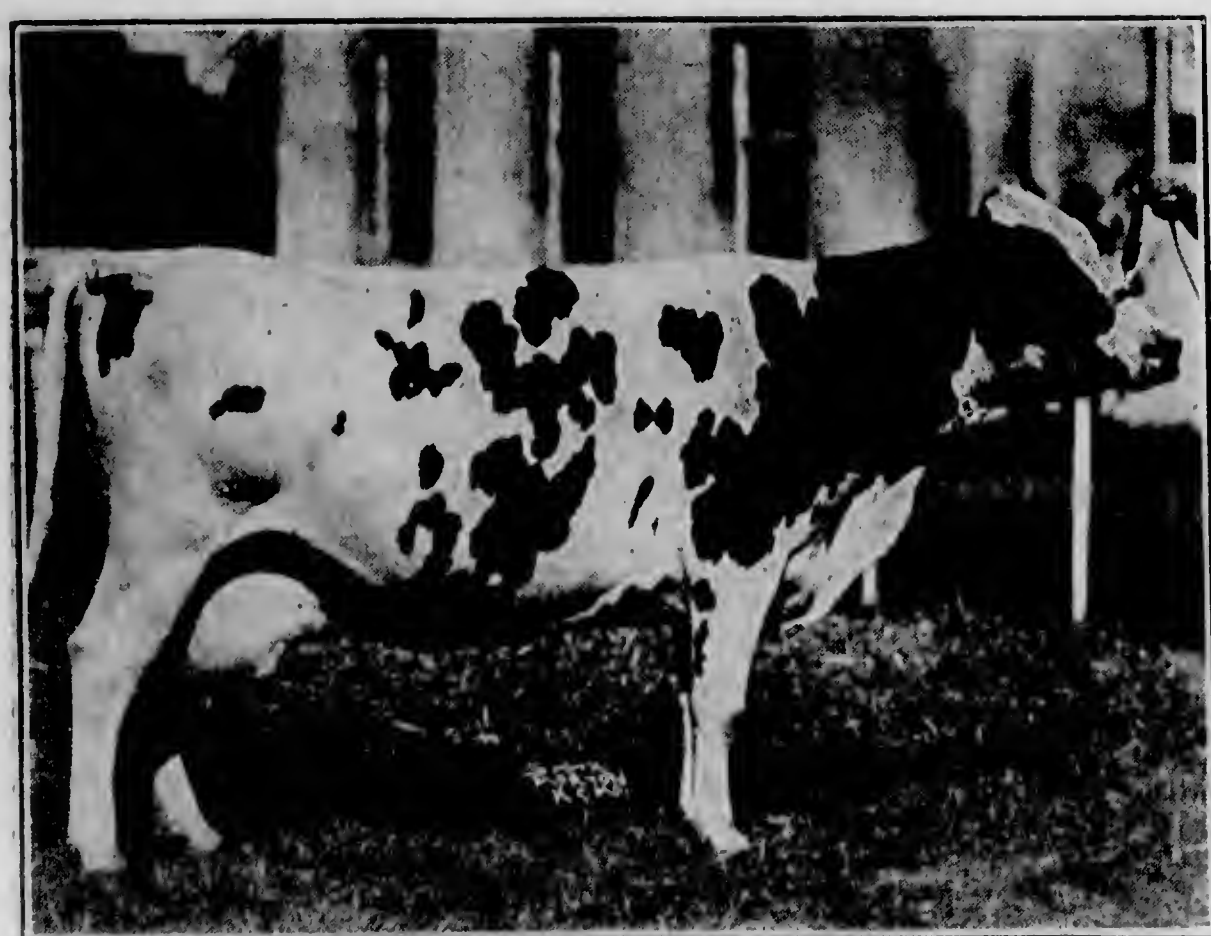
THE three boys that will represent Maryland in the junior judging contest at the National Dairy Show come from three counties, Montgomery, Harford and Kent. They are Ralph Walker, Gaithersburg, Arthur P. Dunnigan, Pylesville, and Stanley B. Sutton, Chestertown. These three boys won the right to represent their state by their work at the recent Maryland State Fair held at Timonium.

Harford county won the silver cup for the highest scoring team with a total of 3,040 points, Montgomery was second with 2,920 points and Kent county third, with 2,895 points. Classes of Holsteins, Jerseys, Guernseys and Ayrshires were judged. Stanley E. Sutton was the best judge of Holsteins with Ralph Walker, second, Arthur Ahalt of Frederick county was third and Burton Kephart of Carroll county fourth.

Fashion in Breeding

WHY is it that owners and breeders of pedigree stock seem so prone to pay exaggerated attention to details that would scarcely be considered by these same farmers if they were handling non-pedigree commercial stock? Readers will note that a distinction has, in these few lines, unconsciously been made between pedigree and commercial animals. The admission was unintentional, but if the possibility of such distinction exists in the mind of a pedigree enthusiast, small wonder that owners of non-pedigree animals are accustomed to regard pedigree cattle as possessing less utility value than cows such as are bought and sold at weekly cattle markets.

Happily in the British Friesian breed there is no ground for the accusation that an animal with a pedigree is of less value to a working farmer than the ordinary dairy cow that can be purchased everywhere. Centuries of careful breeding for milk production have made the Friesian the most profitable cow it is possible



K. C. P. LAVERA

First prize aged cow, senior and grand champion at the Kansas Free Fair, Topeka, Kansas, owned by J. M. Barnell, Denison, Kansas.

for the milk-selling farmer to possess, and the object of these notes is to express the hope that breeders, in developing herds, will continue to observe all those features that make a cow valuable and desirable without a pedigree, and will not be side-tracked into following any fad, fashion or fancy, that if pursued will impair utility or profit-production.

When all British farmers realize what Friesian enthusiasts know, namely, that the black-and-white is the most profitable cow on the farm, apart altogether from any consideration of pedigree, then there will happen what has taken place all over the world, and the Friesian will become the dairy cow of the country.

The above appeared in the *British Friesian Journal*. We agree with our British contemporary that the black and white cow is the most profitable dairy animal on the farm, apart from any consideration of pedigree. Centuries of careful breeding for milk production have made her so. It is only when the unwary buyer is led to pay unreasonable prices for stock because the ancestors have made inflated records that such buyer is disappointed. When purchased at their true value, Holstein-Friesian cattle make money for their purchasers.

Good for Jimmy

JAMES McTAVISH of Cass City, Michigan, is a member of the Tuscola County Calf Club. Last year he exhibited a yearling heifer at the Michigan State Fair which won first in its class and then was made grand champion of the Holstein calf club classes. This year he brought the heifer again to the state fair where she was made the first prize two-year-old in the calf club classes, was grand champion of the calf club Holstein division and then entering her in the open classes and competing with breeders from Michigan and other states, young Mr. McTavish got third prize on his heifer. Norman Carpenter also of Cass City had the first prize senior yearling Holstein heifer and this animal was placed fifth in the open class, a pretty good showing for the calf club boys.

Trains, being about 1,650 times heavier and 70 or more times stronger than average automobiles, inevitably win collision contests at crossings. It is not the mere existence of crossings that make them dangerous—it is the reckless way in which people use them. No one would drive into the mouth of a loaded cannon which might at any moment discharge a death-dealing shell, but many a sane and sober man drives carelessly into an equally dangerous path at a railroad crossing.

Farm drainage dates back over 200 years when tile drains were discovered in the "magic gardens" of a monastery in France. There is no record as to how long they had been used. England and Holland have practiced drainage for more than 150 years, and tile drainage was first practiced in this country in New York State in 1835.

Integrity without knowledge is weak and useless; and knowledge without integrity is dangerous and dreadful.—Dr. Samuel Johnson in *Rasselas*.

NOT ABOUT COWS

Care of the Furnace—Do It Now

AS the weather becomes cooler, people's minds turn to thoughts of the furnace, and the pleasure of such contemplation, this fall, at least, is not enhanced by the coal strike. By the time these words are in print, it may be that the coal strike has been amicably settled, with little damage to any of the parties concerned. But should there be any damage, it will be to us—the public. But, strike or no strike, the old furnace has to be fired again this year as usual, and that before long.

Of course, as a good housekeeper, the man of the house gave the furnace the proper care last spring when the fires went out for the last time. No? Well, it is not too late for him to do it now, before the weather becomes such that a steady fire is needed. Really though, the spring is the best time for that job, as the soot in the pipes and flues tends to draw dampness. The cleaning needed depends upon the type of heat used—steam, hot water or hot air, but whatever the kind, a thorough overhauling should be given as soon as possible, in order that any small repairs needed may be noted and ordered, before the really cold weather sets in. Very often, one has had to endure discomfort by being kept waiting for some small piece, when an order goes astray or the furnace men are too busy with big jobs to take time for our small one.

CLEANING

If no repairs are needed, the soot should be cleaned from the smoke pipe and from the firepot, and the ashes and clinkers removed from the grate. When steam or hot water is the system used, a thorough cleaning of pipes and boiler is necessary, that no sediment may remain to retard the efficiency of the system. The water gauge glass and the valves should be properly tested, which is best done by an expert unless the man of the house is entirely familiar with such work. And in the interests of harmony in the home, it may be advisable for the lady of the house to go to see her mother on the day that this annual cleaning is undertaken.

COLD AIR BOXES

When a hot air furnace is used, a better circulation of heat is provided by having the cold air boxes in the rooms that are being heated. The old idea used to be to have the cold air taken from out doors or from some unused, unheated room. This is all wrong. The idea is not to feed cold air to the furnace, but to take the cold air from the rooms being heated, and to replace it with warm air, thus providing a continual circulation. Many a furnace has been condemned as no good when the trouble has been that there were not enough air boxes, or else they were not large enough, and above all they were not in the proper place. They are no more unsightly than the usual register, and can be tucked away behind the piano or under the davenport. For

ventilation nothing can beat opening the doors every night for a few minutes just before retiring. Dead air is hard to heat and if fresh air is admitted at night the rooms will be nice and warm in the morning, and no need to lose that heat by opening the doors to ventilate.

FUEL

And when the old coal eater is all cleaned up and in good shape, there comes the interesting question of fuel. For the past few years, the price of coal has been such as to give pause to those who are responsible for feeding the apparently insatiable monster below stairs. To cut down the cost of heating the house, many people have been trying to use the size of coal known as buckwheat, since the price is very much lower than that of even the next size—pea coal. But one trouble with buckwheat coal is its tendency to accumulate gas, with consequent explosions. In a brand new furnace last winter, such an explosion blew the pipe clear out of the chimney flue. This trouble can be avoided by preparing the fire when putting on any quantity of coal. First put on several shovelfuls of coal at one side slanting towards the middle of the fire box. Then, when this has burned through put on the rest of the coal on the other side, leaving just a little bright fire on the first side, so that as the gas accumulates, it burns itself off without any explosion. Or if one has not time to fix the fire that way, but must put all the coal on at one time, put a small stick of wood down the center. Then as it burns off, it will leave a small opening for the proper escape or combustion of the gas. Many a furnace man's bill can be avoided by these means to say nothing of the terrible smell of the gas.

USING COKE

Another help in cutting down coal bills is the use of coke. If it can be obtained, a load should be bought with every load of coal, and when making a fire it should be used half and half, putting the coke on top. Since it costs much less than coal, this makes a much cheaper fire, and it lasts much longer. Should there be an odor of sulphur in the coke, pour cold water over it.

WOOD

Many of us have access to a good sized wood pile and this helps out considerably with the winter's coal bills. But wood makes a fine ash which packs solidly, so that greater care should be taken to keep the furnace well shaken when much wood is used, or there will be no draft.

Some one has invented a thingumajig to light electric bulbs by radio. One might hope for an invention to take the heat from the air by radio, but at the time we need it most, there seems to be none in the air! Anything that would do away with the annual shoveling in of coal and shoveling out of ashes, with the consequent dust above stairs, would certainly make this life a heavenly thing. Can it be possible that the future holds such domestic bliss in store? Who can tell.

CLUB ACTIVITIES

HOLSTEIN COWS PARADE

A parade of purebred Holstein cows three blocks long was one of the features of the Mini-Cassia Holstein association's annual picnic at Rupert, Idaho, August 26. There were 75 Holsteins on exhibition. Mayor Behmer of Rupert made the speech of welcome and President Davis of Weiser gave an address on the dairy situation both in Idaho and the nation.

There were three judging contests, Mr. Davis being the official judge. In the boys' contest Lester Gibson of Declo was first; J. B. Redford of Rupert was first in the farmer's class and J. F. Montgomery first in the class for business men. The high score was made by Mr. Redford with Lester Gibson second, but the boys with an average of 377½ did the best judging, the farmers averaging 365, and the business men 337½. The highest possible score was 600.

PICNIC ON WASHINGTON ISLAND

Judge Henry Graass was the principal speaker at the annual picnic of the Washington Island Holstein Breeders' Association. He stressed the raising of thoroughbred American boys and girls in real American homes and said that America was more in need of people that would live for their country than it was for them to die for their country. Other addresses were made by the Chief County Agent of Wisconsin and a representative of Hoard's Dairyman. Both spoke of the benefits of organized cooperation in farm production and marketing, the advantages of raising purebred stock and farming systematically and intelligently.

The weather was favorable and there was a big crowd. Financially, as well, the event was a big success, the evening session being especially well attended.

VISIT LIVINGSTON COUNTY HERDS

Members of the Livingston County Holstein Association toured part of Livingston County, Mich., August 25, and visited a number of Holstein herds. The main objective was the inspection of the results of the bull association, formed two years ago. A central sire and several block sires closely related were purchased. The block sires, one in each block are kept six months in a place, and then are all moved each six months.

A pot luck dinner was had at the county Sanatorium after

the herd had been inspected. Some of the young stock had just returned from the Ionia Fair where they had won a number of prizes.

After lunch President C. P. Reed called the meeting to order and introduced Dr. Huntley, superintendent of the Sanatorium. The following is an extract from his speech:

"The State of Michigan now maintains dairy herds at thirteen of the institutions. Six of these are strictly purebred including Traverse City, Pontiac and Newberry, Michigan Farm Colony at Wahjamega, the Michigan Reformatory and the School for the Deaf at Flint. The remaining seven including the Kalamazoo State Hospital, Ionia Hospital, Michigan Home and Training School at Lapeer, the State Prison at Jackson, the Industrial School at Lansing, the State Sanatorium at Howell and the Branch Prison at Marquette have herds partly made up of purebreds and the balance grades. The surplus females from the purebred herds are being transferred to the other herds and all are being placed on a strictly purebred basis as rapidly as possible. The thirteen herds include upwards of 1,600 females of all ages of which more than 1,100 are purebred registered Holsteins and the balance are grades.

The herds inspected were those owned by Gail Clements, C. P. Reed, Sanatorium, Britten Gilkes, Burr Hoover, and the Crouse farm at Hartland.

RHODE ISLAND STATE FAIR

At the Rhode Island State Fair staged at Providence, representatives of the Graceland farm owned by Franklin Strickland, won a majority of the prizes. Graceland Walker De Kol was the best bull, while the champion female was Wallum Inka Vale. The first prize two-year-old heifer, the first prize senior heifer calf and the second prize junior heifer calf came from the Strickland herd. Manchester Brothers of Warren owned Ideal Mercedes Johanna Inka, the first prize aged cow, and also had the third prize animal in the same class, as well as the first prize three-year-old heifer. Representatives of the Manchester herd won a number of lesser prizes.

Hundreds who visited the fair also visited the United States destroyer, Putnam, which was anchored about half a mile out in the bay. They were taken to see every part of the vessel and the captain and other officers had a busy day showing the visitors around.

WEST VIRGINIA STATE FAIR

By G. MALCOLM TROUT

West Virginia celebrated her 45th fair anniversary by staging one of the greatest dairy shows ever held in the state. Although an industrial state by nature, West Virginia has reason to be proud of the splendid showing of dairy cattle which filled the barns and two large tents located on the Island at Wheeling.

The premiums offered by the state fair board were such as to attract the showing of herds from five states covering a territory from Oklahoma to Pennsylvania. The Holstein show of last year was made up of five herds totaling 46 black and whites. Compared to the seven or eight herds of 86 animals which were exhibited this year that show looked small indeed.

The animals in all the classes were of very high quality as far as type is concerned. Some of the animals would have made strong competition for the purple at the larger shows.

The closest competition, judging from the number of ribbons which each secured, was between the herds of James M. Paxton and Sons, of Houston, Pennsylvania, and A. F. Randolph from Canton, Illinois. Ward and Leonard of Pawhuska, Oklahoma with a herd of 19 Holsteins shown for the first time this year were the largest exhibitors.

King Echo Sylvia Alcartra Lad, aged bull shown by James M. Paxton and Son was the outstanding Holstein male. He was of medium size and carried a typical Holstein conformation throughout. The three-year-old bull, Whitehurst Colantha



KING ECHO SYLVIA ALCARTRA LAD,

First prize aged bull, Senior and Grand Champion at the West Virginia State Fair. Owned by James M. Paxton & Son, Houston, Pa. "Jim" Paxton holding his herd sire.

Artis Lad, belonging to A. F. Randolph had wonderful quality and fitting but was criticized by the judge as being too fleshy.

The closest competition was in the aged cow class. Mamsell Maple Grove Jewel, owned by A. F. Randolph is a showy animal of great size, wonderful constitution and an almost ideal udder. She was criticized for being slightly faulty in her topline, but at that she defeated Dasie Dalzell Mercedes Belle 4th, the wonderful show cow belonging to James M. Paxton and Son which had won five out of six grand championships at eastern fairs. The Paxton cow showed excellent Holstein conformation but due to transportation she showed rather poorly.

In the aged classes the struggle was about evenly divided between Paxton of Pennsylvania and Randolph of Illinois, while in the younger classes Ward and Leonard of Oklahoma, showing for the first time this year made strong bids for honors. In the groups the money was about equally divided between the two former and the Oklahoma herd.

Professor E. L. Anthony, Head of Dairying, West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va., judged the Holsteins.

Exhibitors: James M. Paxton and Son, Houston, Pennsylvania; Ward and Leonard, Pawhuska, Oklahoma; A. F. Randolph, Canton, Illinois; Boyd Hawthorne, Cadiz, Ohio; H. D. Firestone, Akron, Ohio; O. B. Tolson, Bartlesville, Oklahoma; E. E. Brindige, Marysville, Ohio.

Bull, 4 years old and over: King Echo Sylvia Alcartra Lad, Randolph; 2d, Bell Farm Protector, Tolson; 3d, Twin Knoll Farm Ormsby Korndyke, Boyd Hawthorne.

Bull, 2 years old: 1st, King Ona Highland Hartog, Fire-

stone; 2d, Whitehurst Hengerveld Ormsby, Randolph; 3d, Admiration Peg Wayne Columbine, Ward and Leonard; 4th, Oklahoma Echo King Sylvia Warrior, Tolson.

Yearling Bull: 1st, King Alcartra Lyons Abbeckerk, Paxton; 2d, Texans Colantha De Kol Frindilla, Ward and Leonard; 3d, Ward and Leonard.

Senior Bull calf: 1st, Whitehurst Hengerveld Artis, Randolph; 2d, Colantha Ormsby Johanna De Kol, Ward and Leonard; 3d, Sir Ormsby Hengerveld Artis, Randolph; 4th, King Jewel Pietertje Segis, Randolph.

Cow, 4 years old or over: 1st, Mamsell Maple Grove Jewel, Randolph; 2d, Dasie Dalzell Mercedes Belle 4th, Paxton; 3d, Lorna Adene De Kol, E. E. Brindige; 4th, Cassie Inka De Kol, Paxton.

Cow, 3 years old: 1st, Lady Abbeckerk Bride Fayne, Firestone; 2d, De Kol Hamlin Kallentje, Paxton; 3d, Colantha



MAMSELL MAPLE GROVE JEWEL

Senior and Grand Champion female at the West Virginia State Fair. Owned by A. F. Randolph, Canton, Ill.

Ormsby Artis Lass, Randolph; 4th, Whitehurst Pauline De Kol, Randolph.

Cow, 2 years old: 1st, Dasie Echo Albino, Paxton; 2d, Chole Segis, Randolph; 3d, Oklahoma Echo Sylvia Polly, Tolson; 4th, Favorite Canary Homestead, Ward and Leonard.

Senior yearling heifer: 1st, Whitehurst Colantha Hengerveld, Randolph; 2d, Daisy Hill Hengerveld, Firestone; 3d, Poplar Carrie Alcartra, Paxton; 4th, Oklahoma Model Pontiac, Tolson.

Junior yearling heifer: 1st, Texans Triune Ormsby Paladin, Ward and Leonard; 2d, Whitehurst Double Dot, Randolph; 3d, Bell Farm Joy, Firestone; 4th, Whitehurst Colantha Ormsby, Randolph.

Senior heifer calf: 1st, Hazel Colantha Rag Apple De Kol, Ward and Leonard; 2d, Colantha Lena Homestead, Ward and Leonard; 3d, Burnsdales Segis Pontiac, Brindige; 4th, Colantha Peg Johanna Fayne, Ward and Leonard.

Exhibitor's herd: 1st, Paxton; 2d, Randolph; 3d, Ward and Leonard.

Yearling herd: 1st, Ward and Leonard; 2d, Paxton; 3d, Brindige.

Calf herd: 1st and 2d, Ward and Leonard; 3d, Paxton.

Get of sire: 1st, Randolph; 2d and 3d, Ward and Leonard.

Produce of cow: 1st, Paxton; 2d, Randolph; 3d, Ward and Leonard.

Senior and grand champion bull: King Echo Sylvia Alcartra Lad, Paxton.

Junior champion bull: King Alcartra Lyon Abbeckerk, Paxton.

Senior and grand champion female; Mamsell Maple Grove Jewel, Randolph.

Junior champion female: Hazel Colantha Rag Apple De Kol, Ward and Leonard.

Mrs. Peppercorn (reading)—"One of the idols most revered by the Japanese is that represented by the figure of a woman, seated, resting her chin in her hand."

Mr. Peppercorn—"Very interesting, my dear. Proves that the Japanese are among the wisest people of the earth."

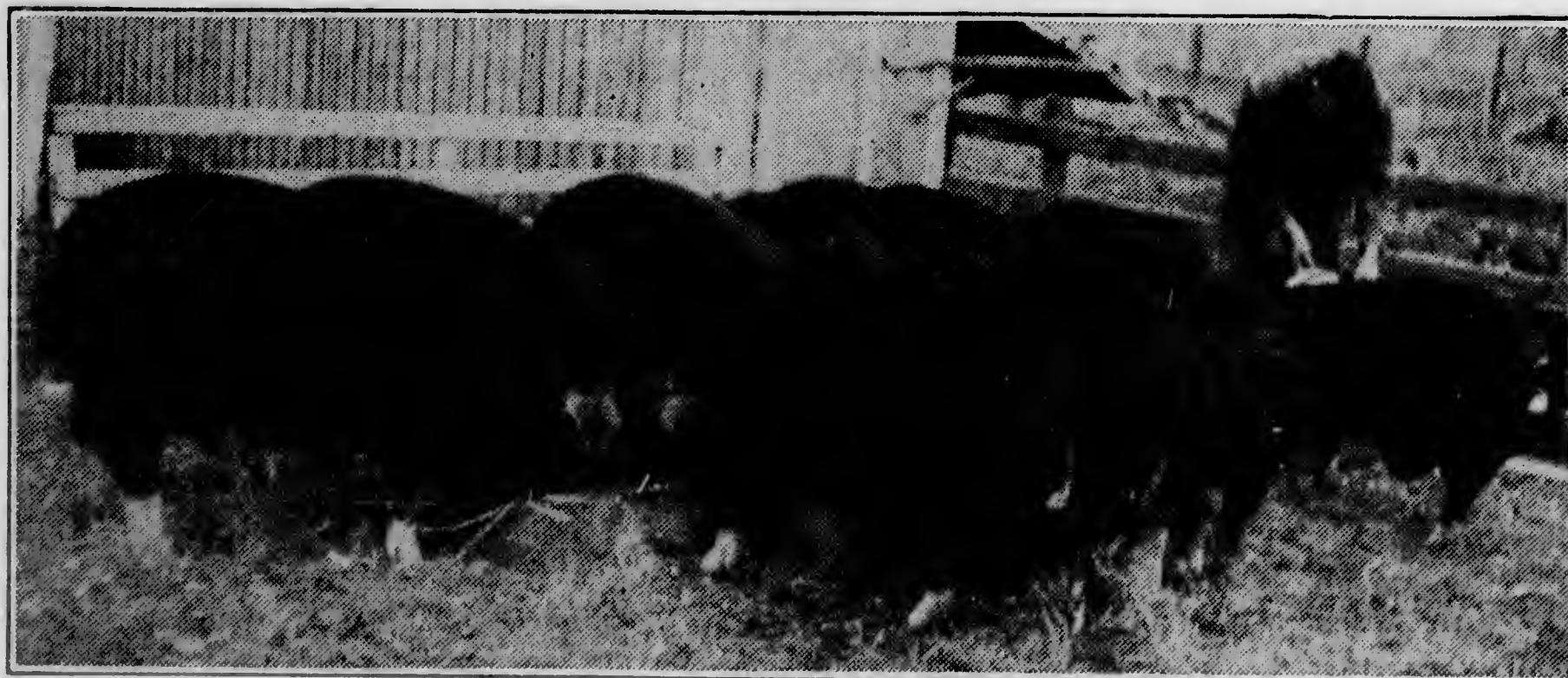
Mrs. P.—"How so?"

Mr. P. (impressively)—"Because they deify woman who gives her chin a rest."

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OUTSTANDING HOLSTEIN COW PARTICIPATES IN "MILK FOR HEALTH IN WEST VIRGINIA"

By G. MALCOLM TROUT

Dasie Dalzell Mercedes Belle 4th, famous Holstein cow of the James M. Paxton and Son herd of Houston, Pennsylvania, had the honor of participating in the winning demonstration "Milk for Health in West Virginia" staged at the West Virginia State fair at Wheeling.

That is only one-half of the story. The Cabell County team composed of Eva Holley and Leona Ward, coached by County Agent F. N. Darling, were fortunate in securing such a typy animal to help them with their winning demonstration.

With the stage setting perfect in every detail, and with two attractive young ladies dressed in white preparing dairy dishes and demonstrating the value of milk as a food and its vital relation to health, Eva Holley and Leona Ward would have been able to arrest the attention of the crowd and compel their interest with most any type of Holstein cow. But their county agent was not doing things by halves. Nothing but the best could do for him. Accordingly he selected the famous cow of Mr. Paxton's—a cow which had won grand championship at a number of the eastern fairs—for demonstration.

No sooner had she made her appearance on the stage than cameras began to click and the fair crowd began to gather to witness the demonstration.

"Miss Holley and I are here for a special purpose today," began Miss Leona Ward. "We want to tell you about the



THESE THREE WON FOR CABELL COUNTY

Leona Ward, Eva Holley and Dasie Dalzell Mercedes Belle 4th, took first prize in the Milk for Health demonstration at the West Virginia State Fair.

value of milk as a food and to discuss some of the sanitary methods of producing the same. We select this demonstration because we are both members of the Holstein Calf Club in our county and we believe that a great deal of progress can be made in producing a cleaner milk and in building up healthy bodies by the constant use of this good food."

At this point Miss Holley took the platform and continued, "One of the principles of the 4-H club work is good health. It has been very wisely said that a sound mind can be found only in a sound body, so we try, as good club members, to build up our own bodies in order that we may have a maximum of good health and happiness and ability to render service to others."

"Mother Nature makes very few errors and she made no error in producing the proper food for her offspring. That food is milk."

The young ladies showed the proper method of milking, clean udder, dry hands, closed top milk pail, and a modern and approved milk strainer.

What Miss Ward had to say concerning the utensils is peculiarly fitting. "Milk can be very easily contaminated through the utensils used. Now granting that this cow is healthy and kept in clean quarters, granted also that the milker is clean in his methods, it is very easy to produce inferior milk by the use of inferior and unsanitary containers."

"We have seen some dairymen and farmers milking in old, battered up, open pails like my team mate is showing you. This pail has not been washed and offers a splendid example of contamination. It is also an open pail and a great deal of the surface is thus exposed to the air allowing dust and dirt

to fall in. Now the better pail is the one my team mate is showing you. This is a properly cleansed pail with smooth surface both inside and out. No dirt has been allowed to collect in the seams or in other places. It has been properly scalded. You will also notice that this pail is partly closed and serves as a protection to the milk before it is strained."

Throughout their entire demonstration the better practices of dairying were advocated. The value of milk with its allied products as a food was discussed very thoroughly. While one of the ladies was talking the other was kept busy preparing a dairy dish. At the close of the demonstration the crowd was invited to taste the hot chocolate which they had prepared.

By virtue of their winning in the dairy demonstration contest, the girls will receive a trip to the National Dairy Show at Indianapolis, Indiana, where they will repeat the demonstration to those in attendance.

To their concluding remarks, "We did not just happen to select a dairy cow, we picked a Holstein cow for two reasons, we are members of Holstein Calf Clubs and we believe the Holstein is the best Dairy Cow there is," the crowd gave wholehearted applause.

SOUTH DAKOTA STATE FAIR

By A. J. DEXTER

When the curtain rang down at the conclusion of Friday evening's program at the South Dakota State Fair, all records for attendance had been broken. Wednesday's crowd ran well over 50,000 and at least two-thirds of this number were farmers and their families. South Dakota had a great fair. The exhibits filled the buildings to overflowing. Livestock exhibitors made heavy sales, concessionaries made money, the Midway was thronged, the crowds got their money's worth, and everybody including State Fair officials were happy.

The Dairy Cattle show occupied the two largest barns on the grounds. Every stall was filled. Six breeds were represented: Holsteins, Guernseys, Ayrshires, Jerseys, Brown Swiss and Milking Shorthorns. As at last year's show, the Holsteins were represented by more animals than all the other breeds added together, partly due to the greater interest in Holsteins in South Dakota and partly due to the fact that the State institutions maintain Holstein herds and four of them showed this year.

South Dakota State Agricultural College duplicated its feat of last year in carrying off premier honors in the Holstein show by again capturing the grand championship in the bull class on Sir Aaggie Colantha Korndyke 260390. Iowana Farms of Davenport, Iowa, also repeated last year's triumph by taking grand champion cow on Lady Johanna Aaggie Fayne 187166. The latter had a hard battle, for seventeen other matrons disputed the way in the aged cow class. So close were the placings that Judge Kildee felt it necessary to explain his reasons to the spectators.

The feature event of the Holstein show was the senior heifer class when fifty-nine entries were paraded before the judge. The State School and Home for Feeble Minded at Redfield, South Dakota, finally won out in this class on Redfield Pauline Bess 974168.

Exhibitors: State School and Home for Feeble Minded, Redfield; South Dakota State College, Brookings; S. D. Penitentiary, Sioux Falls; Yankton State Hospital, Yankton, Durand Jacobson, Volin; Brookens Bros., Parker; E. T. Ramsey, Clark; Marty Mission Farm, Marty; R. D. Dexheimer, Yankton; Thad Oviatt, Huron; Chris. Jensen, Viborg; Wm. Berg & B. S. Ranch, Yankton, South Dakota; Iowana Farms, Davenport; Hansen, Gilley & Knief, Randalia; Wm. R. Gillette & Sons, Fostoria; Hansen & Saubry, Oelwein; Fred Pieplow, Aurora; P. P. Stewart, Maynard; F. W. Seeley, Arlington; A. R. McLaurey, Oelwein; Richard Hanson, Randalia; Arby Schroeder, Clermont, Iowa; Vial & Abbott, Downers Grove, Ill.

Aged bull—1st, State College on Sir Aaggie Colantha Korndyke; 2d, State School & Home on Sir Pietertje Laura Piebe; 3d, Iowana Farms on Iowana Echo Star.

Three-year-old bull: 1st, Vial & Abbott on Tritomia Pietertje Ormsby Lad; 2d, Jim Hanson on Forum Ormsby Perfection; 3d, Gillette on Colantha Pietertje Ormsby Lad.

Two-year-old bull: 1st, Hansen & Saubry on Tritomia Pie-

tertje Ormsby Buckeye; 2d, Iowana on Iowana Fayne Burke; 3d, S. D. Penitentiary on Duke Segis Matador Daisy.

Senior yearling bull: 1st, Yankton State Hospital on Burton Echo Pietje; 2d, State School on Redfield King Pauline Burke; 3d, Gillette on Iowa Ormsby Duke Segis.

Junior yearling bull: Fred Pieplow on King Piebe 39th; 2d, Stewart on Tritomia Winona Butter Boy.

Senior bull calf: 1st, P. P. Stewart; 2d, Gillette on King Tatty Piebe; 3d, Iowana on Iowana Ona Ollie.

Aged cow: 1st, Iowana on Lady Johanna Aaggie Fayne; 2d, Seeley on Maplemoor Pontiac Jet; 3d, State College on Alba Mead Fannie.

Three-year-old heifers: State College on Happy House Daisy Johanna; 2d, Iowana on Tritomia Pietertje Beauty; 3d, Stewart on Korndyke Ormsby Lady De Kol.

Junior champion male: P. P. Stewart entry.

Senior and grand champion female: Lady Johanna Aaggie Fayne.

Junior champion female: Fayne Mercedes Lady 4th.

Aged herd: 1st, State School & Home; 2d, Iowana Farms; 3d, S. D. State College.

Yearling herd: State School & Home; 2d, Stewart; 3d, Gillette.

Calf herd: 1st, Iowana; 2d, Gillette; 3d, Stewart; 4th, State School.

Get of sire: 1st, Stewart; 2d, Iowana; 3d, State School; 4th, Gillette.

Produce of cow: 1st, Stewart; 2d, Hansen & Saubry; 3d, State School & Home.

HOLSTEIN CALF WINS SWEEPSTAKES

Schlosser Brothers who operate a number of large butter factories in the Central Western states, donated \$25.00 to pay the expenses of the junior calf club member exhibiting the best calf at the Howard County Fair held at Kokomo, Indiana. This was won by John Thomas Thorne who exhibited a Holstein. Mr. Thorne also won a prize of \$10.00 for expenses to Indiana State Fair. This was given for winning in the Holstein class. Second, third, fourth and fifth prizes were also awarded for Holsteins as well as Jerseys and Guernseys, while the Agricultural Department of the Pennsylvania railroad furnished ribbons for each class.

Following the show, representatives of the Indiana Condensed Milk Company announced that this concern would pay the expenses of the calves to the State Fair which took first and second in the Holstein class and first in the Jersey and Guernsey classes. M. L. Hall of the Purdue University animal husbandry department awarded the prizes.

WHAT SHOULD HAVE BEEN DONE

The Sheboygan County Calf Club won second place at the Wisconsin State Fair but in a recent issue of the Sheboygan Press, County Agent S. S. Mathisen tells why the Sheboygan exhibit did not take first place. Some of the calves of the calf club members which placed high at the county fair and which were entitled to be sent to the State fair had not been transferred to the club members and at least one of the animals had never been registered at all. These two requirements have to be met before the calves can be exhibited at the State fair. Had the Sheboygan county club members been able to take the calves just as they were placed at the county fair, Mr. Mathisen is of the opinion that they would have easily won first prize.

SIR AAGGIE COLANTHA KORNDYKE, Senior and Grand Champion at the 1924 and 1925 South Dakota State Fair, and the 1925 Dairy Cattle Congress. Owned by South Dakota State College, Brookings, S. D.

Two-year-old heifers: State College on Colantha Nephele Korndyke; 2d, State School on Redfield Bess Burke Belle; 3d, Iowana on Iowana Homestead Segis.

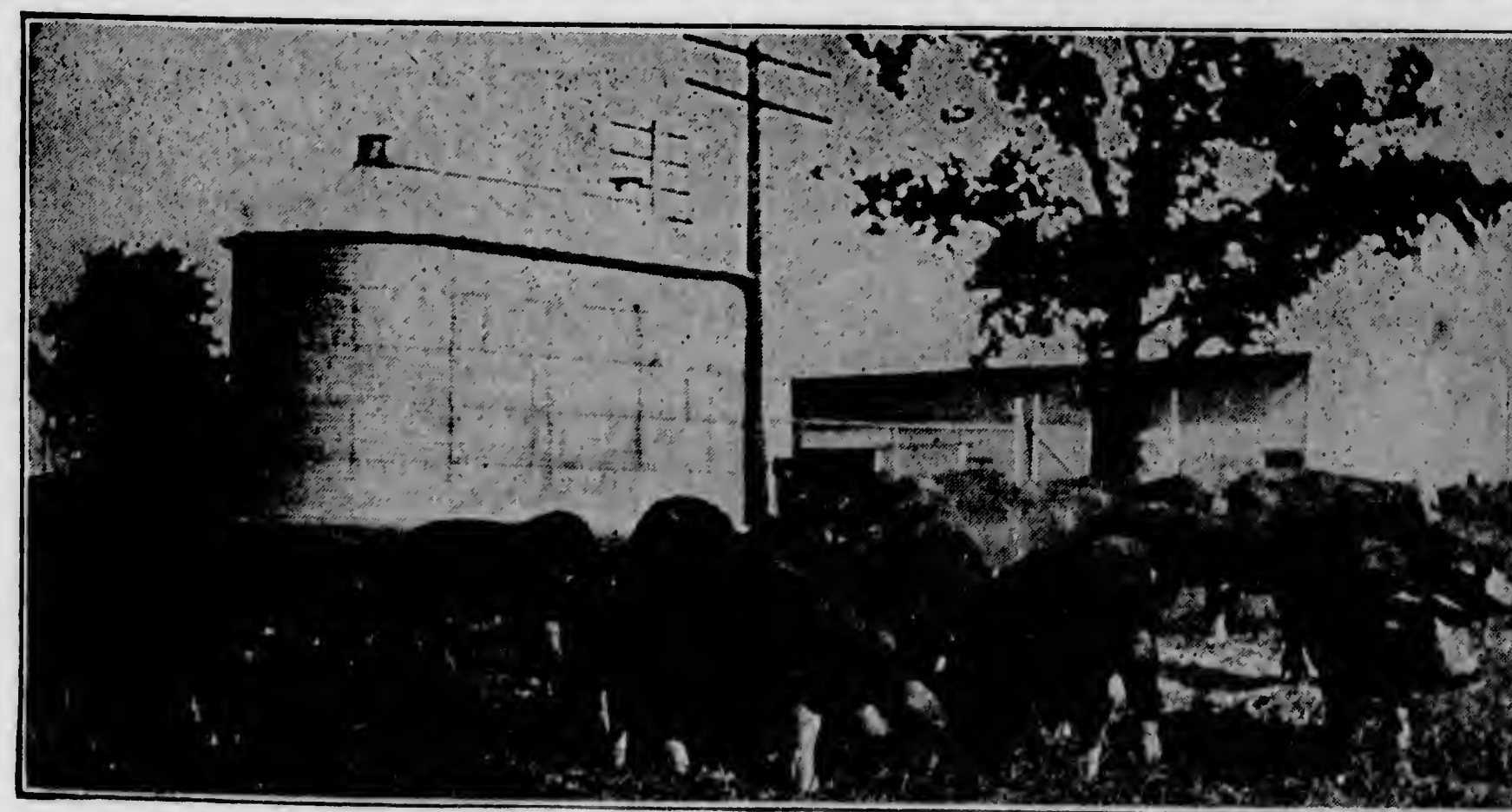
Senior yearling heifer: Iowana on Fayne Mercedes Lady 4th; 2d, Gillette on Iowa Duchess Yuma; 3d, Hanson on Lady May Ormsby Pietertje.

Junior yearling heifer: 1st and 2d, to State School & Home; 3d to Stewart.

Senior heifer calf: 1st, State School & Home; 2d, Schroeeder; 3d, Jacobson.

Senior and grand champion male: Sir Aaggie Colantha Korndyke.

A Co-operative Poland China Swine Journal, Owned by the Breeders; Upward of 400 Poland China Breeders now own this Swine and Farm Journal devoted to the interest of pure bred stock. Every Breeder of Poland China Hogs Should become a member of this Co-operative Journal.



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SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your pure-bred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER,
Chambersburg, Penna.

Baled Shavings

THE BEDDING FOR BEST COWS

Write for Delivered Price in Car Lots
Oscar Smith & Son, Albany, N. Y.

TWO REGISTERED HOLSTEIN COWS due to freshen December first, reasonable price. Also magnificent bull born January sixth. **MRS. I. T. SHADE**, Harris Station, Ohio. Accredited Herd.

A Healthy Territory!

On April 1, 1925,

89.2% of the herds in Allegany County, New York, were either Accredited or has passed one clean test. More than one third of the cattle and practically one-third of the herds are Accredited.

The following owners of pure-bred Holstein Accredited Herds live close to Cuba, New York, work their own farms and milk their own cows. They offer YOU cattle that will earn a profit for YOU and invite YOU to look over their herds.

Amsden Bros.Cuba
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The Old Home Farm



HOME OF CLEAN COWS

Just the place where you can get Purebred Heifer Calves of Quality and Breeding.

Eugene B. Bennett

Allamuchy -- New Jersey

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

Oct. 10—St. Cloud, Minn., R. L. Olson Dispersal.
Oct. 13-14—Springfield, Mass., Eastern States Sale.
Oct. 15—New Douglas, Ill., Southern Illinois Holstein Breeders' Sale.
Oct. 16—Fairgrounds, Hughesville, Pa., Central Pennsylvania Holstein Breeders Seventh Annual.
Oct. 20—Herington, Kans., Maplewood Farm Sale.
Oct. 20—Ilion, N. Y., F. C. Illig Dispersal.
Oct. 20-21—Randolph, Wis., Randolph Holstein Breeders' Sale.
Oct. 22—Howell, Mich., Howell Sale Company's Twelfth Annual Sale.
Oct. 24—Columbus, Kans., Chas. Stephens Reduction Sale.
Oct. 27-28—Earlville, N. Y., Earlville Fall Sale, R. Austin Backus, Mgr.
Oct. 29—Lehman, Pa., Mareador Stock Farms Sale.
October 29—Cuba, N. Y., First Annual Sale of the Allegany County Holstein Breeders' Association, R. W. Chamberlain, Secretary.
Oct. 30—Ft. Scott, Kans., Bourbon County Holstein-Friesian Association Sale.
Nov. 10-11—Waukesha, Wis., Waukesha Holstein Breeders' Sale.
Nov. 11-12—Hornell, N. Y., Allegany-Steuben Holstein Breeders' Club Sale.

LOW PRICES

On the William A. Smith farm in the town of Oakfield, Wisconsin, the first accredited Holstein herd to be sold at public auction in Fond du Lac county was dispersed September 8th. The herd was put under state and federal supervision early in 1923.

A good sized crowd attended despite a drizzling rain but prices were not high. Two cows each brought \$150 and the eleven milkers averaged \$122.50 per head. There were five calves and their average price was \$48.

Mr. Smith sold the farm several weeks ago, and will give possession October 1st. The machinery, poultry, tools and household furniture brought fair prices. A team of horses was sold for \$130.

SALE AT WAUKESHA

Late in August a sale of 87 head of Holstein cattle was held in the pavilion at Waukesha, Wisconsin. Low prices prevailed although it was reported that some of the animals sold would go to the National Dairy Show. The top price of \$172.50 was obtained for a cow consigned by Blott Brothers of Mukwonago and was purchased by Hans Paulson of Kenosha, Wisconsin.

J. H. Mathias of Indianapolis bought a number of animals in the sale and also purchased privately a number of animals from herds that were enrolled in cow testing association work. The Waukesha County Asylum bought Princess Pabst Ambassador from the Pabst herd. The sale average was \$110.00 for animals of all ages.

COMING CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA SALE

Ranking high among the breeders' clubs of the Keystone State the Central Pennsylvania Holstein Breeders' Association is regarded as an organization formed for both social and business purposes by a bunch of progressive owners of Holsteins living in the territory around Williamsport, Pa. For a number of years this association has annually conducted a consignment sale in which the offerings are restricted to members' herds. The seventh annual sale will be held on the fair grounds at Hughesville, Pa., on Friday, October 16, and all the animals offered will come from herds that have been federally tested for tuberculosis. Among the animals that will be offered to breeders is a bull calf that will be just a year old on the day of sale. His dam as a four-year-old made an official seven-day butter record of 21 lb. and has given 14,000 lb. of milk in a year.

John Michael consigns a fresh cow that is sure to take the eye of the visitors as she is both big and nice.

S. L. Nicholson consigns a three-year-old that will be fresh at sale time. She is a beauty and last year was the junior female champion at the Hughesville fair. A young bull from the Nicholson herd is also a very desirable animal.

From the herd of H. R. Paulhamus comes a nine-months-old bull calf from a 28-lb. cow. Any one thinking of a new herd header had better look over this bull.

J. Harry Rakestraw sends a daughter of his 32-lb. cow, Dutch Corner Fayne Walker, also a heifer calf from her sired by a son of Ormsby Korndyke Lad. Two fine young bulls both nine months old, one from a 26-lb. cow and one from a 24.75-lb. cow should find good homes. Both of these are also grandsons of Ormsby Korndyke Lad.

Thomas Reese sends nine heifers just about two years old, some will be just fresh and some just ready to freshen. These heifers are of splendid quality. They are from good cows and three are by the son of Spring Farm King 26th. Spring Farm King 26th is a son of the noted Jones' herdsire, Spring Farm King, full brother to K. P. Pontiac Lass. Spring Farm King 26th is a brother to King Tweede Spring Farm, now at the head of the Deysher establishment where his daughters are making tremendous records in both short time and long time work.

Remember the date, Friday, October 16, at the Hughesville fair grounds. The sale is slated to start at 1.00 P. M. Write for catalogue to T. L. J. Reese of Montoursville, Pa., and plan to attend.

THE 16TH DAIRY CATTLE CONGRESS

Special Correspondence

For sixteen years there has been growing up in the corn belt a show devoted to the dairy industry of the middle west. At first a tent housed the infant undertaking. Then the first meagre wooden buildings were provided, next barns of a permanent nature. The judging arena and the other buildings incident to a complete extensive dairy exposition were erected on the grounds that had been purchased by the Dairy Cattle Congress. Just three weeks before the opening date of the 1925 show a severe wind storm wrecked five of the wooden stables, but on the 28th of September when the gates were opened for the 16th Cattle Congress, permanent fireproof barns had been completed and all the debris of the building operations removed leaving a splendid site for the best event in the history of the show.

The renown of the Cattle Congress has spread far beyond the boundary of its native state. Visitors from other states attend each year and the cattle entries come from all quarters. This year there were 997 individual entries from eleven states. Wisconsin furnished the largest list, Iowa, next and after that Minnesota, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Kansas, North and South Dakota, Montana and Louisiana. The largest number of entries were in the Holstein classes. Seventy-three individuals or firms entered 542 head, of these 266 were calf club prospects. This show is famous for its attention to the juniors. No other organization does as much to foster the interest of the young people in dairying. The day of the junior show is always one of the most popular of the week.

The Holsteins were judged by John L. Smith, of Spokane, Wash., one of the pioneer breeders of the West. His ideal for the breed is the large strong cow with capacity and every indication of production. He does not sacrifice dairy type, nor favor coarseness or beefiness at all but he does like size. Several of the entries that were proclaimed outstanding at the ring side did not meet Mr. Smith's favor, and were consequently placed down the line. But when the work was all done, there was as uniform a lot of winners as one will find in any show. And what is more remarkable, there was a general air of satisfaction all through the barns. Naturally there were some sore spots. Such is inevitable, but on the whole the sentiment was thoroughly favorable.

The aged bull class was the most exciting one of the day for it brought together Sir Aaggie Colantha Korndyke, champion for the past two years at the South Dakota State Fair, Johanna Rag Apple Pabst, the Wisconsin and Illinois grand champion and the noted show bull, North Star Joe Homestead. The judge placed the bulls in the order named and later on made the winner senior and grand champion. Sir Aaggie Colantha Korndyke is a son of King Rag Apple Aaggie Colantha and Harriet of Greg Fields. He is owned and was shown by the

South Dakota State College of Agriculture. He is low down, with exceptional length of body, fine straight back, almost perfect on the tail setting, a real masculine type, but at the same time preëminently a dairy bull. His handling quality was superb and while he had competition he was justly the winner.

The junior champion was shown by J. W. McDonald of Wisconsin. He is a son of Pabst Creator and Wilsendale Jane Harcourt. He is a remarkably fine youngster but his quality has yet to be demonstrated while that of the older bull is really before one. The young bull was easily the best in his class which might be higher praise. As a whole the class was not exceptional.

A rather interesting incident occurred in the class of heifers under one year bred by the exhibitor. One of the entries was a daughter of May Walker Ollie Homestead, the cow that at one time held the world's record for butterfat. She and her daughter, were exhibited by the Minnesota Holstein Company. May Walker is a show cow but not outstanding. Her calf is a beauty and for a time the judge put her at the head of the class. Next to her stood a daughter of Dutchland Creamelle Colantha Lad and Hazel Purmer Prilly Clothilde owned by Dr. Christopher Graham of Minnesota. The Grahamholm calf was the better of the two at the tail head, she was more level, wider through the hips and longer to the pin horns, but that is no disparagement of the May Walker heifer. The judge worked back and forth on these, finally putting the Grahamholm entry at the head. For a time it looked as if it were going to be possible in one instance to realize the breeder's true ideal, type and production to a superlative degree in the same animal.

When the junior champion honors were passed out the heifer under eighteen months shown by the Pabst Holstein Farm was the favored one.

The aged cow class brought out some beautiful individuals to the number of twenty-seven. The honors finally went to Lady Johanna Aaggie Fayne, a fourteen year old, with all the quality and beauty imaginable. From her head with its refined beauty to the straight level tail setting she was quality in the extreme. She has been a consistent winner throughout her lifetime. She was bred and is owned by Iowana Farms. She was justly made senior and grand champion.

The groups were as impressive as anything ever led into a western show ring. They gave the judge work enough to keep him busy all the afternoon. It is seldom that one finds such a large showing with such uniform quality throughout. Usually there are good and indifferent ones but in the case of this show all were good. It was only a matter of finding the most worthy.

On Thursday night, October first the annual love feast of the Iowa Holstein breeders was held. This event was more popular than ever before and that is some encomium. O. E. Hatch, president of the association was in the chair of au-

Choice Bull Calves

from big producing dams of choice individuality and breeding. They are grandsons of the noted sire and show bull, Prince Aaggie of Berylwood recently reported sold for the world's record price of \$110,000.00. That makes no difference with OUR prices—they are always low.

JAMES E. EASTMAN

Rome, Pa.

R. D. 2

Orwell Ridge Herd is Accredited.



ROSE MAUD COLANTHA

99 lb. milk in a day, 654 lb. milk, 27.46 lb. butter in seven days as a four-year-old. Raised and tested at Sylsdale. Sylsdale herd is Accredited and is headed by Sir Champion Sylvia whose 7 nearest dams average 35.43 lb. butter. We offer calves, either sex, carrying the blood of May Echo Sylvia.

GLENN L. WARNER

Cuba, R. D. 5, Allegany Co., N. Y.

100 ENVELOPES

and 200 5½x8½ Note or Lettersheets,

printed with your name and address and postpaid to you, \$1.00. Send \$1.00 for one year's subscription to our farm and home journal and 25c extra to pay postage and get a trial box of stationery free. Send cash with order to

Fletcher's Farming

Hondo, Texas

thority. Guests from without the state were numerous. Prominent among those in places of honor were Dr. Christopher Graham of Minnesota, John L. Smith of Washington and Keitaro Mukai from Japan, who is in the United States for the purpose of purchasing a shipment of good black and white cattle for his own land. The chief address of the evening was made by Prof. Earl Weaver of Iowa State College of Agriculture, who told in an interesting way of his visit to the dairy countries of Europe the past summer.

The show was replete with features of an educational nature. The Colleges of Agriculture, the Iowa Department of Agriculture, and the Federal Department were all represented by convincing exhibits showing the way to greater prosperity through better dairying and farming. The cow test associations, the breed associations and individual concerns were all there for the purpose of showing the better way, and the farmer breeders came in great numbers to look and learn.

The weather was not propitious at the first of the week. Motor traffic predominates throughout the cornbelt for such occasions. The habit is to put the whole family in the car and "step on it." But man has a way of liking good roads and up to Thursday, the first Holstein day the record attendance of last year, which was 29,264 had not been broken. Thursday of this year showed 30,327 and on the whole the management is more than pleased with the event.

Aged bull: 1st, Sir Aaggie Colantha Korndyke, South Dakota State College, Brookings, S. D.; 2d, Johanna Rag Apple Pabst, J. E. Piek, Hartford, Wis.; 3d, North Star Joe Homestead, Carnation Stock Farms and Baltz Hosley, Monticello, Wis.; 4th, Parthena Sir Beets, L. V. Garvens, Waukesha, Wis.

Three-year-old bull: 1st, Forum Ormsby Perfection, Hanson, Gilley & Knief, Maynard, Iowa; 2d, Tritomia Pietertje Ormsby Lad, Vial & Abbott, Downers Grove, Ill.; 3d, Sir Aaltje Dowager Segis, J. D. McDonald, West Salem, Wis.; 4th, Grahamholm Bracer Colantha, Grahamholm Farm, Rochester, Minn.

Two-year-old bull: 1st, Sir Fobes Ormsby Hengerveld, H. W. & L. J. Hallbach, Waterford, Wis.; 2d, Forum Patriarch, Forum Holstein Farm, Dike, Iowa; 3d, Tritomia Pietertje Ormsby Buckeye, Hanson, McLaury, Sauerbry, Stewart & Oelwein, Iowa; 4th, Matador Hartog Hengerveld, Connell Brothers, Colgate, Wis.

Senior yearling bull: 1st, Plaut Harcourt Creator, J. D. McDonald; 2d, Forum Lord Masterpiece, Forum Holstein Farm; 3d, Pabst Prilly Creator Mechthilde, M. Weber & Sons, Merton, Wis.; 4th, King Mercedes of Cold Spring, H. A. Brace, Lone Rock, Wis.

Junior yearling bull: 1st, Grahamholm Colantha Longfield, Minnesota Holstein Farm, Austin, H. W. Schroeder, Owatonna & Dr. C. Graham, Rochester, Minn.; 2d, General Homestead Mercedes, John Zoberlin, Plymouth, Wis.; 3d, Duke Fanny Ace De Kol, Geo. Hetts, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.; 4th, Sir Ollie Korndyke Netherland, Fred Gurr, Lake Mills, Wis.

Bull calf: 1st, Sir Parthena Inka Segis, Minnesota Holstein Co.; 2d, Pabst Perfection, Pabst Holstein Farm, Oconomowoc, Wis.; 3d, Entry, Mrs. P. O. Johnson, Dike, Iowa; 4th, Pabst Prilly Arrowhead, Pabst Holstein Farm.

Females, aged cows: 1st, Lady Johanna Aaggie Fayne, Iowana Farms, Davenport, Iowa; 2d, Lynn River Sylvia Dutchess, Carnation Farms; 3d, Forum Pontiac Queen, Forum Holstein Farm; 4th, Alba Mead Fannie, South Dakota State College.

Four-year olds: 1st, Maudlene Ollie Homestead, Minnesota Holstein Co.; 2d, Goodlands Vickery Vale Lina, J. D. McDonald; 4th, East Troy Ollie Maud, South Dakota State College.

Three-year-olds: 1st, Star Segis Homestead, Minnesota Holstein Co.; 2d, Grahamholm Intensity Colantha, Grahamholm Farm; 3d, Pabst Creator Queen Fay, Pabst Holstein Farms; 4th, Tritomia Pietertje Beauty, Iowana Farms.

Two-year-olds: 1st, Oakwood Piebe Allie, R. V. Rasmussen, Deerfield, Ill.; 2d, Star Homestead Segis, Minnesota Holstein Co.; 3d, Canary Fobes Mutual Phoebe, Carnation Farms; 4th, Pabst Countess Mahomet Pontiac, Pabst Holstein Farms.

Senior yearling heifer: 1st, Forum Floa Madison, Forum Holstein Farm, Dike, Iowa; 2d, Johanna Pietertje Artis Creamelle, Jefferson County Asylum, Jefferson, Wis.; 3d, Grahamholm Nancy Colantha, Grahamholm Farms; 4th, Burton Avon Queen, Carnation Farms.

Junior yearling heifer: 1st, Pabst American Beauty, Pabst Holstein Farms; 2d, Pabst Prilly Creator Acanthus, Pabst Holstein Farms; 3d, Pabst Prilly Pontiac Johanna, Pabst Holstein Farms; 4th, Grahamholm Snowball Jean Colantha, Grahamholm Farm.

Heifer calf: 1st, Grahamholm Hazel Colantha, Grahamholm Farm; 2d, May Walker Inka Segis, Minnesota Holstein Co.; 3d, Pabst Creator Clyde Mechthilde 2d, Pabst Holstein Farms; 4th, Burton Matador Daisy, Carnation Farms.

Senior advanced registry cow: 1st, Lady Johanna Aaggie Fayne, Iowana Farms; 2d and 3d, May Walker Ollie Homestead and Piebe Laura Veeman Artis, Minnesota Holstein Co.; 4th, Pearl Barbetta De Kol 2d, Carnation Farms.

Junior advanced registry cow: 1st, Lady Boerinhurst Pontiac, Pabst Holstein Farms; 2d, Maudlene Ollie Homestead, Minnesota Holstein Co.

Exhibitor's herd: 1st, Pabst Holstein Farms; 2d, Carnation Farms; 3d, Minnesota Holstein Co.; 4th, Grahamholm Farms.

Breeders young herd: 1st, Grahamholm Farms; 2d, Pabst Holstein Farm; 3d, Minnesota Holstein Co.; 4th, Carnation Farms.

Calf herd: 1st, Pabst Holstein Farm; 2d, Minnesota Holstein Co.; 3d, Forum Holstein Farm; 4th, Grahamholm Farm.

Get of sire: 1st, Grahamholm Farm on Get of Dutchland Creamelle Colantha Lad; 2d, Philip Linker of Hartford, Wis. on get of Walcowis Sir Ollie; 3d, Pabst Holstein Farms on get of Creator; 4th, Minnesota Holstein Co. on get of Sir Inka Superior Segis.

Produce of cow: 1st, Pabst on produce of Lisle Colanthus Gladi Korndyke; 2d, Grahamholm on produce of Pelham Butter Girl Artis De Kol; 3d, Forum Holstein Farm on produce of Forum Maud Masterpiece; 4th, P. P. Steward on produce of Sadie Hengerveld Pontiac Aaggie.

Senior and Grand Champion Male: Sir Aaggie Colantha Korndyke.

Junior Champion Male: Plaut Harcourt Creator.
Senior and Grand Champion Female: Lady Johanna Aaggie Fayne.

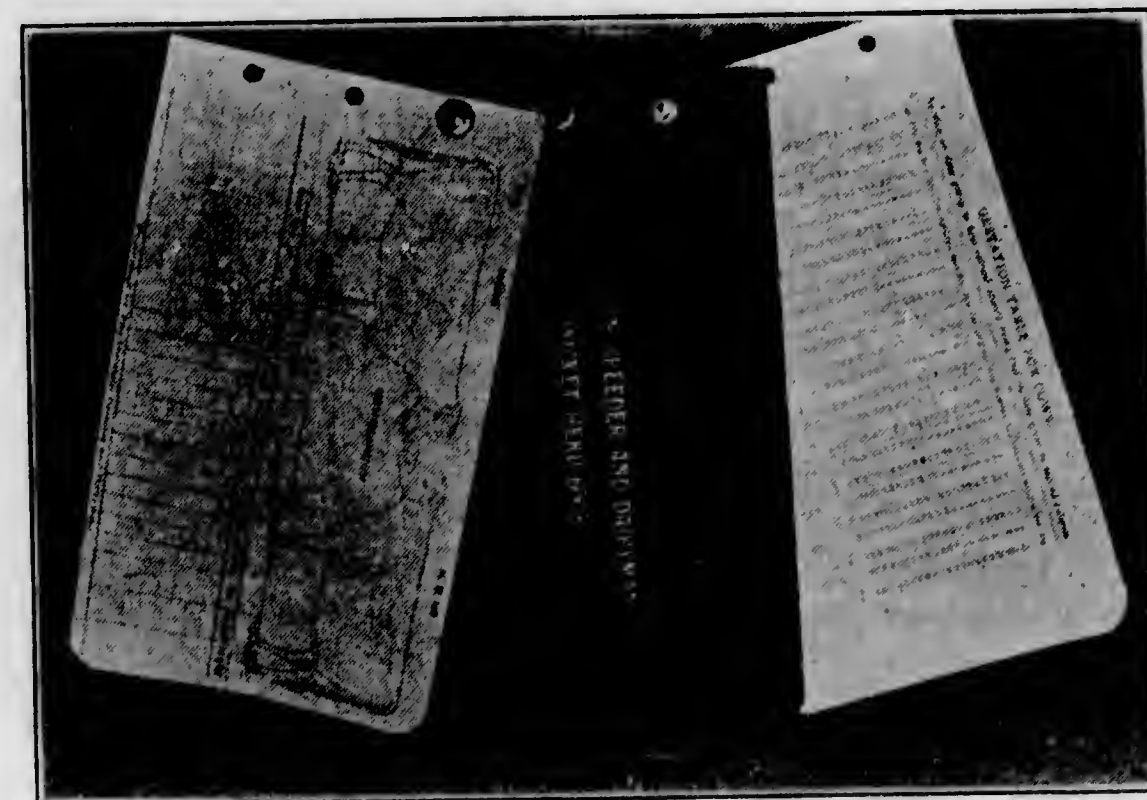
Junior Champion Female: Pabst American Beauty.

May (indignantly)—I don't care; I think Harry Easterleigh is downright mean.

Marie—Why, May?

May—Well, he wrote me from Egypt saying he had shot a crocodile seven feet long and when he shoots another he will have a pair of slippers made for me. I'll never speak to him again.

Prompt and proper aeration of the milk will remove slight off flavors and odors and will lessen the intensity of strong flavors and odors.



This is a picture of the Pocket Herd Book which we are offering as a premium for a two years' subscription to THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER & DAIRYMAN for \$1.00, new or renewal.

This is the most convenient, practicable, up-to-date Pocket Herd Book on the market. If you are not satisfied with the Book, return it and we will refund your money.

RINGLING HAS GOOD BULLS

The herd of Richard T. Ringling of White Sulphur Springs exhibited at the Montana State Fair and furnished the senior and grand champion bull in King Canary Dakota DeKol Fobes. King Konigen Fobes, owned by J. H. Hoffstetter of Lewistown was second in the aged bull class. G. A. Norris of Helena had the first prize three-year-old in Valentine Pieterje Ormsby; Hoffstetter the first prize two-year-old in Host Colantha Pauline Lad. Ringling had the first prize bull calf and the first prize yearling. This yearling, Rose Glen Ondine Homestead, was made junior champion by the judge, J. O. Tretsen, dairy specialist of the Montana State College.

JUNIOR CONTEST AT LEBANON FAIR

Isaac Royer of Prescott, Pa., won a gold medal as being the best judge in the boys' and girls' livestock judging contest held at the Lebanon County Fair. His score was 172.9 out of a possible 200. Twenty-nine boys and girls took part in the contest, judging a ring of Holstein dairy cows and a ring of Poland China gilts. Half of the contestants scored 90% or more in judging the cows, but most of them fell down judging hogs.

Henry Royer of Prescott won a silver medal as second prize with a score of 148.5 and Elvin Spitzer of Jonestown, with a score of 141.5 was third, winning a bronze medal.

CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR

With two sons of their cow Ida De Kol Pearl Lyons, the boys of the California Junior Republic won first and second in the aged bull class at the California State Fair, and then won the senior and grand championship with the older bull, Republic Spofford Ida Lyons, defeating for the senior championship the first prize two-year-old, Sir Edna Perfection of the Billiwhack farm, who many expected to carry off the honors. The junior champion bull, De Kol Pontiac Acme Mead, came from the El Colmo Ranch at Norwalk, California, and also the first prize junior yearling. The El Colmo Ranch furnished the first prize senior yearling, the Republic the first prize senior bull calf, while the leading junior bull calf came from Billiwhack.

Fair Oaks De Vries Nellie of the Billiwhack herd was the first prize aged cow with a stable mate second and she was made senior and grand champion. The junior champion, Toteco Lulu, was the best senior heifer calf and was owned by J. M. Longan of Tulare. Billiwhack had the best three-year-old, senior yearling and junior heifer calf; El Colmo Ranch, the first prize two-year-old and their junior yearling won the blue. Model Segis Prilly Gelsche of the Billiwhack herd won the blue ribbon for cows having official records, Winnie Walker, owned by Logan was second and the Junior Republic's grand

old cow, Ida De Kol Pearl Lyons, was third. Her sons easily won the blue ribbon for produce of dam. Billiwhack had the five best cows in milk with Longan second and the Republic third, and Billiwhack took the herd prize with Republic second. El Colmo Ranch was first in breeder's young herd and get of sire. Longan won first for calf herd with El Colmo Ranch second and the Republic third. There were nine exhibitors and they showed just one hundred head, being surpassed in number only by the Jerseys of which there were 125 exhibited by ten owners. Professor J. B. Fitch, of the Kansas Agricultural College, judged all the dairy breeds.

WILL REPRESENT THEIR COUNTY

Farmer's dairy cattle judging contests were staged at the Indiana county fair on September 10, at Indiana, Pa. The object was to afford opportunity for training and to select teams of three to represent the County Breeders Associations at a National judging contest to be held in connection with the National Dairy Exposition at Indianapolis in October. Separate contests were held in the Guernsey, Holstein, and Jersey breeds. Plans are completed for the winning teams to go as a party by automobile to Indianapolis. Indiana county banks are interested in the project and The Indiana Deposit Bank, The First National Bank and the Citizens National Bank each have contributed \$45.00 toward the expenses of the trip. J. W. Warner, county agent, supervised the contest and E. B. Fitts of State College was official judge. The men winning a place on each team are:

Guernsey: W. F. Barclay, Livermore; J. J. Camp, Cherrytree; G. H. Coleman, W. Lebanon.

Holsteins: H. O. Kimmel, Sheloceta; H. M. Brown, Indiana, R. 5; J. M. Keeley, Saltsburg.

Jersey: J. M. Rising, Homer City; Clyde Houck, Clymer, R. 1; C. J. Glasser, Marion Center.

A BRILLIANT DEBUT

E. G. Whale of Oakland, Nebraska, exhibited Holsteins for the first year at the Burt County, Neb., Fair. His exhibit furnished the senior and grand champion aged bull, also senior and grand champion cow. Otto Uehling of Oakland furnished the junior champion bull and his cattle won a number of prizes, first and otherwise. Mr. Uehling and his son also exhibited and had the grand champion and junior champion male and the junior champion female. They also exhibited horses with which they won a number of ribbons. The report received says that there was great interest shown in the purebred Holstein exhibit.

Don't judge a man by his failures in life, for many a man fails who is too honest to succeed.



PRINCE AAGGIE OF BERYLWOOD

Reported sold for \$110,000. California's grand champion show bull and sire of show stock. Behind him is the highest yearly backing known, his seven nearest dams average in yearly work 1,181.81 lb. butter.

He is the sire of our herd bull BERYLWOOD PRINCE AAGGIE CHICAGO who is siring splendid animals.

Our herd is ACCREDITED and we can supply your need of good cattle.

L. L. ALLIS

Rummerfeld, Bradford Co., Pa.

All the Cattle in Crawford County, Pa.

Have been tuberculin tested TWICE under the Accredited Area Plan. In the second test 99.2% passed CLEAN.

When buying Holsteins, purebred or grade, why not come to Crawford County. The producing capacity and individuality of our cattle equal their health record.

Any of the men listed below would be pleased to supply your needs or put you in touch with responsible breeders who can.

L. S. Brown, Saegertown

Ralph C. Jackson,

..... Conneaut Lake

Maple Grove Stock Farm, F.

Jones, Mgr., Centerville

O. I. Martin,

..... Cambridge Springs

How Do You Like Her?



There are others like her in PINE RIDGE HERD which is headed by

King Reliance Lockhart Veeman

whose dam produced 882.10 lb. butter in a year, 15,847.7 lb. milk—in the Dairyman's Division—two milkings a day.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision—last test CLEAN.

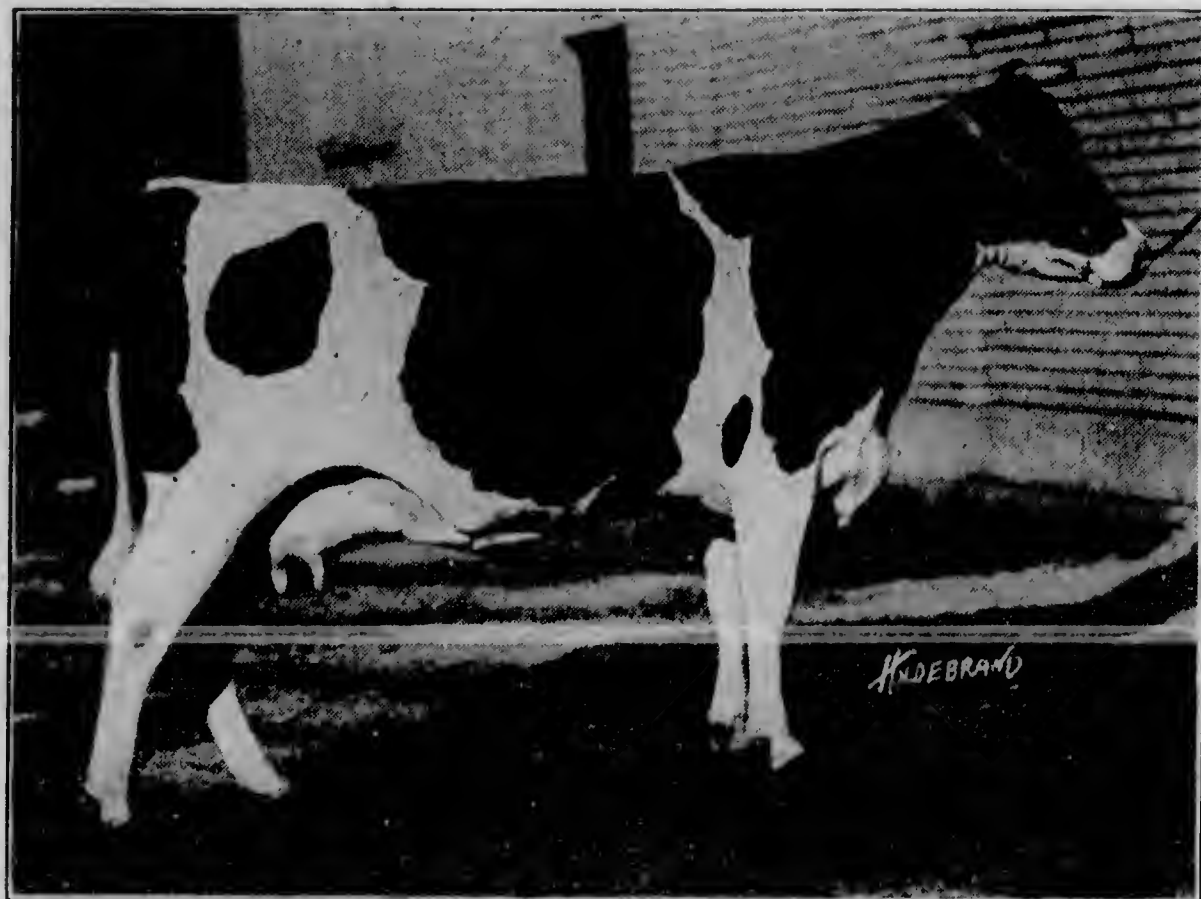
Dan E. Anderson

Norwich, N. Y.
R. D. 3

BIG HOLSTEIN SHOW AT NEW YORK STATE FAIR

Holsteins dominated the dairy cattle show at the New York State Fair this year, nearly 280 showing in the individual classes, while it is figured that, adding calf club and county show herd classes there were about 340 head from 58 herds. R. E. Haeger was again judge, in fact the authorities kept him busy all the week, for in addition to Holsteins he passed on the Students' Teams, Brown Swiss and Devons, besides designating to whom a number of special prizes should be given.

The aged bull class was real good, Sir Jamolso Pontiac Segis repeated his Maryland performances again defeating King Pieterje Jewel Korndyke. "Sir Jam" went on to senior and grand championship. Count Paul Echo Posch did not pose well in the ring but carried off third prize for Yates Farm.



WESTVIEW DE KOL WALKER

First prize aged cow, senior and grand champion female at the Maryland and New York State Fairs; the Eastern States Exposition and the Trenton Fair.

K. P. O. P. 36th was the best of three good three-year-old bulls, with King Sweet 4th of the Overbrook Dairy, Cedar Grove, N. J. second.

There was a good class of two-year-olds with King Ona Jolie Fayne winning the blue for the Ona Company, with Summit Sir Aaggie of the Summit Lumber Co., Davidson, Maine, second, and Triune Ormsby Piebe 27th, last year's noted yearling prize winner, in third place.

Hargrove & Arnold's good yearling K. P. O. P. 50th was the best of 17 of his class. Count Paul Canary Overbrook, owned by the Erie County Farm of Millgrove, N. Y., was second with another Hargrove & Arnold bull third. Judge Haeger said this was a hot class.

Hargrove & Arnold took the blue in the senior calf class with King Rose Ormsby, with King Pieterje Jewel Bess of the Pinery Farms second, and a Lakefield Farm bull third. This class was both big and good.

There were 44 matrons led out before the judge in the aged cow class. Although Westview De Kol Walker was not in the condition she was last year, she was again made the first prize cow and was afterwards made senior and grand champion.

It is interesting to note that the Dennis string under the care of Frank White and Russell Howard had only two first prize winners, but both of these animals were undefeated and took the senior and grand championships. Pledge Segis Lennox of the Yates Farm was the best of twenty three-year-olds with Faforit Pontiac Echo of the same stable second and Ona Edna Concordia owned by Karn Nims third.

There were nearly thirty two-year-olds and in quality this was probably the best class of the day. Yates Farm again won with Echo Sylvia Pontiac Tweede with Overhill Shepard De Kol, owned by John Tuck of Auburn, Mass., second and a Nims heifer third. The winner was dry, nearly all the rest of the class were fresh and the judge said that some of the heifers below tenth place were equal to the first prize winners of other years.

The senior yearling class numbered nearly as many and the majority were real good ones. Hargrove & Arnold were first with Triune Piebe Fobes, with Highlawn Margaret owned by F. P. Knowles second and Lady Overbrook Abbecker third.

Netherland Maude Ladoga of Yates Farm was the best junior yearling. This was a very fair class but not as good as the seniors. Erie Johanna Posch of the Erie County Farm was second and another Yates heifer third.

There were at least fifty heifer calves and many of them were of high quality. Bess Aaggie Jewel won another blue ribbon for Pinery Farms, with Sparrow Hawk Fayne Jewel of the same establishment second, and a heifer owned by Mc-Laury Bros. of Portlandville, New York, third. The first two were daughters of the second prize aged bull. This was one of the very best classes of the day. Sir Jamolso Pontiac Segis was made senior and grand champion with K. P. O. P. 50th, junior champion. Westview De Kol Walker was the senior and grand champion with Bess Aaggie Jewel, Pinery Farms' best heifer calf, junior champion.

The groups were very interesting and hotly contested. Yates Farm was given the blue for Exhibitors Herd, with Hargrove & Arnold, second, Dennis third, and Pinery Farms fourth.

Hargrove & Arnold won first for yearling herd, with Pinery Farms second, The Summit Lumber Co. third, and Yates Farm fourth.

In the class for a pair of calves, one bull and one heifer, bred and owned by exhibitor there were 17 pairs led before

the judge. Pinery Farms was first, Hargrove & Arnold second and fourth and Karl Nims third.

The get of sire award went to Hargrove & Arnold on offspring of K. P. O. P., Yates Farm was second, Hargrove & Arnold third, on get of Triune Ormsby Piebe and Pinery Farms fourth.

In produce of cow Hargrove & Arnold took first and second with offspring of Sunny Lady winning the blue, Pinery Farms was third and Yates Farm fourth.

Twenty-four cows were led into the ring in the class for four dairy cows over three-years old, Yates was first, Hargrove & Arnold second, Dennis third, and the Overbrook Dairy fourth.

Hargrove & Arnold took the ribbon for the largest and best exhibit which for several years was won by E. A. Powell and the same firm won first prize for four females at least two years old bred by exhibitor. In this class Yates was second, Summit Lumber Co. third, and W. D. Robens fourth.

For New York State advanced registered cow Yates Farm was first, with a cow that had been fourth in the open class. Erie county won first prize for county herd, with Washington county second, Onondaga third and Chemung fourth. There were eight groups of ten each and they made a very impressive showing.

PAXTON HERD WINS PRIZES

James M. Paxton & Son of Houston, Pa., exhibited at the Washington County Fair and won a majority of the first prizes including the male and female grand championships. King Echo Sylvia Alcartra Lad was first in the aged bull class and was the male champion. The Paxtons took first for yearling bull, first and second for senior bull calf and first for junior bull calf. Dasie Dalzell Mercedes Belle 4th, winner of many prizes last year was the first prize aged cow and the female grand champion. The first prize three-year-old, first and third prize two-year-old, second prize yearling, first and second prize senior heifer calf and the first prize junior heifer calf came from the Paxton herd. E. E. Brundige of Marysville, Ohio, had the first prize two-year-old bull, second prize three-year-old and four-year-old, first prize yearling heifer and the second prize junior heifer calf and won first in the get of sire class where Paxton took second and third. The Brundige herd won a number of other prizes. Thomas M. Paxton of Sherwood had the second prize junior bull calf, James R. Smart of Ostrander won a number of second and third prizes, while Edward Walker of Waynesburg, also took several ribbons.

George G. and J. C. Paxton exhibited Delaine Merinos and had the champion ram and the champion ewe, as well as a number of other prize winners.

WIN IN COMPETITIONS FOR JUNIORS

A calf shown by Duard Johnson of Volin, S. D., won the championship in the Holstein classes in boys' and girls' club work at the South Dakota State Fair at Huron, S. D., recently and is awarded the \$30 special prize offered by the South Dakota Holstein-Friesian Association to help to defray the expenses of taking this calf to the National Dairy Exposition at Indianapolis.

Interest in boys' and girls' club dairy work at the South Dakota fair this year was unusually good and if this is an indication, dairying is "looking up" in South Dakota. Other blue ribbon winners in the dairy show were the calves shown by Elmer Abels, and Eddie Lyle of Britton, Morlin Erickson of Brookings, and Martin Deutche of Eden.

In the dairy judging contest for boys' and girls' clubs the judging team from Brookings, composed of Robert Spurling, Stephen Hotchkiss and Merlin Erickson, were first while Ralph Hedrick, Fruitdale, Jack Faulkner, Nisland and Kenneth Moorhead, Vale, representing Butte county, were second. The winners in dairy judging receive a trip to the National Dairy Show.

SALARIES TOO HIGH

The Maine Potato Growers' Exchange has been in a bad way. Last year salaries amounting to \$70,800 were paid to ten officials to sell 3,396,725 barrels of potatoes, which netted the growers \$2,413,854 or a fraction over seventy-one cents per barrel.

Somehow or other the growers allowed themselves to harbor the feeling that the salaries were too high for officers who were able to secure for their good crop but seventy-one cents per barrel. So, recently the representatives of these growers met and reduced the salaries for the ten men from \$70,800 to \$46,400. The sales manager was cut from \$18,000 to \$12,000.

The peculiar thing is that the officers seem to think the same way on the subject for, rather than go out to find other employment, they all accepted the reduction. And, having gone that far in equalizing the returns between members, we have a hazy idea that these men will take the hint and work even harder to secure favorable returns from the crop they are called upon to market this year.—Michigan Farmer.

In less than fifty years the number of departments of the federal government has grown from seven to ten. The bureaus that were less than forty have become 145 in number, and there are besides thirty-five independent commissions and offices only two of which existed before 1890. In the seventies of the last century, the government had about 50,000 employees. Now it has ten times that many.

Three Clean Tests

Our herd is under the Accredited Plan and has already Passed Three Clean Tests. It contains a number of daughters and granddaughters of

King Pontiac Alcartra Pietie

the best known herdsire of Northern Penna.

Let me sell you some good ones.

CECIL L. A. RESSEGUIE

KINGSLEY PENNA



Young Stock For Sale

At prices that the
Everyday Breeder and Dairyman

can well afford to pay.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

SCRANTON, PA.

Herd under the Accredited Plan

A Good Pair

Heifer: Born Jan. 15, 1923.
Dam: Maple Grove Woodcrest Lady Glista, a big producer and choice individual.

A good straight animal, in color more white than black. She was bred March 25, 1925 to our 34-lb. sire, Clever Model Glista. Price, \$125.

MAPLE GROVE UNEEDA KING GLISTA

Dam: Maple Grove Columbia Jupiter, a daughter of King Pontiac Jupiter, he by King of the Pontiacs from a daughter of Hengerveld De Kol. Calf was born Dec. 25, 1924, is nicely marked and well grown. Price, \$70.

These animals were sired by Maple Grove Ybma Glista, whose dam produced 27 lb. butter, 641.3 lb. milk in this herd in 7 days.

Herd Accredited.

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

F. JONES, MGR.

Centerville, Pa. R. D. 4.

Down in Virginia

the cattle are healthy. For a long time this state led in a number of Accredited Herds. Our own herd of 86 animals passed another Clean Test, June 18th.

Our Accredited Herd is headed by a handsome son of

Ormsby Korndyke Lad

from a 35-lb. cow that averaged 91 lb. milk daily during her official test. Her daughters and granddaughters are also making wonderful records.

We have a couple of his sons and a few good heifers for sale.

CHENEY BROTHERS & JONES

Randolph, Virginia.



Cows That Produce

month after month and year after year—just the kind you like to own.

Our cows have produced from 10,000 lb. to over 15,000 lb. in C. T. A. work.

RAY J. SABIN

R. D. 2 Spencer, New York

Herd under State and Federal Supervision; last test CLEAN.

Crawford County

is one of the three counties in Pennsylvania that are MODIFIED ACCREDITED AREAS, consequently are good districts in which to buy Holsteins.

Log Cabin Herd has long been on the Accredited list. It is headed by KING HENGVELD LEFA JOH, a son of the great King Joh from a 32 lb. daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka.

Cows, Heifers or bull calves, can we do something for you?

RALPH C. JACKSON

Conneaut Lake, Crawford Co., Pa.

Cow Testing Association Reports

MICHIGAN C. T. A. WORK

John Henning of DeWitt, Mich., owns a herd of purebred Holsteins that produced 1,023 lb. milk, 38 lb. fat in the Clinton-Ionia C. T. A. for the month ending September 5th. A grade Holstein owned by Joseph Kirken produced 65.1 lb. fat, 1,860 lb. milk. A purebred two-year-old heifer owned by Rowland Hicks headed her class with exactly 40 lb. fat from 1,249 lb. milk.

MIFFLIN COUNTY'S FIRST YEAR

August 1 the cow testing association operating in Mifflin County, Pa., finished its first year with 28 members, of which three had been enrolled for ten months only. During the year 37 profitable, and 40 unprofitable cows were sold. Nine cows reacted in tuberculin test and ten cows died during the year. There were 390 cows in the association during all or part of the year the average number of cows for the full period being 280.65. The average production of milk per cow for the year was 7,564 lb. and of butterfat 280.0 lb.

Ten herds each averaged 300 lb. or more of butterfat, first position being taken by the registered and grade Holstein herd owned by J. B. Byler of Allensville. This herd averaged 1,249 lb. milk, 385.9 lb. fat. The herd owned by A. C. Yoder also of Allensville, averaged 11,392 lb. milk, 365.5 lb. fat. Mr. Yoder had the two highest producers, both registered Holsteins. The leader is credited with 18,126 lb. milk, 542 lb. butterfat, and her stable mate, a eleven-year-old cow produced 19,245 lb. milk, 525 lb. fat. A Holstein owned by B. R. Byler was third with 13,306 lb. milk, 519 lb. fat. Nineteen cows each produced 400 lb. or more butterfat and the report of tester S.

Rupert Harshbarger, shows that thirteen of them were Holsteins.

J. C. Fleming produced milk at the lowest cost, his average feed cost being 90c per hundred pounds. He used a home mixed balanced ration. He has registered and grade Holsteins and their average production was 9,585 lb. milk, 326.8 lb. fat. The association started again with 24 members. Their herds include 221 cows in milk and 36 that were dry during August. In the first month of the new C. T. A. year 33 cows exceeded 40 lb. fat and five, all purebred Holsteins, made over 50 lb. Rufus H. King of Belleville had the two highest producers. Beets is credited with 63.9 lb. fat and 1,196 lb. milk and Edith with 63.6 lb. fat and 1,817 lb. milk. A. C. Yoder owned a cow that produced 57.2 lb. fat from 1,683 lb. milk, while R. J. Yoder had one with 55.1 lb. fat, 1,531 lb. milk. Mr. King owned the cow in fourth place with 56.4 lb. fat, 1,658 lb. milk and his herd was high with an average of 44.3 lb. fat.

The Alfagold herd consisting of purebred Holsteins led the McGregor Cow Testing Association by averaging 34.82 lb. butterfat during the month of August. Pitie, a purebred Holstein owned by Alfagold farm was the high producer with 74.8 lb. fat, with her stable mate, Johanna, second with 55.5 lb. Forest Edge, another member of this herd was fifth with 74.1 lb., reports the tester, Irvin Dahleen.

IOWA C. T. A. WORK

Barbetto of the Wylamina herd was high cow in the Bremer County No. 3 Cow Testing Association for the month of August, being credited with 47.7 lb. fat from 1,705 lb. milk. The Wylamina herd consists of purebred Holsteins and

is owned by E. J. Wylam & Son of Plainfield, Iowa. They averaged 840 lb. milk, 28.1 lb. butterfat. In the Bremer County No. 1, C. T. A., Johanna owned by Woodring & Son, produced 47.4 lb. fat, 1,482 lb. milk. While another member of the herd stood second with 45.6 lb. fat, 1,522 lb. milk. The Woodring herd averaged 1,031 lb. milk, 33.5 lb. fat.

There were 334 cows tested in the Tama County C. T. A. during August. The association average was 660 lb. milk, 26.1 lb. fat. The highest herd average was made by nine purebred Holsteins owned by Lloyd Brown and their average production was 1,303 lb. milk, 38.4 lb. fat. A grade Holstein headed the association with 63.6 lb. fat. Mr. Brown had two cows that each produced over 50 lb. fat.

Four purebred Holsteins owned by W. H. Owens of Cresco, Iowa, averaged 40.1 lb. butterfat per year during the past two years in the cow testing association of Howard County. Mr. Owens had the misfortune to lose his previous herd, so obtained a new herd of 28 purebred Holsteins from Wisconsin, a little over two years ago. He now has a herd of 61 and has sold several.

The Owens cattle are good individuals as well as producers, and exhibited at the Howard County Fair this season, they won their share of premiums.

Many a man who has suffered from tongue-lashings at home will be moved to sympathy for the victim described as follows in a country paper: "Alice Jardine, a married woman, was charged with unlawfully wounding her husband, Charles Jardine, by striking him with a pair of tongues."—*London Tid-Bits.*

WE BREED HOLSTEINS

for size, type, health and economical production. If you want fresh cows, springers, heifers or young bulls, the following breeders and dairymen, located within a half hour's drive from Wyalusing, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, have them.

You are invited to inspect our herds and do your own picking.

L. L. AllisRummerfeld
A. L. Burlington ...Wyalusing
James EastmanOrwell
John H. Howard ...Wyalusing
F. B. KeeneyLaceyville
W. B. Kennedy & Son
.....Wyalusing



THE KIND WE RAISE

Our younger cows are daughters of King Tobe Alcartra De Kol and they are bred to

GRAY VIEW KING SYLVIA

His dam is Sylvia Prilly Pontiac, his sire was by Carnation King Sylvia from a 34 lb. daughter of Sir Pieterje Ormsby Mercedes. Good stock for sale now.

O. I. MARTIN

Cambridge Springs, Penna.
Herd under State and Federal Supervision

Make Good Anywhere

Cows and heifers from our herds will make a profit for anyone who will give them good feed and care. That's what we breed them for.

COLONEL JOH LYONS, the head of our herds is backed by big producing strains and is a real show bull. His offspring take after him.

Let us quote you prices on something good. Our herds contain 120 head and are under State and Federal Supervision.

L. N. Mack & Son and
Floyd E. Mack

Montrose, Pennsylvania.



THE TYPE WE BREED

Straight top-lines, level udder, even markings and HORNLESS. She averaged 4.28% fat in her yearly work.

Place a Polled Holstein Bull at the head of your herd. Prices and Quality are both right.

GEORGE E. STEVENSON
727 Connell Building
Scranton, Pa.

King Ona Aaggie Sunny Side heads Waldron herd.

He is a son of King Aaggie Ona and the great cow, Aaggie Queen of Sunnyside, 33.94 lb. butter, 702.5 lb. milk in 7 days, 1,119.4 lb. butter, 27,498.3 lb. milk in a year as a mature cow. As a three-year-old, she produced 1,067.31 lb. butter, 25,384.8 lb. milk in a year.

The maternal granddam of King Ona Aaggie of Sunny Side is the only cow to have five daughters that have each produced over 1,000 lb. butter in a year.

Cows and heifers bred to this great bull are offered you at reasonable prices.

Mrs. Maud Dwight
South Otselic, Chenango Co.,
N. Y.
Herd Accredited



King Valdessa McKinley Pondyke

A Bull of Royal Breeding

His three nearest dams all tested as heifers average 1,052 34 lb. butter in year test.

We place reasonable prices on his sons and daughters. Herd Accredited. What are your needs?

L. S. BROWN

R. D. No. 1 Saegertown, Pa.

RUTH AGAIN FIRST

"Ruth" a Holstein cow owned by Jude Hubber of Great Falls, Mont., again leads the Cascade County C. T. A. for August according to the official report of William English, tester for the association. Ruth's records are 2,154 lb. milk, 73.2 lb. butterfat, a grade Holstein is second with 68.4 lb. fat.

Ruth was first for both milk and fat production. Two Holstein cows each produced 1,798 lb. and tied for second position. One was owned by Layman and Haight and the other by Mr. Hubber, whose twelve cows averaged 32.6 lb. fat, 957 lb. milk.

The average milk production for cows in the five leading herds for August was 861 lb. while the July average showed 781.9 lb., a gain of 80 lb. during August. Butterfat production increased from 32.4 lb. to 32.5 lb.

IN VERMONT TOO

Empress De Kol Rag Apple owned by Wallace Robinson of South Hero, Vt., led the Grand Isle C. T. A. for August with a production of 48.7 lb. fat, 1,281 lb. milk. Helen De Kol Posch Pontiac of the same herd is credited with 38.8 lb. fat from 1,251 lb. milk and Empress De Kol Posch Pontiac, another of Mr. Robinson's cows made 33.5 lb. fat from 1,046 lb. milk. Mable De Kol Echo, owned by W. A. Landon also of South Hero, produced 31.3 lb. fat, 1,010 lb. milk.

The Elsie-Ovid C. T. A. ended its month August 19. During this time 129 cows were tested, of which 20 produced over 1,250 lb. milk, 27 between 40 and 50 lb. butterfat and three over 50 lb. A grade Holstein owned by H. Miner was high with 53.2 lb. with a stable mate next with 51.9 lb. and a purebred Holstein owned by E. E. Knight of Elsie third with 50.43 lb. fat from 1,441 lb. milk.

BUYS HERDHEADER

F. V. Swanson of Brownington, Vt., recently purchased a young Holstein bull from the herd owned by Dr. H. C. Tinkham of Burlington. The sire of this bull is a grandson of Bess Johanna Ormsby and of King of the Ormsbys, and is also a descendant of Pontiac Korndyke. His dam is a granddaughter of Sir Pieterje Ormsby Mercedes.

EXPERIENCED FARM MANAGER, herdsman, exceptional ability, open for position as farm superintendent. Married, highly recommended, Agricultural education, practical, scientific, results guaranteed highly profitable. Many years experience with dairy, sheep, poultry, fruit, general farming. Expert in production of certified milk, A. R. O. and retail marketing. Will accept position on Salary—Share basis, combination or straight Salary. Will consider poultry farm on a 50-50 Share basis. Write I. J. COLE, P. O. Box 114, Wilkes-Barre, Penna.



Females of Quality

Producers and choice individuals bred to

King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje

who has two daughters above 700 lb. milk in a week and is also sire of K P A F Gelsche, 687.06 lb. butter, 15,349.2 lb. milk in 10 months as a junior two-year-old, the class champion of Maine.

Come and See This Herd.

A. E. Robinson
Susquehanna Co., Montrose, Pa.

Do You Need Holsteins? This Herd Was Established 22 Years Ago

We are dairymen and depend upon the dairy and farm for our living—consequently we own good cows.

Come and take your pick of our Accredited Herd.

MRS. MARY F. WITTER
& SON

Allegany Co., Cuba, N. Y.

LIME ROCK HERD



Lime Rock Herd is accredited, and consists of producers that pay their way. It is headed by

KING PIEBE OF YORK 7th

a grand champion show bull.

We offer cows in milk, also heifers, yearlings and calves.

HUBERT S. MILLER

Myerstown, Lebanon Co., Pa.

Your Chance

to secure choice calves, from an Accredited Herd, sired by a son of

WOODMONT ECHO SYLVIA CHAMPION

show bull and show sire.

He won first prize in his class at the New York State Fair and his dam, a noted show cow that produced 100 lb. milk in a day, 30.27 lb. butter in a week, was the Grand Champion of that fair the year previous.

A. R. BUSH

Susquehanna Co., Montrose, Pa.

SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF



MODEL DARIUS KING SEGIS

inherit the producing blood that flows in his veins.

His sire was from a 30 lb. Glista cow that averaged 92 lb. milk a day.

His dam, Clara Clothilde Lyons, as a two-year-old, averaged 91 lb. milk a day during the week of her official test, and in 305 days produced 20,771.2 lb. milk, 723.40 lb. butter. She was from a 30 lb. daughter of a 32 lb. dam.

We'd like to sell you something that would please you from our Accredited Herd.

FRED B. KEENEY

Laceyville, Wyoming Co., Pa.

Come to Chenango County for Good Holsteins!

Chenango is one of the four leading counties of New York State for number of Registered Holstein-Friesians. Every owner is a practical Breeder and Dairyman, and each herd here listed is under State and Federal Supervision and is periodically Tuberculin Tested. These herds are within a short distance of Sherburne and Norwich. Good Roads and splendid railroad facilities.

Dan E. Anderson . . . Norwich
Menzo A. Brooker

South New Berlin

Mrs. Maud Dwight

South Otselic

WISCONSIN C. T. A. WORK

"Rosa," a purebred Holstein cow owned by J. D. McDonald of West Salem, Wisconsin, was high cow in her cow testing association for the month of August, producing 1,293 lb. milk, 56.9 lb. butterfat. The McDonald herd stood at the top with an average of 36.5 lb. fat, 1,015 lb. milk. Mr. McDonald has nine cows that each produced above 40 lb. fat.

"Jane" was again the high cow in the Denmark association. During August she produced 1,522 lb. milk, 56.3 lb. fat. Jane is a registered Holstein cow owned by L. J. Larsen of Denmark. The Holstein herd of Edward Rasmussen consisting of 15 cows averaged 1,181 lb. milk, 39.4 lb. fat.

"Piebe Colantha Mercedes" was the high cow in the Bonduel-Frazer association for the month ending August 16. Her production is 2,495 lb. milk containing 74.9 lb. fat. Her stable mate, Canary Longfield Pontiac Lass, was second with 2,232 lb. milk, 62.5 lb. fat. Both of these cows are owned by Otto Wagner of Bonduel, Wisconsin, who also owns the high herd which averaged 1,254 lb. milk, 39.2 lb. fat.

S. H. Bird of South Byron owns a purebred Holstein cow that led the Byron C. T. A. for the month of August by producing 49.7 lb. fat, 1,533 lb. milk.

The registered Holstein herd of C. H. Brugger & Son of Fond du Lac had high average, 30.5 lb. fat, 890 lb. milk. However, H. A. Kenmel had nine Holstein heifers that averaged 36.6 lb. fat, 1,169 lb. milk, but these were not all the members of his herd.

In the Sherman and Scott C. T. A. the August leader was a registered Holstein owned by Albert Moths, and produced 1,779 lb. milk, 62.2 lb. butterfat. A registered Holstein owned by William Neuman was second with 55.8 lb. fat, 1,860 lb. milk. The Holstein herd of Albert Moths led by averaging 1,083 lb. milk, 37.4 lb. butterfat for the nineteen cows. Tester Leo J. Flasch reports that 441 cows were tested during the month of which 46 exceeded 40 lb. fat.

"Bird" a registered Holstein owned by the Makida Farms at Jeffries, Wisconsin was the high cow in the Tomahawk association which ended its year the last day of May. She was credited with producing 768.2 lb. fat, 19,349 lb. milk with an average test of 3.97%. According to reports from Madison she made the highest record in C. T. A. work last year.

Bird was bred and developed by the Lincoln County Home and Hospital where her sire, King Yankee Mabel Segis, is now owned. Twenty daughters of this bull finished the year in the Tomahawk association with an average production of 488.6 lb. fat, at an average age of three years and ten months. This was Bird's second lactation period which she started as a four-year-old.

Ten grade and purebred Holsteins owned by Gus Marks & Son averaged 1,099 lb. milk, 37 lb. fat during August

in the Alma-Cochrane C. T. A. The two highest producer were both purebred Holsteins. The leader owned by John Accola & Sons is credited with 1,751 lb. milk, 61.3 lb. fat, while the second cow, owned by Kaste Brothers of Alma, produced 494 lb. milk, 53.7 lb. fat.

The high cow in the LaGrange C. T. A. for August is owned by Edward Calkins and she produced 1,448 lb. milk, 53.5 lb. butterfat.

Mrs. Christ Bast again owned the high herd in the Rockfield association, her 19 grade and purebred Holsteins averaging 1,295 lb. milk, 41.4 lb. fat. She had nine cows that each produced over 40 lb. fat during the month.

Carl F. Pankow's herd of purebred Holsteins led the Withee C. T. A. for August by averaging 35.5 lb. fat, 1,142 lb. milk, heading both divisions. There were 378 cows tested during the month in the 26 herds of the Withee association.

Frank E. Neff of Muscoda owned the purebred Holstein that again led the Muscoda-Homer C. T. A. for the month of August. She produced 75.1 lb. fat. The high two-year-old owned by Clarence Grimm was credited with 34.8 lb. Of the 548 cows tested 62 reached the 40 lb. class.

Michael Kieffer of Fredonia, Wis., owned the August leader of the Belgium-Fredonia C. T. A. She is a purebred Holstein and produced 1,835 lb. milk, 55 lb. butterfat. There were 402 cows tested in the association during the month, of which twelve produced above 40 lb. fat. Two of these belong to the Kieffer herd, while five were purebred and grade Holsteins owned by John M. Hubing.

For the third successive month Alcartra Segis Sylvia, owned by Phil Augustine of Pound, Wis., headed the Marinette C. T. A. During August she produced 2,526 lb. milk and exactly 80 lb. fat. The second cow, also a registered Holstein, is owned by the Marinette County Asylum at Peshtigo, and is credited with 61.3 lb. fat, 1,705 lb. milk. The Asylum consisting of 44 Holsteins led for herd production by averaging 1,113 lb. milk, 33.8 lb. fat.

Robert Steege of Larrabee, Wis., has a herd of ten cows, part purebred and part grade Holsteins. That they are of high quality is shown by the fact that in the Clintonville-Bear Creek Cow Testing Association the Steege aggregation has held the high herd record for the past six months and for four months has averaged 48.4 lb. butterfat. Mr. Steege believes in keeping a small herd of high quality and caring for them properly. A print received at this office shows a very handsome group of cows that by their conformation show their capacity to produce.

FREE—One goat, will eat anything, is fond of children. Apply to J. L. Davis at new Fair Ground store. Phone 561-J.—Advertisement in Henderson (N. C.) Daily Dispatch.

BUYING HOLSTEINS

H. M. Frusher of Ness City, Kansas, traveled all the way to Freeborn County, Minnesota, early in September and purchased a registered Holstein bull and 28 head of high grade Holstein heifers, which he shipped to his Kansas farm.

A WINNING BUNCH

Roy Derry, manager of the Home Farm herd at Lamonia, Iowa, took some of the cattle in his charge to eight different fairs. He exhibited at Clarinda, Bedford, Hamburg and Shenandoah, Iowa, the state fair at Sedalia, Mo., and at three Missouri district fairs. His animals won 71 first prizes, 22 seconds, 12 thirds and 15 championships.

BUILDING A DAIRY SECTION

Nat Bovee, agricultural instructor in the high school at Circle, Montana, and A. W. Eynon, president of the First National Bank of Circle, were instrumental in bringing 53 head of young dairy cows and young bulls from Wisconsin to Circle and distributing them among farmers interested in dairying. There were both Holsteins and Guernseys in the load.

AGAINST STRONG COMPETITION

Holsteins from the herd of David Jones, Jr., of Emmet, Wisconsin, have been doing well at the fairs this fall.

At the Watertown Inter-County fair Mr. Jones entered seventeen head and was awarded sixteen ribbons. At the Jefferson fair he entered sixteen head and won fifteen prizes competing against the Jefferson county herd which is rated one of the strongest show herds in the whole county.

A GOOD OLD NAME

Pontiac, owned by W. R. Elliott of Riverside, Cal., headed the local cow testing association by producing 70.6 lb. fat, 2,279 lb. milk. The Elliott herd of fifteen purebred Holsteins averaged 1,420 lb. milk, 46.3 lb. fat, and eleven of the cows exceeded 40 lb.

There were 47 herds tested containing 696 cows of this number 554 made 40 lb. of fat. The average production was 907 lb. milk, 35.6 lb. fat and 53 were culled from the herds during the month.

B. & O. TO STAGE BULL TRAIN

A special train composed of about ten cars will visit every county in Illinois through which the Baltimore & Ohio railroad runs, during the second and third week in November, making a half-day stop at a number of points. This special train will be known as the "Better Dairy Sire Special." The Flora Commercial Club has agreed to pay \$10.00 on the purchase price of each bull sold in Clay County while the train stops therein and will furnish a grade heifer which will be given away as a prize.

The train will be made up of a lecture car, exhibit car, a car for demonstration animals, a flat car for demonstration pur-

poses, three carloads of animals and a feed car. The speakers will be Professor C. S. Rhode of the University of Illinois, Mr. Quivey of the B. & O. railroad and another man widely known in the dairy industry. This third person has not yet been selected. The various breed associations of the state, the University of Illinois and the Farm Bureaus of the different counties are co-operating with the Flora Commercial Club and the B. & O. railroad.

WARNING TO AUTOISTS

Last spring the Pennsylvania legislature passed a law which makes it larceny to steal farm property and subjects the offender to a fine not to exceed \$500 and imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.

Secretary Willits just issued a warning to autoists and other rural travelers that this law will be enforced and the farmers have just as much right to receive the protection of the law as any other class of citizens. The secretary says it is just as illegal to take apples or peaches from the trees or melons from the farmer's melon patch as to steal a loaf of bread from a bakery or a sack of flour from a grocery. The secretary further points out that the law does not only apply to fruit and vegetables, but to any kind of property growing or being on the land.

CROSS-BREDS NOT SATISFACTORY

The government experiments to develop a breed suited to the climate of Alaska by crossing purebred Holsteins and Galloways are not meeting with any great degree of success. Dr. C. C. Georgeson who is in charge reports that the heifers proved to be poor milkers. The herd will be moved from the Kodiak station to Matanuska where it is possible to keep better records on the eleven animals now being tested.

The cross-breds are all black, hornless and long-haired like the Galloways and have hardy constitutions.

HOLSTEINS FOR C. T. A. SHOW

Henry Hatesohl of Greenleaf, Kan., breeder of purebred Holsteins has been selected by the Agricultural college to exhibit his herd at the Topeka Free Fair in a cow testing demonstration exhibit. This is not only a tribute to Mr. Hatesohl's ability as a dairyman, but also indicates that his Holsteins are profitable producers.

HOLSTEIN LEADS KANSAS

Frank Stigge of Barnes, Kansas, who is a member of the Washington County C. T. A. had the high cow in all the Kansas Cow Testing associations during the month of July. She is a registered Holstein, and produced 63.8 lb. butterfat. Mr. Stigge's herd averaged the highest in the 26 herds of the county association.

A writer advises keeping family scrap books. We say forget 'em.

Why Not

Get a "Go-Getter"
to Officiate as
Auctioneer at Your
Sale?



You want results and not promises from your auctioneer. My record at sales in the past speaks for itself.

Among a large number of satisfied customers that I have served is Mr. Henry Carpenter of Wayne, Mich. Read what he has to say:—

Dear Mr. Mead:—

I think that you are a capable auctioneer. If I were to have a dozen sales my choice would be Mead.

You did good work from beginning till end at my sale, and the results were more than satisfactory.

I would recommend you to any one who is considering having a sale.

Very truly yours,

HENRY J. CARPENTER.

GLENN R. MEAD

East Aurora, New York

UNCLAIMED PRIZES

When the fair closed at New Richmond, Wisconsin, Sept. 18, two Fords and a purebred Holstein cow remained unclaimed. These prizes were given by the Kiwanis club. Numbers were drawn on Tuesday for one of the cars, on Wednesday for the cow and on Thursday for the other Ford. Several numbers were drawn for each prize. The holders of the first numbers were allowed a week to send in their claims, if they did not then the holders of the second numbers had the right to claim the prizes and so on.

The fair was very successful and the fair association was not only able to pay premiums promptly but also had a small balance to carry to next year's account.

HONORS DIVIDED

The herds of Gerald Doddridge and Roy Smelker took the bulk of the prizes at the Wayne County Fair held at Richmond, Indiana, but they were given competition from the herds of Charles Goodson, F. H. Sexton and Edward Flatley. Doddridge had the champion female with Smelker second. Smelker had the champion male, with Flatley second. The herd prize was won by Smelker, with Sexton second. Smelker had the first prize two-year-old and first prize yearling heifer. Sexton had first prize yearling bull, first and second prize age cow. Flatley had the first prize yearling bull and Goodson the first prize two-year-old heifer.

HEALTHY HERDS

During the month of August there were 618 cows tested for tuberculosis in Garrett County, Maryland. All the animals were in herds previously tested. There were only three reactors and two of them were small calves that were kept in a barn in which a reacting herd had been housed and which it is believed had not been properly disinfected.

SPRINGFIELD HOSPITAL HAS GOOD HERD

The exhibit of the Springfield Hospital, Sykesville, Md., won the most money at the recent Maryland State Fair of any Holstein exhibit and so retained for another year the handsome silver trophy given by the Hon. John M. Dennis. There were exhibits from nine herds, five from Maryland, one from Pennsylvania and three from Ohio.

Superintendent Farr is very much gratified at the showing made by the animals under his supervision. The Dairy Department at the Springfield State Hospital was established for two reasons; first, to supply the 1,800 patients at the hospital with plenty of pure raw Holstein milk of a grade equal to certified milk, such milk is recognized by medical authorities the world over as nature's most perfect food; second, to supply Maryland farmers with foundation seed stock from animals that in the hospital herd have demonstrated their capacity to produce and to make a profit over their feed cost.

The hospital dairy barn was completed in November 1922. It is a handsome commodious structure and nearly all the lumber and materials used in the erection were obtained from the hospital farm, while the work was all done by the regular employees and patients. On the 25th of November the new herd was installed in the new barn and from that time to the present has been producing from 200 to 275 gallons of milk daily. That it contains cows that are fine individuals as well as good producers is shown by the fact that, at the Maryland State Fair, the Springfield herd won the blue ribbon in the class for four cows in milk.

BULLETIN ON SWINE SHOWING

A Farmers' Bulletin that every farmer who keeps hogs should have is No. 1455 entitled "Feeding, Showing and Judging Hogs." It is compiled by E. Z. Russell

of the Bureau of Animal Industry. It covers a wide range of subjects, gives the definitions of ages and classes as established at the big swine shows and state fairs, and is full of information regarding fitting and showing hogs. A table that will interest men, who think of showing hogs gives the average weights of premium-winning swine of the various classes and breeds at the National Swine Show for the past five years. The instructions on how to score show animals and the descriptions of points of the various breeds will make this bulletin a welcome addition to any swine growers library.

BEAT OUT THE JERSEYS

L. R. Craven of Clarksville, Mo., owns a Holstein herd that averaged 1,150 lb. milk and 38 lb. butterfat in the Clarksville C. T. A. A Jersey herd was one-tenth of a pound of fat below. The highest producer is credited with 1,132 lb. milk, 54.3 lb. fat and is owned by Welch and Woods of Annada, Mo.

There were 301 cows on test during August and their average was 601 lb. milk and 25.1 lb. butterfat. The members of the association held a picnic and basket dinner during the month with over 300 present. Of the 35 members 21 put in an appearance.

STUBBE SHOWING AGAIN

Henry Stubbe exhibited some of his good Holsteins at the Merrick County Fair held at Central City, Nebraska, the middle of September. Mr. Stubbe will be remembered as being superintendent for a number of years for Dr. B. B. Davis of Omaha. The Stubbe cattle took all the championships as well as the group prizes. Cattle shown by L. L. Hensley was first for junior bull calf, junior yearling heifer and junior heifer calf. Strange to say there were no beef cattle exhibited this year at this fair.

GET THE SON OF Hillside Rhododendron

35.15 lb. butter, 543.8 lb. milk in 7 days, 2,759.7 lb. milk, 147.95 lb. butter in 30 days, a show cow of magnificent proportions.

He was sired by Charlevoix Rookwood Prince, son of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 40th and Rookwood Zuelle Riblet, 728.3 lb. milk, 33.93 lb. butter in a week; 3,019.6 lb. milk, 135.83 lb. butter in 30 days. She and her dam both have good yearly records.

This bull was born April 26, 1925, is right in every way, about 7/10 black, well marked. His dam and sire's dam average 34.54 lb. butter, 636 lb. milk in 7 days; 141.89 lb. butter, 2,889.6 lb. milk for 30 days.

HILLSIDE AND SPRINGBROOK FARMS Trucksville, Pa.

Herd recently passed Another Clean Test.



OUR TYPE

BRED FROM PRODUCING STRAINS
RAISED ON LIMESTONE SOIL
WELL FED AND WELL GROWN
KEPT FOR DAIRY PRODUCTION

Priced Reasonably

H. A. STOTTEMYER

Hagerstown, Md. R. D. 5

Every purebred in this herd has passed Three Clean Tuberculin Tests.

Loyalsock King
Jemima Mechtbilde

My junior herdsire is a son of King Jemima Segis from a daughter of King Segis Pontiac Count.

His three nearest dams have year records that average 922.13 lb. butter, 20,816 lb. milk.

This herd is and always has been run from the dairyman's standpoint. You can depend upon the animals you buy from me to make a profit for you.

Accredited stock for sale.

Murray A. Miller

Sunny Lawn Stock Farm

Milton, Penna.

R. D. 3.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

BUFF ROCKS—Bred to lay. Cockerels, \$3 each. B. H. THOMAS, Eaton, Ohio.

BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS \$2.00. C. W. BAUN, Rochester Mills, Penna.

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, Single Comb, April and May hatched. Get my prices. ADOLPH V. KUNTZ, St. Marys, W. Va.

BLUE ANDALUSIAN COCKERELS, four months, \$3.00. CHARLES COLEMAN, Mildred, Pa.

GOOD LAYING WHITE MINORCAS—Order cockerels now for October delivery. All others go. ELDA LEWIS, Bourbon, Indiana.

BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, twelve weeks' old, \$1 each. No better breeding. Don't delay. WALHALLA POULTRY FARM, Noblesville, Ind.

PUREBRED NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS from registered strains, 151 turkeys, the number shows they are healthy. Young Toms \$8.50, hens \$5.00. Unrelated pairs. MRS. MABEL NEWBERRY, Tazewell, Va., R. 2.

CHESTER COUNTY BABY CHICKS

Black and White Leghorns\$10 per 100
Barred Rocks and Reds\$12 per 100
White and Silver Wyandottes\$13 per 100
Jersey Giants\$22 per 100
Larger Lots Cheaper. 1,000 chick orders a specialty.

GEORGE S. CULLEN,

Box H ELKVIEW, PA.

PLANTS, SEEDS AND BULBS

IRIS—Now is the time to plant Iris. Send for price list. LAKE IRIS BOTANICAL EXPERIMENT GROUNDS, Box 371, Ashtabula, O.

EIGHT IRIS \$1.00, 8 GOLDEN GLOW \$1.00, 6 Lemon Lilies \$1.00, 6 Bridle Wreath \$1.00. MRS. NAN R. DAVIS, East Brady, Penna., R. D. 2.

BURR CLOVER—Southern variety, carefully screened, no gravel. Twelve cents a pound. Write for quantity prices. Plant early. F. M. SHOEMAKER, Collinsville, Ala.

HONOR WHEAT—A new white variety developed by the N. Y. College of Agriculture. Our 1925 crop, inspected and certified by the Seed Improvement Association, is one of the purest seed sources of this variety. Write for further description and prices. ROBSON SEED FARM, Hall, New York.

PLAN BEFORE YOU PLANT—Send for our descriptive and very distinctive catalog on Fruits and Ornamentals. Our STOCK makes good or WE do. Five hundred acres of fruit and ornamental trees under cultivation.

FINGER LAKES NURSERIES, 471 Washington St., Geneva, N. Y.

DOGS

FOR SALE—Collie pups. Splendid, working stock. C. W. TOMLINSON, Summitville, Ind.

SHEPHERD PUPS—Guaranteed from heel working stock. FAIR OAKS FARM, NORWOOD, MINN.

PEDIGREED WHITE COLLIE PUPS, Shomount strain, males \$15.00. GEORGE GORANS, BENSON, MINN.

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS—Cheap. Fur finders. Catalog. KASKASKENNELS, P. 133, Herrick, Ill.

FOR SALE—Walker foxhound pups, 3 months old. Champion Bloodlines. \$15 to \$25 pair, pedigrees furnished. Shipped on approval. MORRIS ALEXANDER, NEW HARMONY, IND.

HUNTING DOGS—Coon, possum, skunk and rabbit dogs. Reduced prices. Sent on trial. SAM. STEPHENSON, Covington, Tenn.

FOR SALE—Collie pups, 4 months' old, from heel driving parents, \$15.00. JOHN C. RADY, Oakfield, Wis.

POLICE PUPS. Pedigreed. Register eligibility in A. K. C. VINDABERG KENNELS, Mrs. R. Turberg, Torrington, Conn. Conn. R. F. D. 1.



FARM RAISED GERMAN POLICE PUPPIES—Ready to ship. Faithful companions. Best cattle dogs. Picture of parents on request. WM. J. SCHUCK, New Ulm, Minn.

LOVELY 3 MONTHS OLD GERMAN (SHEPHERD) POLICE PUPPIES. Also one two years old—females. Ideal farm dogs, protectors, companions. Supreme quality, pedigreed and registered. MT. CROTCHED KENNELS, Antrim, N. H.

LA GROTTO KENNELS—CHARLES F. WAGNER, Owner, South Wilton, Conn. Breeders of German Shepherds, Police Dogs. We offer for immediate delivery one litter of 3 males, 3 females. Whelped March 27th. Sire: Int. Champion Schatz von Hohentann. Dam: Betty von Murgthal. Color, Wolf gray. These pups show unusual quality for their age. Excellent specimens, whether desired as companions, guards, show dogs or breeding stock. Price Males \$75; females \$60. Registration A. K. C., \$2 extra.

LIVE STOCK

ONE TEAM OF FOUR YEAR OLD MULES. Weight, 2,200 lb. Ed. SEITON, Millville, Minn.

APRIL CHESTER WHITE pigs with pedigree. FREMAN SPARKS, PLAINFIELD, WIS.

2,400 lb. 4 YEAR OLD MULE TEAM, \$350. Will take good dairy cows. CLYDE CARMEAN, KENTON, OHIO

FOR SALE REGISTERED OXFORD RAM LAMBS, Well grown, sire imported. Also one yearling ram bred in Canada. OSCAR SHIRLEY, HOULTON, MAINE

LARGE BERKSHIRE REGISTERED STOCK for sale. In growing condition, not fat. Two boars from March 27, 1925, weight 85 lbs. Some good sows from the same litter. S. S. HOCHSTETLER, Meyersdale, Pa., R. No. 2, Box 110.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

ALL WOOL YARN FOR SALE from manufacturer at great bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, HARMONY, MAINE

CANARIES—For Sale. Hartz Mountain Warblers and Rollers. Hens, \$1. ETHEL MADDOX, Montpelier, Ind.

STANCHIONS—Old reliable Perfection swing stanchion, warranted the best. Thirty days trial. Agents wanted. Box "O" STANLEY C. SWIFT MFG. CO., CUBA, N. Y.

ROLL ROOFING PAPER \$1.00. Slate Surfaced Roofing Paper \$2.00 per Roll. Nails and cement included. H. M. ALPERIN & Co., 527 CONCORD AVE., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

CEMETERY MEMORIALS from Vermont marble and granite. Reduced prices. Artistic designs. Send for our new catalogue. THE TEMPLE BROTHERS, RUTLAND, VERMONT.

BARREL LOTS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED CROCKERY, Hotel Chinaware, Cookingware, Glassware, etc. Shipped direct from Factory to Consumer. Write for particulars. E. SWASEY & COMPANY, PORTLAND, MAINE

UNLEACHED HARDWOOD ASHES improves meadows, pastures, orchards, wheat, oats, corn, lawns, flower gardens. Free Circular. Agents wanted. GEORGE STEVENS, PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO, CANADA.

ALFALFA LEAF MEAL—Something new. Made from alfalfa leaves without the stems. Low in fibre, high in protein, rich in vitamins. A grand food for poultry. Prices, \$2.50 per cwt., or \$49.00 per ton, f. o. b. Middletown, Conn. Made at Lamar, Colorado, by the Lamar Alfalfa Milling Company. MEECH & STODDARD, Inc., Middletown, Conn., Distributors for Eastern United States.

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If You Want Fresh Cows, Springers, Heifers or Young Bulls

BRED IN THE PURPLE, you can secure them in Susquehanna and Wyoming Counties, Pennsylvania, from the following breeders and dairymen whose establishments are within easy driving distance of Tunkhannock, Thompson, or Montrose. *You are invited to inspect these herds and make your own selection.*

A. L. Bowell & Son...Thompson
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STILL CLEAN

My entire herd has just passed another Clean Tuberculin Test. There has never been any T. B. or Abortion in it.

Our animals are now winning at the fairs. In an early issue I'll tell you more about them.

Meanwhile, my prices are still low, especially on young bulls backed by wonderful producing strains. Will be pleased to give you full particulars. Drop a card to

DAVID FALCONER
Scottville, Michigan.

FOR SALE—Registered Holsteins. From heifer calves to fresh cows. All sired by or bred to grandson of King of the Pontiacs. OLIVER F. ELLSWORTH, Dallas, Pa.

NEW EXTENSION MAN FOR PENN STATE

George A. Taylor, a graduate of the University of Minnesota dairy course, has been appointed extension specialist in dairy manufacturing at the Pennsylvania State College. He succeeds L. W. Morley who resigned to become director of extension and register of merit for the American Jersey Cattle Club.

The new specialist comes to his work in Pennsylvania well prepared by several years of practical work in both the manufacturing and educational phases. For the first two years following graduation he was employed by the Evansville Pure Milk Company in Indiana, where he was in charge of the milk department and making up of ice cream mix. He was also engaged in quality production work with the farmers.

In the spring of 1924 Taylor went with the Almito Dairy Company, Omaha, Nebraska, as plant superintendent. There 40,000 pounds of milk were handled daily for the retail and wholesale trade, butter, condensed milk, and cottage cheese were also manufactured. On January 1, 1925, he went with the Twin City Milk Producers' Association. He was placed in charge of the sanitation department which included work in sanitation on the farms and in the plants and had to do with the condition of the milk as it arrived at the distributors for bottling.

From this position he comes to Pennsylvania where his services are now available in educational work in dairy manufacturing.

THE LEAGUE AND MILK PRICES

After a careful consideration of production and market conditions the directors of the Dairymen's League Coöperative Association have recommended no changes for the present for Class 1 or fluid milk price for October. The officials of the organization claim that non-pool milk in large quantities is being sold in New York at prices below those established by the League. Some of this milk comes from non-pool dealers and some, it is claimed, from local coöperative marketing associations. Milk production is considerably heavier than it was a year ago the records of the League indicate.

An increase of 30c per 100 pounds was recommended for milk sold in Class 2 which includes milk sold as sweet cream, ice cream and soft cheeses. An increase of 10c per 100 pounds was recommended for Class 3 milk, which is that sold as evaporated and condensed milk, milk powder and hard cheeses. The complete schedule of prices recommended for October is as follows:

Class 1, \$2.80; Class 2-A (sweet cream and ice cream) \$2.10; Class 2-B (condensed milk) \$2.35; Class 2-C (soft cheeses) \$2.30; Class 3-A (evaporated milk) \$2.10; Class 3-B (milk powder) \$2.10; Class 3-C (hard cheeses) \$2.10; Class 4-A and 4-B (butter and cheese) based on market conditions.



BEAUTY NAPOL SEGIS
is a granddaughter of the famous
KEYSTONE BEAUTY PLUM JOHANNA

1,294.71 lb. butter in a year, world's record in senior four-year-old class at time of making.
She is bred to KING PIETJE AAGGIE PONTIAC whose four direct descendants average 611.3 lb. milk, 30.62 lb. butter in 7 days official work.
Others with her type and individuality in this herd which is under State and Federal Supervision.
You will want our cattle if you see them.

ROBERT I. SPRINGER,
R. D. 1 Factoryville, Pa.
Susquehanna Co.

ON THE HILLS

of Tioga County have been raised some of the best Holsteins that ever came from New York State—big healthy cows that yield large quantities of rich testing milk.

The following breeders of healthy Holsteins whose establishments are located near Owego and within easy driving distance of Elmira, Ithaca, Binghamton or Waverly can supply you with good cattle and invite inspection of their herds.

Roy J. Sabin.....Spencer
C. F. Gridley.....Candor
C. F. Giles.....Apalachin



ORMSBY SENSATION 3D

my herdsire, is backed by remarkable producers. Despite the fact that his dam was tested as a two-year-old and his sire's dam for only 305 days, their long time records average 19,974.5 lb. milk, 853.77 lb. butter.

Come and see Ormsby Sensation 3d and his daughters in my herd. Possibly you will want one of his sons or some good females bred to him.

S. T. WITMER
Union Deposit Dauphin Co., Pa.
This herd is Accredited

FARMERS SUCCESSFULLY CO-OPERATE

Last year the Fairbault Coöperative Dairy Association sold \$218,402 worth of butter and \$29,495 worth of milk, cream and buttermilk. It paid its farmer patrons \$211,368 for butterfat and \$17,384 for milk and cream.

P. H. Donkers, the manager, is a Holstein breeder and a farmer, the president of the company, G. L. Craven is a farmer and Holstein breeder and the creamery is strictly a farmers' organization. It is second in Rice county in volume of production only to the Northfield plant of the Twin City Milk Producers' association, and at the creamery they manufacture the "Land o' Lakes" brand of butter for the Minnesota Coöperative Creameries' Association. Each stockholder is limited to ten shares of \$50 par value. The authorized capital is \$50,000, of which \$26,850 has been subscribed. The patrons agreed to furnish enough cream to insure the economical operation of a modern and well equipped plant and also the necessary financial backing.

The contract provided for the delivery by the dairymen of all surplus milk to be sold except for local consumption. Instead of putting up the money the dairyman-stockholder gave his note for his stock which is paid by the deduction of five per cent from the amount of every cream check received.

The banks loaned 85% of the face value of these notes to establish the plant. An older creamery building was taken over, enlarged and equipped with modern machinery and a first-class product is being made. The present plant is valued at \$37,000 and the total assets of the association are \$51,000, which has been built up in less than three years. The creamery building is on one of the principal streets of Fairbault, Minnesota.

THE BREED IN BRITAIN

Black and white cows win honors in other countries as well as this as shown by the British Yearbook which tells of the records made in milk recording societies which are very similar to our cow testing associations. The leading herd consisting of British-Friesian cows averaged 14,023 lb. milk and is awarded a score of 2,457.07 points. This herd is owned by a lady, Mrs. J. Putnam. The second herd also British-Friesians averaged 12,247 lb. milk and scored 2,243.81 points.

The highest producer is a British-Friesian cow, Chaddesley Glen Stately, with 27,880.75 lb. milk. She too is owned by a lady, Mrs. S. Johnson. This was in the official year of the society, but the owner reports that in the full 365 days this cow produced 30,963.75 lb. milk. There were 23 cows that produced over 20,000 lb. of milk in a year and of these five were Shorthorns and the remainder British-Friesians, while there were 204 cows that exceeded 15,000 lb. milk and of this number 152 were British-Friesians and 38 were Shorthorns, the breed kept by most British farmers who sell their herd product as fluid milk.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA HOLSTEIN BREEDERS ASS'N

SEVENTH ANNUAL CONSIGNMENT SALE

AT HUGHESVILLE FAIR GROUNDS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16
AT 1 P. M.

15—YOUNG COWS—15
FRESH OR NEAR BY FROM FEDERALLY TESTED HERDS

A yearling show bull sired by a son of Cornucopia Ormsby Lad, dam a daughter of Dutchland Creamelle Denver Lad.

Two 9-month-old grandsons of Ormsby Korndyke Lad and dams with seven-day A. R. O. records of 26 lb. and 24.75 lb.

A daughter of an almost 32-lb. cow and her heifer calf sired by a son of Ormsby Korndyke Lad.

Nine two-year-old heifers just fresh or near by sired by a son of Spring Farm King 26th, he being from the same sire as the A. S. Deysher herdsire.

A son of a 28-lb. cow about ready for service, sired by a 30-lb. bull.

For catalogue address T. L. J. Reese, Montoursville, Pa.

DOCTORS BUY HOLSTEINS

Dr. G. Buford & Sons who reside in Chicago but operate a dairy farm in connection with their summer home near Elizabeth, Wisconsin, recently purchased fifteen head of big producing purebred Holsteins from Leo Kuhl & Sons of Hazel Green, Wisconsin. A short time later they took fifteen more good ones from George Kuhl & Sons, also of Hazel Green, Wis., and added them to their herd on Flint Hill Farm.

CAMPBELL WON HIS SHARE

A. G. Campbell of Barneveld, Wis., has a good herd of Holsteins and selected a few to show at the fairs at Monroe, Darlington, Platteville and Lodi. There were thirteen exhibitors at Monroe, six at Darlington, three at Platteville and six at Lodi. At these events the Campbell herd was shown against eight different herds that showed at the Wisconsin State Fair, however, they were able to win nine first prizes, twenty-two second prizes, two third prizes and at one fair had the reserve grand champion female.

A HEALTHY OLD MILKMAN

S. S. Jenness of Pittsfield, N. H., is conducting a sizable milk route and is so busy that he could not get to the recent fair held at Pittsfield, until late in the day. Mr. Jenness may be excused on the grounds of youth because he was only 87

on his last birthday. Mr. Jenness with two of his neighbors, one 86 years old and the other 85, was photographed in a group on the last Fourth of July and the picture was given the place of honor at an elaborate display made at the Pittsfield Fair by the Upper City Neighborhood Club. Mr. Jenness, as well as one of his friends, was born and brought up in the Upper City, but the other was born in Barrington, Mass., and did not come to his present home until he was past school age. Another picture shown was the old schoolhouse built in 1775, which is now replaced by a more up-to-date edifice. Under the schoolhouse picture appeared this legend: "Here was laid the foundation of that mental and physical vigor that makes Samuel Jenness and Woodbury Norris, two of Pittsfield's most esteemed citizens, 87 and 86 years young."

There was a good display of cattle. In the Holstein division Frank True of Loudon carried off a number of prizes as did C. Lindberg of Gilmonton, Guy C. Nichols of Pittsfield and Frank Foss of Barnstead.

Cows that produce less than 9,000 lb. milk and 325 lb. butterfat in a year are hardly worth keeping, Ohio cow testing association records indicate.

Ad in Neosho (Mo.) Democrat: For Sale: One registered Jersey cow with bull calf giving four gallons of milk.



BURKE COLANTHA CANARY LADY

She is typical of the good cows in my *Accredited Herd*.

Here she was bred, raised and developed. I thought I would try my hand at official record making so put her in test, fed and milked her and she produced 85 lb. milk in a day, 23.08 lb. butter in seven days, not so bad for an amateur of 76 and his pet cow!

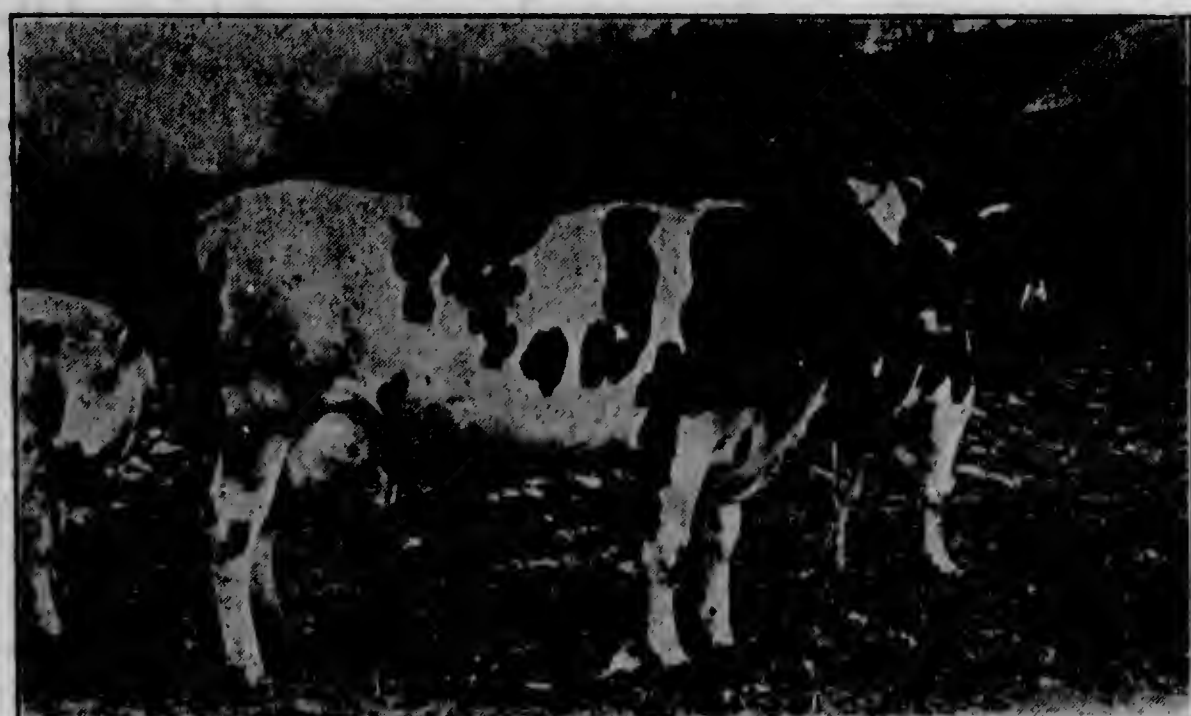
Let me show my Accredited Herd to you and tell you about the low prices I am asking.

C. F. GRIDLEY

Candor Tioga County New York

EARLY RISE HERD

IS HEADED BY A SON OF



MINNIE MONK OF GRAYFIELDS

She is sister to

Red Cross Heroine of Grayfields

22,067.3 lb. milk, 1,118.87 lb. butter in 305 days; average test 4.06% butterfat.

Second highest butter record in U. S.!

Third in the world!

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

Just the place to get Young Stock.

MENZO A. BROOKER

R. D. 2, South New Berlin, N. Y.

MUST SELL---RIGHTAWAY 25 TWENTY-FIVE COWS 25

All big, nice and typy and bound to please. Some are now fresh, the others will freshen during September and October by .

TRAVERSE ECHO SYLVIA KING

whose dam produced 33.27 lb. butter, 736.4 lb. milk in 7 days and averaged 102 lb. milk daily for 30 days. His 14 nearest dams average 30.18 lb. butter, A. R. O.

*If You Want Some Good Cows
Write or Visit*

E. P. KENNEDY or A. L. BURLINGTON

Wyalusing, Bradford Co., Pa.

Our farms join and BOTH our herds are ACCREDITED

Bred to Sire Producers



KING ORMSBY ENDERCAMP

now in service in our herd, is backed by producing strains.

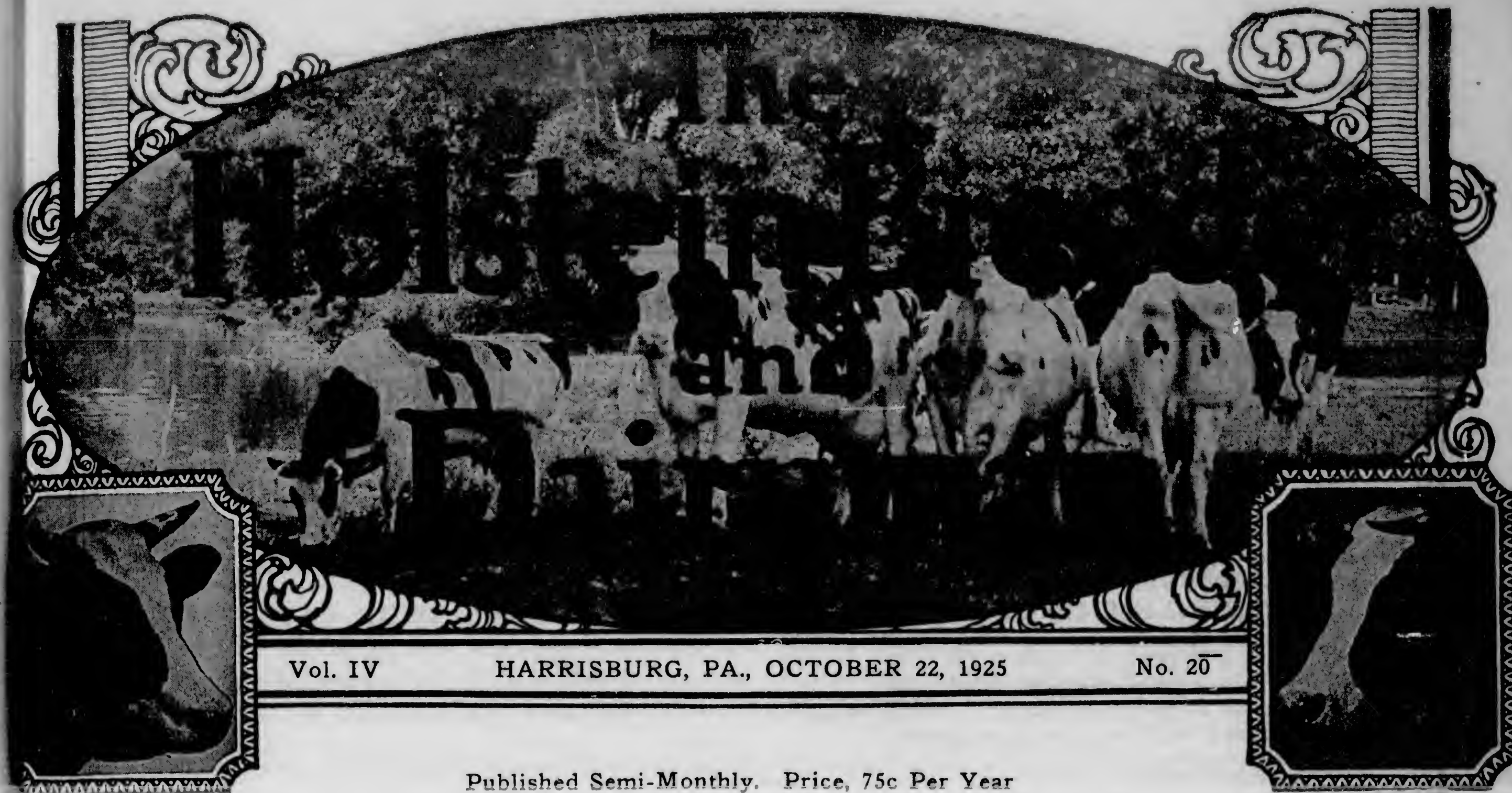
His sire is the great KING OF THE ORMSBYS, by Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes from Spring Brook Bess Burke, 2d, four times over 30 lb. butter in seven days, four times above 1,000 lb. in a year.

His dam, a daughter of Judge Segis, as a three-year-old, produced 15,391.7 lb. milk, 648.71 lb. butter in a year and as a five-year-old, 21,110.5 lb. milk, 904.32 lb. butter in a year. She has a seven day record of 29.37 lb. butter, 533.6 lb. milk.

KING ORMSBY ENDERCAMP is a fine individual, which desirable characteristic is inherited by his offspring. Let us sell you calves by him or choice cows bred to him. Remember our herd is Accredited.

A. L. BOWELL & SON

Susquehanna Co. Thompson, Pa.



Vol. IV

HARRISBURG, PA., OCTOBER 22, 1925

No. 20

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



MEMBERS OF WALDRON HERD, MRS. MAUD DWIGHT, OWNER, SOUTH OTSELIC, NEW YORK



Entered as second-class matter April 8, 1922 at the post office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879

PENNA STATE COLLEGE
STATE COLLEGE PA

Pennsylvania's Great Attraction MARETOR STOCK FARM DISPERSAL

DR. E. HOGG, Owner, WILKES-BARRE, PENN'A

Thursday, October 29, 1925, starting promptly at 10 A. M.
LUNCH SERVED AT NOON

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE—Fully Accredited Herd—60-day retest

Farm, having been plotted for building lots, every animal in my famous producing herd must be sold under the hammer without reserve. Sale will be held at my farm near Lehman, Pa., located 30 minutes ride from Wilkes-Barre, on a good road.

JUST LOOK AT THIS WONDERFUL OFFERING

Satie Colantha Pietertje, a 35-lb. cow with 810-lb. milk, 1200-lb. butter in a year; twice world's record 305-day cow-daughter of Colantha Johanna Lad 8th; together with her two sons by the great show bull and producer, RADIUM, will be sold—this famous trio will be a sensation of the sale.

THIS LIST OF HIGH RECORD COWS ALL GO AT YOUR PRICE

a 35.29-lb. cow with 810-lb. milk
a 30.43-lb. cow with 662-lb. milk
a 30.28-lb. cow with 715-lb. milk
a 29.52-lb. 4 yr. old with 534-lb. milk

a 29.42-lb. cow with 560-lb. milk
a 28.29-lb. cow with 521-lb. milk
a 27.60-lb. cow with 656-lb. milk
a 27.25-lb. cow with 555-lb. milk

Note the large milk records in each case.

These, together with many other high record cows, including a 1,200-lb. cow with 28,000-lb. milk; a 1,044-lb. cow with 25,000-lb. at 11½ years of age—also sons and daughters of these many high record cows by such famous sires as Sir Pontiac Waldorf Pietje; Cornucopia Ormsby Lad (5); Carnation King Sylvia; Colantha Denver Champion; Oakland Sethje Mooie; Friend Pontiac Korndyke; King Korndyke Veeman Hengerveld, and Radium.

RADIUM WILL BE SOLD

Think of a chance to buy this famous maternal brother to May Echo Sylvia; this bull was Grand Champion at the New York State Fair. With him will be sold 12 of his daughters, all from high record dams.

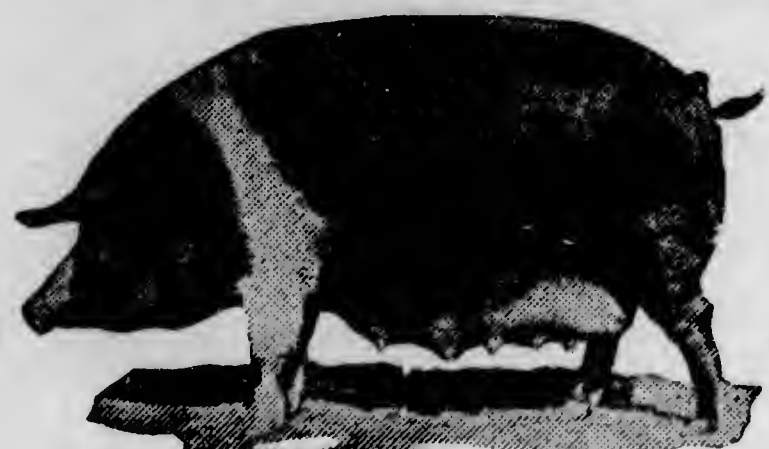
Auctioneer: Col. Geo. W. Baxter, Elmira, N. Y. S. T. Wood, Liverpool, N. Y. in the box.

Write at once for a catalogue of this sale to the owner.

DR. E. HOGG, 20 Darling Street, WILKES-BARRE, PA.

HAMPSHIRE

FOR SIX YEARS FOR SIX YEARS



in succession, 1918-1919-1920-1921-1922-1923, Hampshires have won the carload lot grand championship over all breeds at the International Livestock Show.

HAMPSHIRE are the practical farmer's practical hog, because of their meat type—grazing qualities—activity—health and vigor—highly developed mother instinct—milking qualities—early maturity and economical gains, and because they are *Recognized Market Toppers*. The heaviest ton litter for 1923 from the biggest hog state in the Union, Iowa, was sired by a purebred Hampshire boar. This litter weighed 3,199 pounds at 180 days.

The official breed paper is—*THE HAMPSHIRE ADVOCATE*—a monthly publication, devoted to the interest of Hampshire breeders and the Hampshire breed.

SUBSCRIBE NOW! \$1.00 per yr. or \$2.00 for 3 yrs. FREE SERVICE DEPARTMENT—Through our field department we are able to buy hogs of correct Hampshire type of leading bloodlines at reasonable prices. Years of experience in buying and judging hogs insures you this valuable service, at no cost.

WRITE TODAY TO

THE HAMPSHIRE ADVOCATE CO.,
409 Wisconsin Ave., Dept. 35 Peoria, Illinois

YOU SHOULD BUY

A Son of the Grand Young Sire



ROYAL JOHANNA KORNDYKE

who is not only siring big producers but also splendid individuals. We believe he is the best son of Colantha Johanna Lad 8th.

We offer a handsome young bull, six months old, about two-thirds white and with a splendid topline.

His dam, at 26 months old, produced in A. R. O. test, 20.45 lb. butter, 444.2 lb. milk. She is now a fine three-year-old and I am confident she will greatly increase this record a little later.

Her dam produced 19.6 lb. butter, 403.7 lb. milk in a week when only 23 months old and is from my grand old cow, Inka Veeman Artis, three times above 30 lb. butter and three times above 600 lb. milk in a week.

Price on the young bull, ONLY \$125, and he is from an Accredited Herd that has never housed a reactor.

ROY W. CHAMBERLAIN

Allegany County

Caneadea, New York

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. IV

HARRISBURG, PA., OCTOBER 22, 1925

No. 20

A Few Facts for Your Consideration

By Howard C. Reynolds

PREVIOUS to and immediately following the annual Convention of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, held at Syracuse, N. Y., in June 1921, the *Holstein-Friesian World*, the recognized publicity organ of the Millionaire,—Political-Dealing Group that were trying to gain further control of the Association's affairs at the Syracuse meeting, published editorials charging Mr. Frederick M. Peasley, Mr. Albert L. Brockway, Mr. Charles W. Newman, Mr. Jacob S. Brill, Mr. Fred S. Parmelee and others with prostituting the proxies which had been entrusted to them by some 9,000 members of the Association and using these votes to control the Convention for Ulterior Motives.

Recently Mr. M. S. Prescott, editor of the *World*, has repeated these charges and assertions and I feel that the members of the Holstein-Friesian Association and the breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle should know the facts and be able to judge the truth or falsity of Mr. Prescott's statements and assign him to his proper classification in society.

FIRST:—Let us review the Call of the 1921 Annual Meeting as mailed to the members by the Secretary and see what business was to come before the Convention to be considered as set forth in the Call.

SECOND:—Let us review the facts as set forth in the campaign letters sent out by Mr. Peasley, Mr. Brockway, Mr. Newman, Mr. Brill, Mr. Parmelee and others and see just what statements were made in these letters and what these gentlemen pledged the members as to how they would use the proxies that were to be entrusted to them to be voted at the Annual Meeting.

THIRD:—Let us review the report of the Annual Meeting and see just HOW Mr. Peasley, Mr. Brockway, Mr. Newman, Mr. Brill and Mr. Parmelee voted on the various resolutions and amendments and see just where and to what extent the proxies entrusted to them were prostituted as charged by Editor Prescott of the *World*.

FOURTH:—After we have reviewed these facts, let us go into the correspondence that was exchanged between members of the proxy group and Mr. F. L. Houghton and others, previous to and after the Syracuse Convention and see if there are any traces of Ulterior Motives which these men had in mind that were to be carried out at the Annual Convention that constituted a prostitution of the members' confidence.

FIFTH:—After we have reviewed all these things, let us switch our investigation to the Millionaire—

Political-Dealing—Worldly Element which the *World* represents and see if the *World*, Mr. D. D. Aitken, James A. Reynolds and the State-Paid Secretaries were trying to "put over" anything on the members. Let us see if THEY had any Ulterior Motives in mind which the members generally did not know about and which THEY proposed or hoped to put into effect at the Syracuse Convention.

If we review the Call of the Annual Meeting sent out by Secretary Houghton, we will find that there were various resolutions offered. Among these resolutions were some of vital importance to the future of the Association and the welfare of the members and breeders.

TO PROTECT MEMBERS' RIGHTS AND REDUCE FEES

FIRST:—Mr. Peasley caused to be inserted in the Call of the Meeting a resolution rescinding the resolution introduced the previous year at St. Paul by James A. Reynolds appointing a Committee to buy a Home and move the Association's offices to the Central West.

SECOND:—Mr. A. L. Brockway introduced a resolution reducing the transfer fee from \$1.00 to 50 cents.

RESOLUTION DISFRANCHISING THE MEMBERS

THIRD:—Mr. James A. Reynolds, as Chairman of a Committee on By-Law Revision, caused to be introduced into the Call of the Meeting a resolution conferring on the Board of Directors the power to Alter, Amend or Repeal the By-Laws from time to time as they saw fit.

FOURTH:—This same Committee, of which Mr. James A. Reynolds was Chairman, also offered a resolution to the effect that the President should become Chief Executive Officer of the Association.

MEMBERS' RIGHTS THREATENED

There were two distinct issues at the Syracuse Convention as set forth in the Call of the Meeting.

Mr. Peasley and Mr. Brockway offered resolutions to preserve the Association, stop extravagance and protect the members' rights.

The resolution offered by Mr. James A. Reynolds, Chairman of the Executive Committee, aimed to rob the breeders of their just rights by placing the power of Altering, Amending or Repealing the By-Laws in the hands of the Directors which, if passed, would have enabled the Board of Directors to increase the fees and take from the Association's Reserve Fund without consulting the members.

The resolution to make the President the Chief Executive Officer would have placed all the Association's funds in the hands of the then \$12,000.00 President to be disposed of as he and the Board of Directors saw fit.

WARNING TO THE MEMBERS

With these conditions confronting the members at their Annual Convention, was it any wonder that such men as Mr. Frederick M. Peasley, who was a Judge of the Court; Mr. Brockway, Mr. Newman, Mr. Brill, Mr. Parmelee and Secretary Houghton should rise up in indignation at the bold attempt being made to gain further control of the Association and to disfranchise the members all of which were embodied in the resolution placing the power of Altering, Amending and Repealing the By-Laws in the hands of the Directors.

FACTS SENT FORTH IN LETTERS

Now, if we review the letters sent out by Judge Frederick M. Peasley, Mr. A. L. Brockway, Mr. C. W. Newman, Mr. J. S. Brill and Mr. F. S. Parmelee, we will find that each and every one of these letters made it VERY plain to the members that if they were entrusted with the breeders' proxies, that their votes would be used to rescind the James A. Reynolds proposal, to buy a Home and move the offices to the Central West; to pass the resolution offered by Mr. Brockway to reduce the transfer fee from \$1.00 to 50 cents; and to defeat the resolution offered by Mr. James A. Reynolds, as Chairman of the Committee on By-Law Revision, that had for its purpose giving the Board of Directors the right to Alter, Amend or Repeal the By-Laws from time to time as they saw fit; and further, that the proxies would be used to defeat the resolution making the President the Chief Executive officer.

AGAINST \$12,000.00 PRESIDENT

Each and every one of these letters from the first paragraph to the last paragraph was unalterably opposed to the extravagant management that had prevailed during the previous two years and any member who sent his proxy to these men must have been confident that it would be used to defeat the \$12,000.00 President and stop extravagance.

NO MISREPRESENTATION

If there was any misrepresentation in these letters, we would ask the Editor of the *World* to point it out. If he will read ONE of these letters, or ALL of them, and point out a SINGLE instance where the writer did not give the facts and figures and the WHOLE truth, free from any misrepresentation, we would ask him to come forward with his published statement.

HOW PROXIES WERE VOTED

Let us review the happenings at the Annual Convention held at Syracuse in June 1921 and learn just how Judge Peasley, Mr. A. L. Brockway, Mr. C. W. Newman, Mr. J. S. Brill and Mr. F. S. Parmelee and others voted the upwards of 9,000 proxies entrusted to them by the members.

FIRST:—The Millionaire-Political-Dealing-Worldly Element, who had been in the "saddle" during the

past two years and who were charged with extravagance and mismanagement, tried to stampede the Convention and by resorting to ridicule and abuse, hoped to disrupt the little band of honest, stalwart men who held the votes of the plain breeders and dairymen, and thus defeat the purpose for which the members had intended their votes to be used.

One of the first things that happened at the Convention was the introducing of a resolution by Mr. J. M. Hackney, asking the Convention to endorse the conduct of the Board of Officers. This resolution was defeated by the votes of the plain breeders and rightly so because the extravagance and mismanagement that had prevailed should be condemned rather than commended by the breeders.

Under a bedlam of abuse and ridicule the proxy group retained their dignity and good judgment and fought the battle through to a finish, voting the breeders' proxies just as they had promised.

The transfer fee was reduced from \$1.00 to fifty cents.

The motion to remove the offices was rescinded.

The resolution offered by James A. Reynolds, as Chairman of a Committee on By-Law Revisions, that asked to have the Directors given the power to Alter, Amend or Repeal the By-Laws from time to time as they saw fit, failed to pass as did the other Reynolds amendment making the President the Chief Executive Officer.

I will leave it to the fair and honest judgment of readers to determine whether the proxies held by Mr. Peasley, Mr. Brockway, Mr. Newman, Mr. Brill and Mr. Parmelee were prostituted as has been charged by Mr. Prescott, Editor of the *Holstein-Friesian World*.

WHERE HOUGHTON STOOD

Now, let us review some of the correspondence interchanged between those who were working to defeat the efforts of the Millionaire-Political-Dealing-Worldly Element to gain further control of the Association and see if there are any traces of Ulterior Motives.

I have in my files complete correspondence from Mr. F. L. Houghton which, owing to its volume and to lack of space in the paper, will be impracticable to print. However, I will publish excerpts from some of these letters which I believe will show Mr. Houghton's position relative to the campaign previous to, at and after the Syracuse Convention. While I am not printing these letters in full my files are open to those who wish to further investigate the matter.

First is a letter from F. L. Houghton, addressed to Dr. Howard C. Reynolds, under date of April 28, 1921, which reads as follows:

Dear Dr. Reynolds:

I am enclosing to you copies of letters which I have sent to Judge Peasley, and to Mr. Carrigan, also to R. N. Thompson for your information.

I also enclose a letter prepared by Mr. Parmelee, Secretary of the Vermont Club, in pursuance of instructions given him at a very recent meeting.

I feel that it is very important that you should confer with Syracuse friends and see that the floor organization is fully arranged in advance, also ascertain exactly what they are doing there, and if any letters have gone out from Stuart, or Bishop or Stimson, or other individuals, let me know about them, and let me know what is being done generally. A list is to be

sent you of people in various localities upon whom you may find it convenient to call, and ascertain their feeling and establish such relationship as may be desirable.

Mr. Duntley has suggested making up a circular to be used in connection with general canvasses, copy of which I enclose and would like your views upon it. The question in my mind is whether it is conservative enough or whether it would tend to alienate the solid substantial supporters even though it does arouse a far greater number of "little breeders on the hillside."

Please let me have your views on this as early as possible.

Faithfully,

FREDERICK L. HOUGHTON.

FLH-MFS
Encs.

The enclosure to Judge Peasley referred to in the above letter from Mr. Houghton follows:

HON. F. M. PEASLEY,
Cheshire, Connecticut.

Dear Mr. Peasley:

This is to acknowledge your very interesting contribution to the Register which will go into the issue of May 15, it being too late for the current issue. I think this is a very proper and dignified comment on the attitude of the *World*, and very properly appears in the Register. I cannot conceive of a majority of the readers of the *World* feeling that the attitude of its editor as expressed in the recent article on which you comment is a sensible one. It must be that many people more or less thoughtful, who read the *World* are disgusted with its attitude.

Referring to the subject of my letter of April 25, and our telephone conversation last evening, I am more than ever inclined to think that the letter for the national canvass to be sent out by you, particularly on the rescinding of the resolution relating to the location of a national home, should be prepared by yourself in order that your own personality may appear in it. It is quite probable that my communications being so common and general with the membership have in the course of years grown "earmarked" which enable close students to say that "they are written by Houghton."

Again you have a point of view, unembarrassed by perhaps too close association with the details of this matter of the Association, or by the knowledge of the personal expressions both for and against of many persons and you can give to it a flavor which would be impossible for me to do and a laying out of the subject better than anyone with whom I am acquainted, and I hope that you will proceed to do this at the earliest possible moment, and send it to me so that I may go over it, and perhaps meet you for a discussion on it.

A suggestion has been made that the national canvass, (and it is expected that there will be several of them on the different points of the call), should be accompanied by a pamphlet, reviewing the general situation. In discussing just what it should contain, I find there are different views, one favoring considerable detail, and another a brief, striking arraignment such as you see indicated in the enclosure. This enclosure is in the popular newspaper style of the day, and with its side heads, and typographical arrangement in accord therewith, would no doubt awaken strong reaction against those who are less prone to read pamphlets.

I find difficulty in deciding between these views and if I were to criticize the enclosure, I should say that there was a possibility of its offending and driving support away, from the conservative, thoughtful people, but these, as usual, are in a great minority, and thus the argument favors the use of material which will cause action by the average member in the way of proxy votes; therefore, I would like very much to have your views upon this matter.

Dr. Reynolds of Pennsylvania, and Messrs. Bigler, Zimmer, and Brockway and others in various sections, are making up as rapidly as possible, an administration committee to handle the situation with respect to the various local and national canvasses, the collecting of funds, and also to arrange a program for floor management, and I expect that they will bring you into conferences sooner or later. They seem to feel that the support of New York, Pennsylvania, and New England, will be as solid as can be in opposition to the present régime, and to amendments looking towards concentration of power in

the hands of the President and the Board of Directors. Time will tell whether this is true or not, but there are upwards of 7,000 members within this territory, and it is believed that a national canvass will develop very considerable support, conceding that states like Minnesota and Wisconsin will have 85% of their proxies in the hands of their club delegates or persons supporting the present régime.

Efforts are now under way to ascertain friendly supporters in all sections from East to the Middle West by personal visit and this may result in a large amount of interest not now apparent. It is stated that in Illinois, under the leadership of J. T. Williams of Sterling, Gov. Lowden's manager also, that there will be a vigorous effort made in opposition to President Aitken. This situation will be looked into and ascertained in detail.

I am really very desirous of personally conferring with you at Brattleboro, and I find it almost impossible to think of leaving because of the duties attending the arrangement of the annual meeting, and especially the various reports which are not yet in manuscript. I have, however, undertaken to attend the sale at Lexington on May 4. The principal object of this other than meeting our friends, is for a conference with Barney Kelley, who is very desirous of such a meeting, and who is to be at the Quincy House in Boston, the evening previous to the sale.

In case you should telephone to me, please give your name to the operator, saying "Mr. Peasley calling Mr. Houghton personally." We are greatly troubled by telephone calls from various canvassers, and from individuals desiring to go over registration matters, and waste a great deal of time in trying to for instance, get the registration matter directly before the head of the department handling it, who can be intelligent with the inquiry; hence if the office knows who is asking for the connection, it can be handled directly, and at a saving of time, etc.

Also kindly see that your letters are marked "personal" and that all these communications between us are personal and confidential.

Yours very truly,

FREDERICK L. HOUGHTON.

FLH-MFS
Encs.

For lack of space I am omitting the letters of Mr. Houghton to M. J. Carrigan of Concord, Mass., and R. N. Thompson of Cowden, Ill., but am printing in full the information referred to, which was designed to be used in a circular or pamphlet in the proxy campaign.

DANGEROUS DAYS

HIGH HANDED MOVEMENT TO DESTROY MEMBERSHIP RIGHTS

Holstein-Friesian Association Members Will Resent Efforts of a Faction to Invest Directors with Power to Amend By-Laws at Will, and to Centralize all Power in the President

Continuance of High Transfer Fees—Removal of Executive Offices from Brattleboro to the Middle West—President's \$12,000 Salary and Extravagant Extension Department Expense—Should be Voted Down

This plain statement of facts is of vital interest to every member who has the welfare of the Holstein-Friesian Association at heart.

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America, for over a third of a century has functioned, primarily as a record association of the breed.

It has grown to considerable proportions, by reason of the superiority of Black and White cattle and the individual efforts and loyalty of the breeders.

It always has been a popular institution as to gov-

ernment, and its members have felt an interest and responsibility in its affairs.

Every member has been privileged to exercise his voting prerogative, and by his ballot to have a voice in the disposition of any organization questions which have been under consideration.

TAKING AWAY YOUR RIGHTS

A certain faction, determined on taking the power from the hands of the membership, has injected into the official call for the Annual Meeting, June 1, an amendment which provides that any changes in the By-Laws may be made at any time by the Board of Directors, and without regard to the will of the members at large.

Such unjust and most intensive centralization of power is contrary to the principles of popular government, and its malicious possibility is more apparent when you reflect that a board of directors so selected and constituted as to be subservient to an unscrupulous president or Chief Executive, (should the president be of the character) could exploit the Association's resources at will. It is further proposed to constitute the President as the Chief Executive Officer,—a high and mighty potentate, and a fitting capstone to the whole selfish structure.

TRANSFER FEES MULTIPLIED FOUR TIMES

Every member is aware of the fact that transfer fees have been four times as large as they were previous to the Annual Meeting at Philadelphia in 1919, but do all members realize that the increase in transfer fees was made at the instigation of the same leading spirit who now seeks to place the right of By-Law amendments exclusively in the hands of the directors and to centralize all power in the president?

The Association receipts for all transfer fees during the fiscal year ending April 30 were over \$175,000. Bear in mind that the great reason for placing this "four times too big" tax on the breeder was that the money was needed to defray expenses of the Extension Department.

WHERE SOME OF YOUR MONEY WENT

Contemplate if you will, that some of the principal items of that Extension Service were: President's salary, \$12,000; one of traveling assistants, \$6,500; another \$4,000. To that total add at least \$8,000 for junketing and speech making from Maine to California and \$5,000 for unnecessary printing and you have \$35,000. Then reflect: Did any of that \$35,000 speech making and propaganda increase the size of your milk check, reduce the cost of feed or raise the price of your cattle?

(Let any member ask for an itemized account of thousands of dollars worth of extension work, traveling and speech making and he will find it camouflaged or hidden, by most ingenious book-keeping methods.)

This high handed and most preposterous attempt to make a member's vote of little use,—to centralize all

power in the hands of the president and directorate, all the while extracting the big transfer fee from the breeder to grease the wheels of the chariot and provide extravagant salaries for the Orators, is further supplemented by an expressed desire to move the offices of the Association from Brattleboro to the central West.

Of course that is perfectly feasible to these ambitious gentlemen for the farmers and breeders would pay the bills.

The lease on the specially built association building in Brattleboro has six years to run at \$8,000 per year. It can be conservatively estimated that the removal of the office files, education of 50 new employees and incidentals would cost another \$100,000, to say nothing of the fact that the work of their registration and transfer department would fall a year or more behind during the process.

THEY WOULD EVEN MOVE THE OFFICE

Is it worth \$148,000 to have a new geographical location? Two cents will bring a letter to Brattleboro as well as to any city in the Middle West, and when you consider that the office force at Brattleboro during the fiscal year ending April 30, 1921, handled over \$385,000 worth or over 225,000 certificates of registration, transfer and duplicates, isn't it fairly good evidence that there was no serious delay of any sort occasioned by the location of the office in Brattleboro, where it has been for over a quarter of a century?

As well argue that it would be wise to remove the National Capitol from Washington to Oshkosh or Kalamazoo.

Mr. Member: You have one consolation. You know that prior to the possible centralization of all power in the president and directors, your vote is as big and powerful as it ever was.

If you want to stop these things:

- 1.—The Directors given power to amend your By-Laws at will.
- 2.—The President regaling himself with a \$12,000 salary and unlimited traveling expenses.
- 3.—The Extension Service wasting each year, 30 to 40 thousand dollars on useless speechmaking and traveling expenses.
- 4.—The transfer fees four times what they were prior to 1919.
- 5.—The removal of the Executive Offices to the Middle West.

THEN SEE THAT YOUR PROXY IS IN THE HANDS OF THE RIGHT PARTY.

To remove any question of doubt in the minds of the readers as to who was back of the campaign previous to the Syracuse Convention, financially and otherwise, I will print below excerpts from a letter received from Mr. F. L. Houghton, dated at Brattleboro, Vermont, May 10, 1921, addressed to Dr. Howard C. Reynolds, Dalton, Pa.

Dear Dr. Reynolds:

There are funds to a certain extent now available for expenditures in connection with the work which you are doing,

and you have only to forward to Mr. H. Seaverns, a memorandum of your account from time to time when a check will be returned to you.

The Vermont letter of the state club has yielded so far something over 100 proxies and a follow-up may be necessary in this case and in several others.

A telegram from Mr. Bell has just been received as follows: "Please forward to me immediately Oliver Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa., 1,600 blank proxies also complete list of members with their addresses in Pennsylvania as I wish to send out a letter soliciting proxies from our members in Pennsylvania to be used for the best interest of the Association."

I will be glad to know from you whether there is any change in Mr. Bell's attitude. Do not let him know that you were advised of his request for blank proxies. If you receive a letter from Mr. Bell, I should be glad to have a copy.

Yours very truly,

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And another letter written on the stationery of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America:

May 6, 1921.

Dear Dr. Reynolds:

I understand that there is to be another smaller convention in Syracuse at the time of ours and that the hotels will be crowded. I have, therefore, taken the liberty of reserving a room for you at the Onondaga. Possibly you have already attended to this. If you will let the Onondaga hotel know when you expect to arrive they will appreciate it as I was unable to tell them the time of your arrival.

If you hold any Proxies they should be in the hands of the Proxy Committee five days before the Annual Meeting. The By-Laws require this. Therefore, I am reminding those who have asked for blank Proxies to see that they are delivered or sent by Registered Mail to W. W. Walker, Chairman of the Committee on Proxies, Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse, New York, so as to reach there by Thursday, May 26.

Proxies should be accompanied by a list alphabetically arranged showing the names and addresses of the Proxies held and a duplicate of this list should be retained by the sender.

Yours very truly,

THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA,
F. L. Houghton, Sec'y.

HS:LAW 2C

And still further, a letter from Mr. Houghton, dated at Brattleboro, Vt., July 6, 1921, addressed to Dr. Howard C. Reynolds, which reads as follows:

Dear Dr. Reynolds:

I note your recent letters, and I also found your letter of June 14 at hand when I returned from Chicago.

I note your request for list of expenditures of the Extension Service covering the last two years. The best I can do for you is to send you Rider's own report and copies of the Treasurer's report and that of the Finance Committee. No report of the Extension Service was prepared or published this year.

I concur with you that it is exceedingly important to Brockway, Peasley and Newman to set the membership right in regard to all matters which have occurred, in the form of a pamphlet accompanied by a letter of thanks, etc. I trust there will be no delay in getting this out in order that it may counteract the effect of the unpleasant publicity in the *World*.

Yesterday, we received after much urging the final report of the stenographer's notes of the members' meeting and in accord with your wishes and that of others, copy will be furnished to you within a few days I think. I am also having a list of the proxy vote compiled and this will go forward to you also. This latter information I received from the Auditor yesterday and thus you see much delay has occurred which has been unavoidable.

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Before we leave the subject let us see what ulterior motives, if any, were back of the campaign to gather proxies to be voted in the interests of the Millionaire — Political, — Dealing, — Aitken, — State-Paid-Secretaries, — Worldly "OUT-FIT."

Mr. Bertram B. Scott, State-Paid-Secretary of Minnesota, and Mr. L. L. Oldham of Wisconsin, in fact, many if not all of the State-Paid Secretaries had been soliciting proxies long, long before the call of the Annual Meeting came out.

It was very evident that these gentlemen were getting these proxies to be voted at the Annual Convention to pass the resolutions introduced by James A. Reynolds, Chairman of the Committee on By-Law Revision, to deprive the members of their right to Alter, Amend or Repeal the By-Laws from time to time as they saw fit and place this right in the hands of the Board of Directors and, further, to pass the resolution making the President (Mr. D. D. Aitken) Chief Executive Officer.

AITKEN MACHINE WORKING AT ASSOCIATION'S EXPENSE

We find that Mr. Aitken had invited the State-Paid Secretaries to attend the annual Convention at the Association's expense, presumably to vote proxies in favor of the resolution offered by James A. Reynolds, as Chairman of the Committee on By-Law Revision, placing the right to Alter, Amend, or Repeal the By-Laws from time to time in the hands of the Directors and to make the then president (Mr. D. D. Aitken) Chief Executive Officer.

In a copy of a letter addressed to Mr. Noyes, Chairman of the Finance Committee and signed by Mr. Houghton, we find the following paragraph:

"We had an external expense which was not anticipated resulting from President Aitken's invitation to the Field Secretaries of State Clubs to attend the Annual Meeting at the expense of this Association."

Bills from the following Field Secretaries have already been received and paid, amounting to \$502.18.

C. M. Long	Illinois	\$165.32
E. J. Alexander	Missouri	164.42
L. L. Oldham	Wisconsin	122.08
J. W. Bartlett	New Jersey	48.36
		\$502.18

[We note the above figures are not mathematically correct but they are just as they appear in the letter. —EDITOR.]

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It was very evident that these gentlemen were getting these proxies to be voted at the Annual Convention to pass the resolutions introduced by James A. Reynolds, Chairman of the Committee on By-Law Revision, to deprive the members of their right to Alter, Amend or Repeal the By-Laws from time to time as they saw fit and place this right in the hands of the Board of Directors and, further, to pass the resolution making the President (Mr. D. D. Aitken) Chief Executive Officer.

AITKEN MACHINE WORKING AT ASSOCIATION'S EXPENSE

We find that Mr. Aitken had invited the State-Paid Secretaries to attend the annual Convention at the Association's expense, presumably to vote proxies in favor of the resolution offered by James A. Reynolds, as Chairman of the Committee on By-Law Revision, placing the right to Alter, Amend, or Repeal the By-Laws from time to time in the hands of the Directors and to make the then president (Mr. D. D. Aitken) Chief Executive Officer.

In a copy of a letter addressed to Mr. Noyes, Chairman of the Finance Committee and signed by Mr. Houghton, we find the following paragraph:

"We had an external expense which was not anticipated resulting from President Aitken's invitation to the Field Secretaries of State Clubs to attend the Annual Meeting at the expense of this Association." Bills from the following Field Secretaries have already been received and paid, amounting to \$502.18.

C. M. Long	Illinois	\$165.32
E. J. Alexander	Missouri	164.42
L. L. Oldham	Wisconsin	122.08
J. W. Bartlett	New Jersey	48.36
		<hr/>
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[We note the above figures are not mathematically correct but they are just as they appear in the letter. —EDITOR.]

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"It is my opinion that if the Association takes care of the expenses of one paid Secretary, it should do so for all."

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I believe that, if there has been any doubt in the minds of the plain breeders and dairymen as to the sincerity of the motives behind the 1921 proxy campaign and the efforts to defeat the Millionaire—Political-Dealing — Aitken-Paid-State-Secretary — Worldly Outfit at the Syracuse Convention that the above information should set them right.

Houghton Favored New Association

By HOWARD C. REYNOLDS

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Members of such an Association would be in a position to work with the Agricultural Colleges and Dairy Extension workers to promote the breed and would not be compelled to pay an unjust and unnecessary tax on their Registry and Transfer Certificates to carry on breed promotion work of an exaggerated, Speculative and Questionable character.

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I remember very vividly on one of my visits at his farm in Putney, Vermont, in October 1921, as we sat on the veranda overlooking the Connecticut Valley and the New Hampshire hills, this question was discussed at some length and it was suggested that I take up certain matters with Mr. Houghton Seaverns, Assistant Secretary at the Association's offices in Brattleboro, the following morning, it being thought that some of the records of the Association would have to be copied to be available in starting a New Association. I found on conferring with Mr. Seaverns that copying the records was unnecessary, that the printed Herd Books and the Registry Certificates would furnish the desired information and to copy the records would be useless and unnecessary expense.

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ESTABLISHED 1886

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A Semi-Monthly Journal Devoted to the Interests of
Holstein-Friesian Cattle

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DR. HOWARD C. REYNOLDS,
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Such men's names suggest themselves: Stevenson and Reynolds of Pennsylvania, Metcalfe of Massachusetts, Peasley of Connecticut, Bishop of Washington. Who would you suggest from New York, Maryland, New Jersey?

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The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

G. H. TRUCKELL, Associate Editor

M. M. LEEDOM, Advertising Manager

Contributing Editors

EUGENE B. BENNETT HELEN C. NEWMAN
J. H. LEWIS

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OCTOBER 22, 1925

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

Secretary Houghton vs. Secretary Reynolds

WE ARE publishing elsewhere in this issue under the heading, "A Few Facts for Your Consideration," by Howard C. Reynolds.

Mr. Reynolds was Secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Pennsylvania from 1918 to 1922. In June, 1919, he took a leading part in the entertainment of the National Association at Philadelphia where the Field-Aitken-Political-Worldly Element took over the management of the Association by resorting to methods that have since been questioned in the Court.

In going about his duties as Secretary of the State Association in connection with the entertainment of the National Association, Mr. Reynolds became acquainted with Mr. Houghton, Mr. Matteson, Mr. Brockway and others who had been so long identified with the Association's affairs during its prosperous years leading up until 1919 during which time the transfer fee had been 25 cents and the Association had accumulated a large Reserve Fund and was recognized as the leading Association of its kind in the world.

Mr. Houghton kept in close touch with Mr. Reynolds on Association matters after the Philadelphia Meeting because in Mr. Reynolds we believe Mr. Houghton had found a man who concurred with him in his views as to how the Association's affairs should be conducted and, further, he had strength of character and determination of will power to carry out his convictions, a character which seems to be terribly lacking in Mr. Houghton's personal "make-up."

Letters were frequently exchanged between them and Mr. Reynolds was invited to Brattleboro to confer with Mr. Houghton on several occasions. As a result of all this, Mr. Houghton selected Mr. Reynolds to assist him in the campaign that was waged at the Syracuse Convention, as excerpts from letters published in this issue will show, and their relations continued until after the Kansas City Meeting in June, 1922, where the resolution was passed making the

office of Secretary appointive, and Mr. Houghton was compelled to desert the cause of the real breeder and swear allegiance to the Political Dealing Element in order to hold his position as Secretary.

It appears from correspondence, which we are printing in part, that passed between Mr. Houghton and Mr. Reynolds that Mr. Houghton had anticipated that the activities of the Political Dealing Element would lead to a division within the Association and the preparations and details for organizing a new Registry Association on a Sound, Business Basis with a broad constructive policy, had been worked out by Mr. Houghton, talked over with Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Reynolds was a man in whom Mr. Houghton had placed his chief reliance in putting his plan for a new association into operation.

This little narrative we believe will be interesting to our readers in that it shows that the proposal to organize a New Registry Association originated with Mr. Houghton and, further, that he selected Mr. Reynolds as his Lieutenant to put the project into operation. Is it any wonder then that the REAL breeders, when the new Association was launched, should select Mr. Reynolds as their Secretary?

How It Works

DURING the meeting at Syracuse, June, 1921, the well-known Holstein breeder John Arfmann, who was one of the men who held and voted a large number of proxies at the Milwaukee meeting three years previous, spoke on gathering proxies and in his speech pointed out how little the general rank and file of the breeders esteemed the judgment and sincerity of the editors of the *Holstein-Friesian World*. His words as given in the official report of the Syracuse meeting and published in volume 46 of the herdbook are, in part as follows:

"If the proxies don't come in fast enough just go and ask Mr. Price of the *Holstein-Friesian World* to write an editorial against the proxies and the proxies will come. I want to say to you men that I have had experience in that line, and I know what I am talking about. I believe that today you can ask these men who have these large numbers of proxies, that their proxies came in far faster after Mr. Price sent out his editorial in the *Holstein-Friesian World*. That is what brings them in; and let me show you why. It is because Mr. Price gets his salary and his money out of the success of the Holstein-Friesian advertisers. And who are the men who are supporting this *Holstein-Friesian World* by advertising? It is the great big men in this organization who own the great big herds, who have invested thousands and thousands of dollars in them and spend thousands of dollars in advertising. That makes the little breeder on the hillside feel that the Holstein game is getting to be a millionaire's proposition."

The official stenographer present at the meeting did not take down an amusing interchange of comments between several of the members present, one of whom asked Mr. Arfmann if he was sincere in all his statements. He said he was and asked Mr. Peasley if he had not had a similar experience, and if the proxies

Proper Designs Make Homes More Inviting

By M. E. BOTTOMLEY

Assistant Professor of Landscape Architecture, Ames, Iowa

DESIGNS of country homes are chiefly centered in making the surroundings of the house more beautiful and more inviting. More attention has been paid to the arrangement of the business group of the homestead—the grouping of the barns and yards for convenience—than to the arrangement of the house. The necessity for saving space is not nearly so great in the case of the country home as compared to the design of the city home. However, the same care should be exercised in planning for convenience.

As you pass along the country road, those places that have a real and inviting appeal are not the large, showy "city houses" bleakly indicating their owners' prosperity, but the more modest house with a suitable setting. The house itself in the country is used for recreation even less than the residence in the city and the outside proportionately more. The development of these pleasure areas in the country is even more necessary than in the city backyard and especially because so little need be done to develop them.

SIMPLICITY FOR COUNTRY

Breadth, informality and simplicity are characteristic of country scenery. These combined with neatness will be characteristic of the country home. The breadth and simplicity necessary in the rural atmosphere will be obtained by wide, unbroken lawns, large masses of shade which will also frame the farm house and cause it to fit into its surroundings and a simplicity in design of those areas which will show their design. Trees, then, and lawns are the most usable and most inviting elements of the country home. This does not mean that the lawns shall be so large that keeping them will be a burden to the owner, although in all probability they must be larger to be in scale with their surroundings than in the city or suburb.

LAWN NOT TOO BIG

When the house is one hundred feet or thereabouts from the road, a continuous lawn to the highway is too large. In this case only a reasonable amount next the house need be well kept; the remainder can be pastured or mowed occasionally. Because most houses in the country are too high and appear to rise too abruptly from the ground, a low grass terrace about the front and even the sides of the house will form a broad foundation for the buildings—a gradation into the lawn. A low hedge like one of barberry on the top of this terrace would partially enclose it and cause it to function as a great veranda.

The front lawn in the country, like the front lawn in town, is the foreground to the house picture and as such should be kept open, bordered near the house corners by groups of trees. The pleasure area, which we find in the backyard in town, will more often be at the side of the house in rural districts, because the rear must be in direct connection with the farm yard for convenience. The other side of the house will in most cases be an entrance because the driveway is there.

TO BE CONCLUDED.

Certificates Not Refused By Government

IT HAS been inferred by the representatives of the Political-Dealing Element that the State and Federal Governments might not recognize the Registry Certificates issued by the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., in the matter of paying indemnity.

Thus far, to our knowledge, the Government has not refused to recognize or honor Certificates issued by the new Association and we are not anticipating any trouble arising from this source because the records of the purity of the blood of the animals registered in the new Association are just as accurate and reliable as those registered in the old Association because the purity of the blood is based upon animals whose ancestors have been registered in the old Association. Therefore, if the Government would refuse to recognize these Certificates it would have to be on the grounds that the records of the old Association were not accurate and reliable.

Breeders generally will not be influenced by propaganda sent out by *The Holstein-Friesian World* and representatives of the Dealing Political Element because they know that all propaganda emanating from these sources is being used merely to frighten them into subjection, keep them from joining the new Association and force them to continue to pay high fees and submit to unjust taxation or go out of business.

The new Association is going forward stronger and stronger each day and it is morally and financially sound and as it represents the REAL breeders and dairymen, who constitute 90% of the breeders and owners of Holstein cattle, it is destined to become the leading Association of its kind in America.

Life is a cross word puzzle. And some folks make a bad guess in their very first word. The word is *veracity*, and they think it is *capacity*, and they work out half the puzzle that way. And it seemeth to give satisfactory results for a time, but it will not work the puzzle. And they think they find a solution to life's mysteries in *meanness*, whereas the key word is *kindness*, and they write in the word *doubt* where *faith* ought to be.—From "Parables of Safed, the Sage."

Habit means to-day as well as to-morrow.

Holstein Owners Should Join a Cow Testing Association

BY GEORGE LESLIE

IN THE July 22d issue of THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN there was an editorial on the criticism occasioned through resolutions, appearing to reflect on the value of Cow Testing Associations, adopted at the recent delegate convention of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America held at Grand Rapids; and as we agree most heartily with Professor O. E. Reed of Michigan that standardization of C. T. A. record work, with uniform rules will be a real asset to the dairy industry, we are presenting some pertinent facts for the consideration of readers of this breed publication.

It is significant that in Denmark, where Cow Testing Associations originated thirty years ago, there is, and has been for many years, a greater average milk production than we get from our cows in these United States.

The first Cow Testing Association in this country was started in Michigan nineteen years ago, and the movement has grown slowly but surely until now we have in various States about one thousand. Our average production per cow has increased but it is still a thousand pounds per cow behind Denmark's yearly figure. Denmark has 5,666 lb. per cow while we have been gradually gaining over the 1917 figure of 3,716 lb., with 3,944 lb. in 1921 and 4,260 lb. in 1923.

Although for the past 25 years the gospel of weighing the daily milk and feed has been spread by bulletins, magazines, short courses, fair exhibits, farmers' institutes; later years including moving pictures and the radio, still the proportion of cow owners who do weigh is so small as to be practically negligible. This we have learned, not from hearsay, but from personal observation in travelling over a large section of the country visiting dairy farms for the past thirty years.

Cow testing Associations have been, we believe, more successful in getting dairymen to do this obviously valuable work in their barns than all the other agencies which have tried. Here is one instance to prove this. In Michigan in 1922 there were 76 members of Cow Testing Associations who weighed their milk; in 1923 there were 248; in 1924 there were 423. Perhaps this is because, as Gladstone said "One demonstration is worth a thousand arguments."

Cow Testing Association work has demonstrated the real value of knowing what the cows are returning for their feed and the individual farmer's experience has proved to him the truth of what he would not believe when presented in the form of argument or advice.

It has pointed out to him his best cows and his poorest producers; has shown him the waste of feed on cows which did not pay for their daily rations; has helped him to allow an adequate supply of food to those cows which returned a generous yield; has lightened his work by getting rid of cows which robbed him every day they had to be cleaned and fed and watered and milked; has enabled him to get better prices for stock sold out of his herd because he could show actual

records of production; has made him known in his own county and beyond its borders as well, as a man who uses modern methods to insure success.

There is no doubt in the world that the two and three and four thousand pound cow is the real cause of our low national average and of the unprofitable dairy farms, of which there are thousands upon thousands. There is also no doubt that one of the chief reasons we have both low producing cows and unprofitable farms is the failure of the men behind the cows to know what they are getting from their herds, and what it costs to get it.

The value of C. T. A. work hangs on the hook of the milk scale. Weighing feed is important, but weighing and recording the daily milk yield of each cow is the one thing without which the man who milks cows is entirely helpless so far as finding out where he stands financially. He feeds his cows to produce milk; but unless he can see how much milk they return for a known amount of feed how can he figure whether they are worth feeding and milking?

It is this lack of knowledge as to what his cows are actually doing day by day that keeps the dairy farmer from getting a better price for his product.

The men who buy his milk or cream or butter don't guess at what it costs them to carry on their business. They know; and because of that knowledge they figure what profit they intend to take over costs and pay the farmer accordingly.

He, not knowing what it costs him, even in feed alone, to make a hundred pounds of milk or fifty pounds of butterfat or a gallon of cream, is in no position to insist on a price which would give him a fair profit. He has to content himself with growling and grumbling; or he sells his herd and quits.

The remedy is in his own hands but he does not see it. Benjamin Franklin, many years ago said "Being ignorant is not so much a shame as being unwilling to learn."

While the situation as to keeping daily milk and feed records is far in advance of what it was even ten years ago, improvement has only just started; and we have dairymen tell us, men with large herds as well as those with ten or a dozen cows, that they "haven't got time" to weigh; that "it takes too much time." They are among those who are "unwilling to learn" and it's a costly decision for them.

The only path to knowledge of costs of production and value of individual animals as producers is by way of the scale; and in the light of past experiences, the only fairly successful way to convince doubting cow owners that *weighing milk and feed is profitable* is to get them to join a Cow Testing Association.

Years of confidence constitute a priceless asset in the breeding business. It's something that can't be bought. It has to be earned by merit.

NOT ABOUT COWS

Furs

IN view of the great vogue for fur on the coats and dresses to be worn this winter, it may not be amiss to give a little consideration to the subject of furs, since they are something about which the average person knows very little, notwithstanding the fact that there is so much that might be known. Even those who make it the study of a lifetime are continually learning something new.

THE FANCY NAMES

One thing that bothers the shopper of today is the great number of furs sold under fancy names, none of which can be recognized as ever having run around on four legs. Who ever saw a marmink? Good old Noah—of either ark or dictionary fame—never knew one. Yet lots of marmink fur has been sold. It is really the skin of a species of prairie dog, cut into strips and dyed to resemble mink. Hudson seal has been sold under that name so long that no doubt many a woman has been under the impression that she really had a seal skin coat. Yet Hudson seal is really only dyed muskrat. And natural muskrat is only that and not "river mink" as it has been called. Naturally, everyone dislikes the idea of wearing skunk as such, so there may be a little excuse for the dealer who offers it as black marten or Alaska sable. Though "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet," this is a different case entirely! But one should know that the real marten is grey or brown and is found in Europe and Asia.

The reason for the use of so many fancy names for commonplace skins is the growing scarcity of really fine furs. Now it is all right for women to buy these cheaper furs, no matter what the name, but they should know what they are getting and should pay accordingly. Among reputable dealers, there is a growing tendency to call furs by their right names, and so one often reads the advertisement of coats and neck pieces under their fancy or trade name, but followed by the real one.

KNOWLEDGE NECESSARY

In nothing else as in the purchase of furs does one get value for money paid. If one buys them cheap it is because they are cheap. Of course, there are the legitimate reductions made in August and January sales, but not every woman wants to take a chance on changing styles and buy at such times. If one pays a good price, it behooves one to know just what one is buying. It is always wisest to go to a reputable firm, as an unscrupulous dealer might take advantage of the ignorance of the ordinary person, and foist upon them some cheap fur under some very fancy name. A good firm has honest experts, whose advice can be safely followed.

THE DURABILITY OF FUR

Furs may be divided into three classes so far as durability is concerned, but the price paid has nothing

whatever to do with that feature, as some of the cheaper ones will outwear many of the more expensive. There are the most durable, the less durable and the very delicate. While it would take up unnecessary space to mention all the kinds in each class a few of each are well known. In the first class come bear, skunk, marten, otter, beaver, mink, sables and muskrat, while in the second there are ermine, pony, astrakhan, Persian lamb, kolinsky and others. Among the delicate furs are fox, squirrel, broadtail, mole and chinchilla. Those who have worn any of these, know by experience how much better some wear than others. A dealer in furs once made an experiment to test the wearing qualities of various furs. He used a buffer, driven by electricity, and making 150 strokes a minute on furs of various sorts. After a two hour test, otter showed no signs of wear at all, while the chinchilla was entirely worn off. Hudson seal also stood the test well, so that it would seem that the soft furs stand the constant rub of wear very well.

CARE

While being constantly worn, furs should be kept clean. The durable sorts may be beaten with smooth, flexible sticks, and the delicate ones should be cleaned with a vacuum cleaner. When not in use they should be stored in a furrier's vault. If that is out of the question, they should be cleaned thoroughly, and hung in moth proof bags or in a box, well wrapped in paper and hung in a cool dry place. When cleaning, they should not be left hanging out doors, as very often the moth eggs are deposited in the furs at that time, and once that occurs all subsequent precautions are useless.

THE FARMER

It is no Fun to be a Farmer
Who, when to woo his Feline Charmer
The Early Morning Cat me-ows,
Must brave the Dark to milk the Cows.
While Sparrows chirp their Obligatos
He gathers Beans and props Tomatoes.
About the Time the Sun is up
He gets his Breakfast Coffee Cup.
He spends his Leisure Plowing, Sowing,
Manuring, Pulling Turnips, Mowing,
And Praying, as he views his Grain,
For Lots of Sun or Lots of Rain.
When Anxious Farmers get together
They Wish for Varied Kinds of Weather;
And when the Weather comes along,
No matter what it is, it's Wrong.
Good Cause the Farmer has to grumble!
If Crops are good, the Prices tumble.
He never even thinks he's through;
There's always Something Else to do.
And when for Rest he's Fairly Craving,
They Stretch his Day with Daylight Saving!

—Arthur Guiterman.

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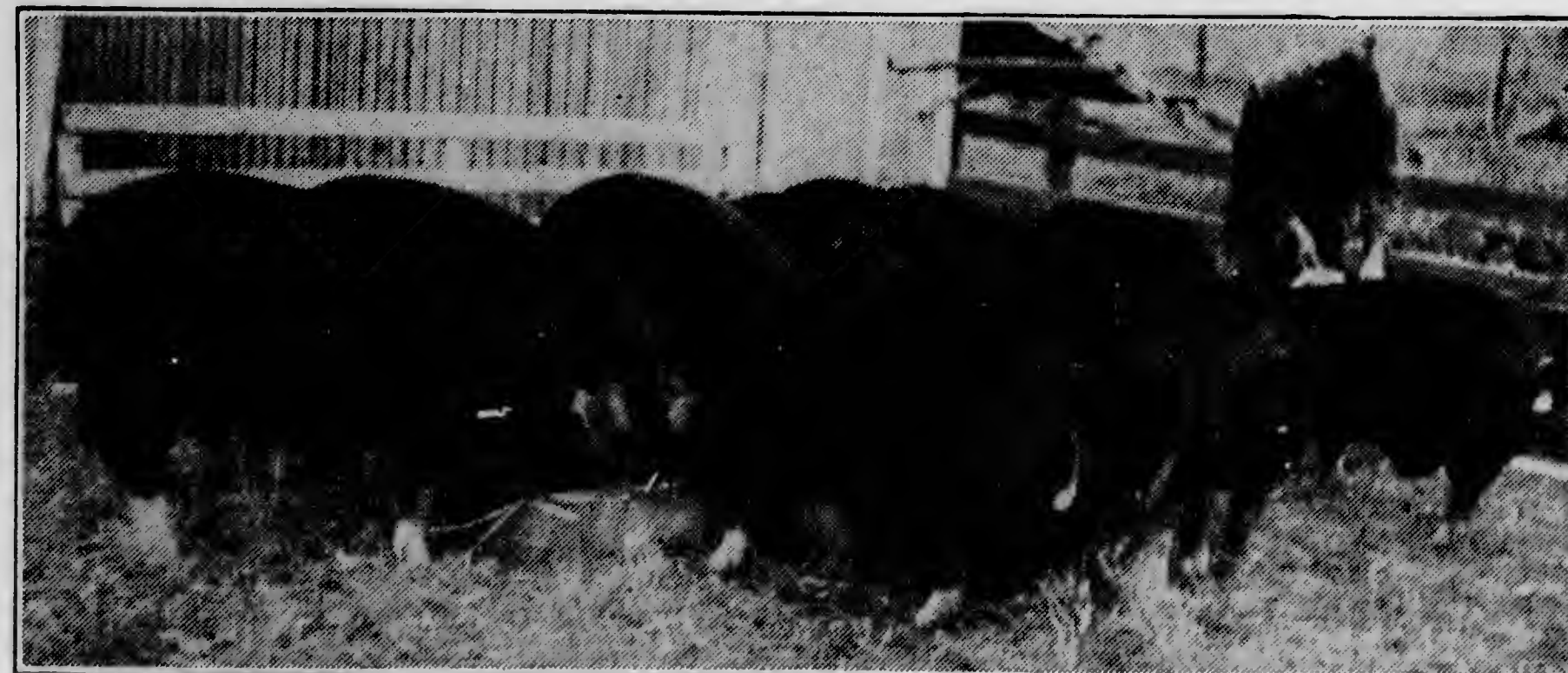
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Life Membership \$10.00

No Dues. No Assessments. Saves half in recording fees.

A Profitable Business—

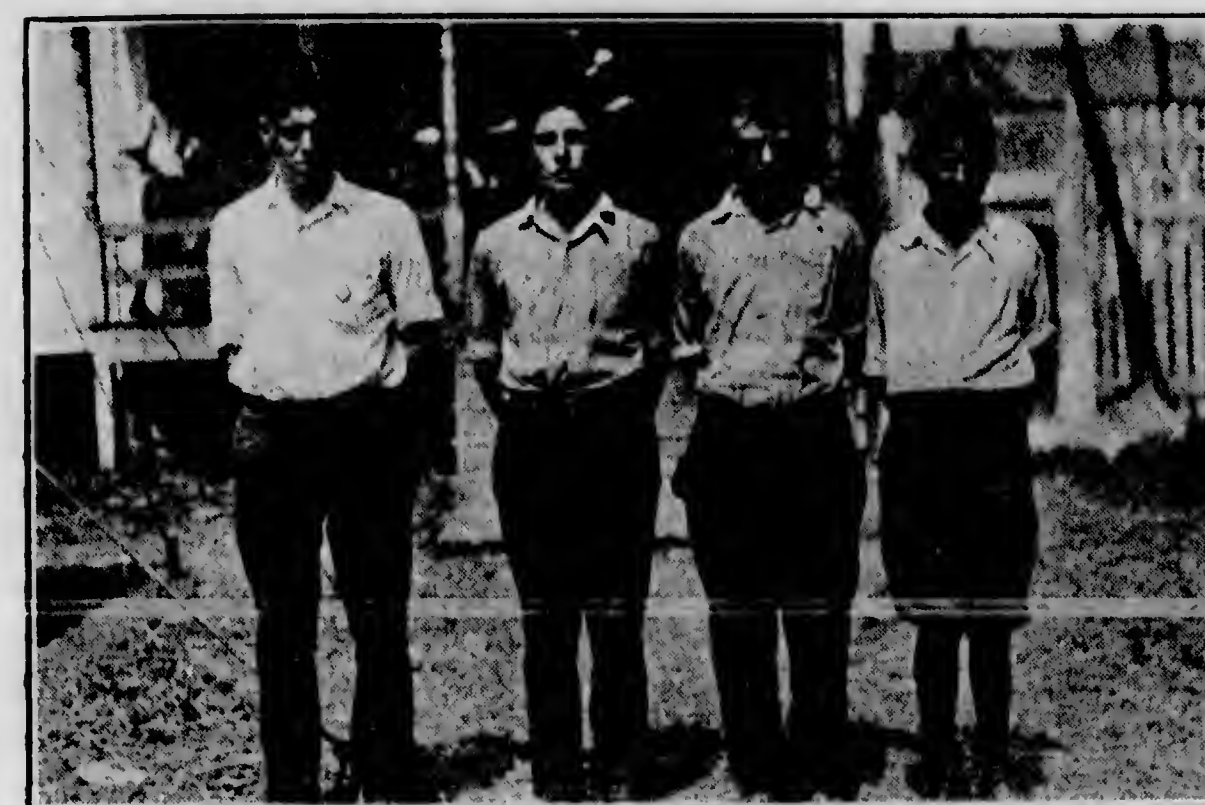
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Rummerfeld, Bradford Co., Pa.

How Do You Like Her?



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King Reliance Lockhart Veeman

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Herd under State and Federal Supervision—last test CLEAN.

Dan E. Anderson

Norwich, N. Y.
R. D. 3

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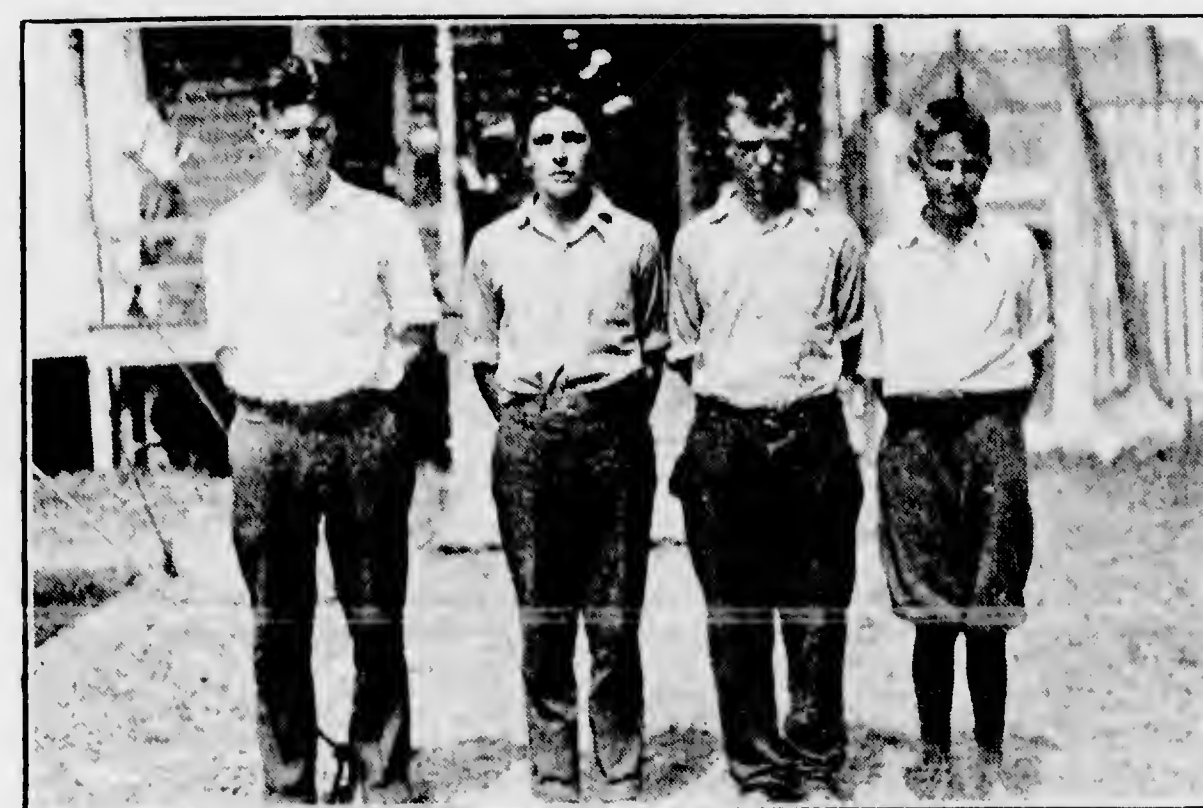
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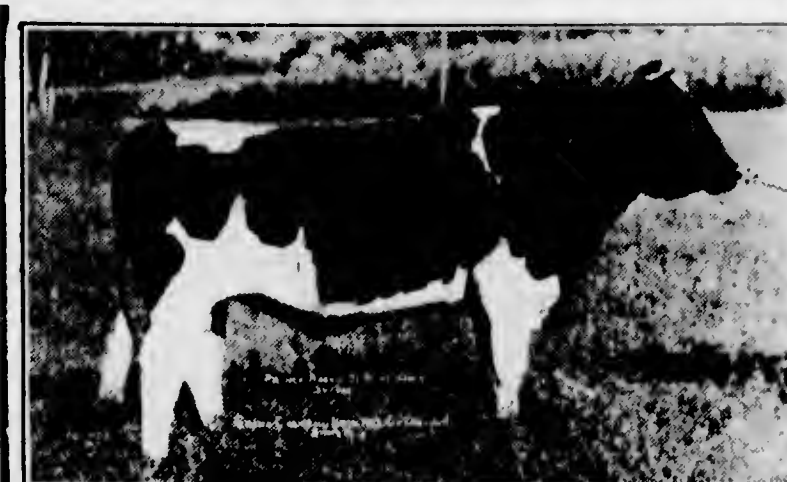
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There are others like her in PINE RIDGE HERD which is headed by

King Reliance Lockhart Veeman

whose dam produced 882.10 lb. butter in a year, 15,847.7 lb. milk—in the Dairyman's Division—two milkings a day.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision—last test CLEAN.

Dan E. Anderson

Norwich, N. Y.
R. D. 3

FAIRS AND EXPOSITIONS

Oct. 19-24—Columbia, S. C., South Carolina State Fair.
 Oct. 19-24—Jackson, Miss., Mississippi State Fair.
 Oct. 26-31—Savannah, Ga., Georgia State Fair.
 Oct. 29-Nov. 8—Shreveport, La., State Fair of Louisiana.
 Oct. 30-Nov. 7—Portland, Ore., Pacific International Live-stock Exposition.
 Nov. 2-11—Montgomery, Ala., State Fair of Alabama.
 Nov. 11-21—Beaumont, Tex., South Texas State Fair.

BOY'S HEIFER WINS

A club boy, Roscoe Lawrence, of Marlboro, with a 22-months-old Holstein heifer won the junior championship in the open class at the fair held at Bridgeton, N. J. Besides taking prizes amounting to \$25.00 he won the special prize of \$10.00 given by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

A CRACKERJACK

Pixley and Son of West Salem, Ill., showed eleven head at the King City Fair and took twelve first prizes and seven seconds as well as both male and female championships. In the class for highest scoring individual female of any breed Pixley showed a yearling heifer which has been unbeaten in nine weeks showing and she took the prize. A nice string of Holsteins was shown by Harrison and White and they won a number of first and second prizes.

WESTERN MONTANA FAIR

All the championships at the Western Montana fair were taken by the herd of J. H. Hofstetter, of Lewistown. But the Hofstetter herd did not have things all its own way in the classes, meeting with stiff competition from the herds of Henry F. Cyr, of Missoula, David Lea and son of Stevensville and Lloyd McAllister, of Polson. Cyr took first in the bull calf class, David Lea was first for yearling heifer, McAllister second for heifer calf with Lea third.

BIG CROWD AT YORK FAIR

As usual there was a fine exhibit of Holsteins at the York County Fair held at York, Penna. Cattle were shown by Harold Robertson and C. E. Ettner, of York; Carl Nims, of Mentor, Ohio, and Norman E. Rishel, of York. Nims won both junior championships, taking the male with King Hengerveld Fayne Pondyke a son of King Pontiac Hengerveld Pondyke and Forest City Highlawn Segis Fayne. The female junior champion was a heifer calf sired by King Pietertje Jewel Korndyke.

The senior male champion was King Piebe of York 20th and Judge R. E. Haeger who placed the ribbons made him grand champion. Mildred Waconda, owned by Norman E. Rishel was first prize aged cow, senior and grand champion, and is a very handsome animal. Nims had first prize two-year-old bull and first prize yearling, Robertson first prize bull calf, Rishel had first prize three-year-old, as well as first prize aged cow, Robertson had the leading two-year-old, while Nims took first in yearling heifers and heifer calves. The group prizes were well divided between the Robertson and Nims herds, Robertson winning the herd prize, Nims was first for young herd and for produce of cow, while Robertson took first for get of sire and took the blue for both senior and junior advanced registry cows.

The York County farmers turned out in great forces to patronize their county fair and the papers reported an attendance of 138,000 on Thursday, the biggest day of the week. When it was considered that this attendance for one day exceeds the whole week's attendance at the National Dairy Shows of recent years it can be understood how great an appeal this fair has to those interested in agriculture in York county.

HAGERSTOWN FAIR

An unusually large number of Holsteins were exhibited this year at the fair held at Hagerstown. Besides two local herds there was one from Pennsylvania and one from Ohio. Pennsylvania was represented by the H. E. Robertson herd, Ohio by the Nims-Pinery Farm show exhibit. The local cattle suffered from the handicap of being in everyday working condition and so the blue ribbons and championships went to the out of state men. King Piebe of York 13th was senior and grand champion and another member of the family was junior champion. Robertson had the champion cow, Nims the champion heifer. J. Fred Roulette, of Sharpsburg, had 23 animals on exhibit and H. A. Stottlemeyer, of Hagerstown, had 16, each won a number of prizes.

In the junior department Leonard Stottlemeyer and Evelyn Stottlemeyer each won first with their respective animals, while Pauline Stottlemeyer was second with her pet heifer calf, a reversal of the judging at the Shepherdstown fair where Pauline's heifer was placed first with her brother's second.

Baseball fans will be interested to learn that Clyde Barnhart a member of the Pittsburgh team is a fancier of Rhode Island Reds. His home is in Hagerstown and he was represented at the fair by a choice pen of his favorite variety.

Eighteen golf balls are reported to have been found in the stomach of an animal which had been grazing near some golf links in England.

FEED DOPE

The September news letter of the New York State College of Agriculture says that there has been a substantial decline in feed prices since September 1st ranging from \$5.75 a ton on cottonseed meal to \$7.90 on cornmeal. All feeds except oats are lower and corn feeds have declined sharply. The present may be the low point on feeds, the coming of frosts will determine the corn crop and the approach of general stable feeding will sharpen demand. Unless crop prospects are larger than reported the author does not look for any further decline.

For a grain ration a mixture composed of 200 lb. hominy or barley or corn, 100 lb. middlings, 300 lb. bran, 200 lb. cottonseed meal and 200 lb. gluten feed is recommended. This will contain 18.2 per cent digestible crude protein and should cost at Utica rates \$36.94 wholesale or \$45.10 retail. The spread between wholesale and retail prices seems to be greater than usual. This indicates that retail prices are being held up and it is therefore a good time to buy on the wholesale basis, even if the money has to be borrowed. The writer recommends the dairyman to guard against rats and provide insurance against loss.

Cows and heifers soon to freshen should be looked after closely. At this period, cold nights, short pasture, and lack of attention will add greatly to the cost of any milk they produce later. They should be brought to the barn and put into condition on legume hay, some silage, and a suitable grain mixture. Cows handled in this way will make cheaper milk later.

NEW BARN BULLETIN

Considering his barn as an investment, the wise farmer these days aims to build it as carefully as a manufacturer plans his factory.

"A well planned and well built barn saves labor, makes work more pleasant, decreases the loss of young animals, prevents waste of feed, and increases milk production," says Special Bulletin No. 98 entitled, "Barns." H. B. White and M. G. Jacobson, agricultural engineers of the University of Minnesota, are the authors.

This is a 24-page bulletin illustrated with many exterior views of modern type barns and drawings for barns from the costlier buildings down to the straw stable and cow stall. Sections of the bulletin deal with such questions as location, factors affecting the size of barns, essentials in arrangement, lighting, ventilation, and appearance. The general purpose of the barn is featured. Copies of the bulletin can be obtained without cost by addressing the Office of Publications, University Farm, St. Paul.

MADE A BIG SHOW

Two herds in good show condition came together at the Macon County Fair held at Decatur, Illinois. The Waukesha County Holstein-Friesian Association sent a show herd from Wisconsin but they ran against an exhibit from the Rock River Farms and so met hot competition. The Rock River Farms took five blue ribbons, the same number of seconds and two third prizes, while the county herd received eight first prizes, six seconds and two thirds.

The Maxwell Farms of Urbana, Ill., sent some good cattle which won two first prizes, two second prizes and two thirds, one of the first prizes being for produce of dam. A number of prizes were won by the exhibit of Conrad Schaefer of Normal, Ill.

ELECT CLUB OFFICERS

At Monticello, Iowa, the Jones County Holstein Breeders met September 21, and elected officers as follows: President, Tom Shover, Monticello; vice president, Harold Wilcox, Monticello; secretary-treasurer, Owen Howie, Monticello; state director, J. R. McNeilly, Center Junction; county directors, D. L. Wherry, J. E. Johnson, Forest Descher, William Hoffman and Paul Hanken. This organization will take up calf club and cow testing projects.

During the past year Jones county has increased its shipping business practically 25 per cent. There were 138 carloads shipped from the local coöperative shipping associations.

Right In Every Way!



COLONEL LYONS HARTJE SEGIS

We offer for sale this handsome young bull. We think so much of him that we have been using him in our Accredited Herd. He is handsomely marked, has a straight topline, square rump and a pleasing conformation.

His sire is a son of Colonel Joh Lyons from a 26.74 lb. daughter of King Hengerveld Hartje.

His dam is a big producer and is making a fine showing in C. T. A. work. Her dam in C. T. A. work produced 508 lb. butter, 11,575 lb. milk in a year, and is by the noted sire King Hengerveld Hartje.

The bull is a fine individual, as is his sire and dam, and all his grandparents. He is bred to sire good individuals as well as big producers.

Colonel Lyons Hartje Segis was born December 8, 1923. He is active and vigorous and ready for any amount of service.

The Price is reasonable. He is right in every way. Come and see him and his dam.

W. A. WITHERS

Elizabethtown

Lancaster Co., Pa.

DO YOU LIKE THIS KIND?

Our cows have Type and Size, their Capacity and Individuality shows in the above picture. The entire dairy, heifers included, average well over 10,000 lb. milk annually.

Our herdsire is the fine young bull

BERYLWOOD PRINCE AAGGIE
CHICAGO

a son of California's great show sire and from a cow that produced 53,669.4 lb. milk, 2,273.85 lb. butter in two years.

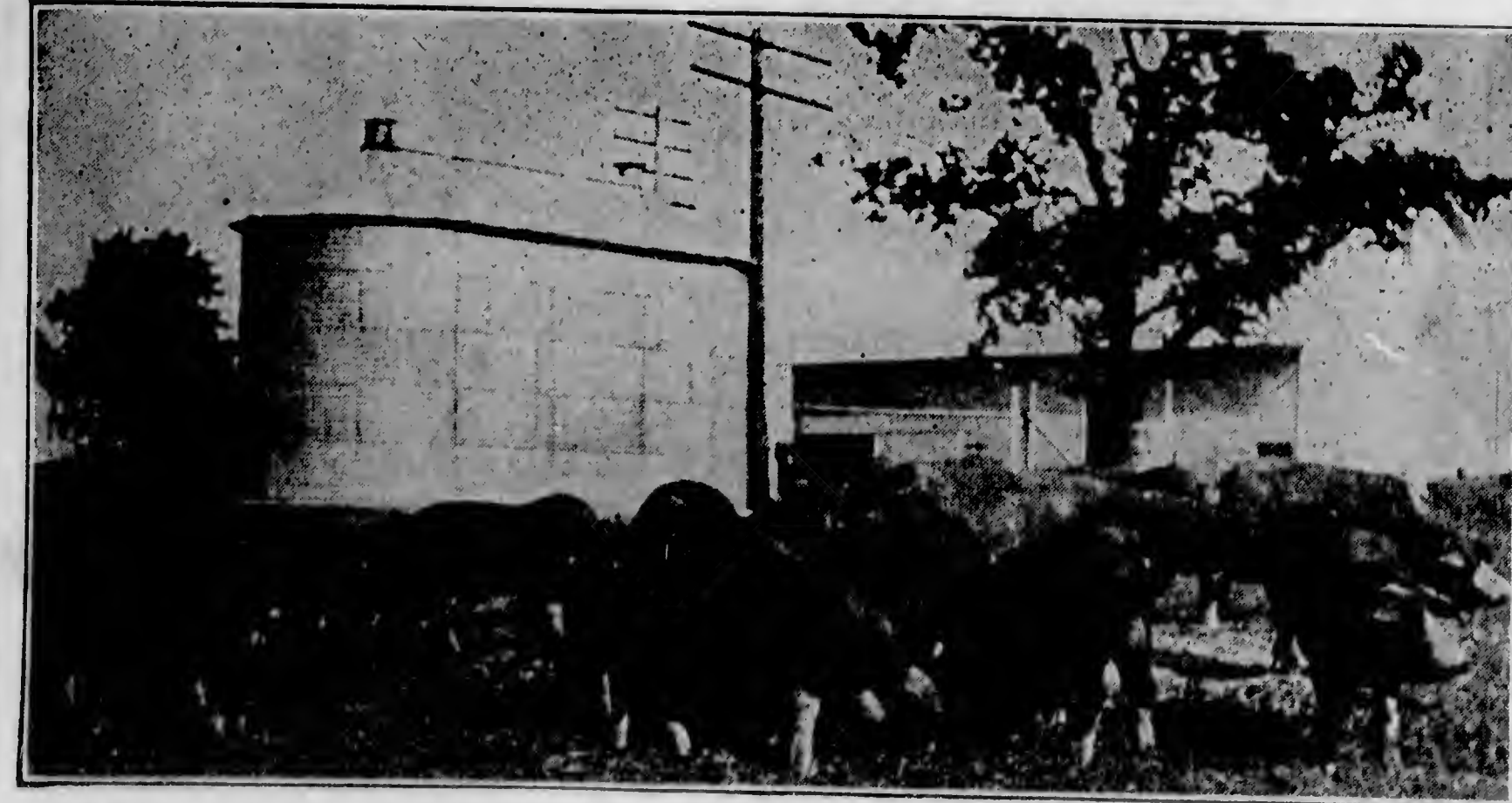
Let us sell you a good young bull from our Accredited herd.

JAMES E. EASTMAN

Bradford Co., R. D. 2

Rome, Pa.

A Co-operative Poland China Swine Journal, Owned by the Breeders; Upward of 400 Poland China Breeders now own this Swine and Farm Journal devoted to the interest of pure bred stock. Every Breeder of Poland China Hogs Should become a member of this Co-operative Journal.



Full Information Free--Write Today
for Sample Copy.

This Journal keeps you posted on the care and feeding of the hog. Much valuable information, worth many times your investment.

COMBINE THE COW and SOW
as the real MORTGAGE lifter.

Advertising rates on economy basis. Don't miss a single copy of this interesting Journal.

Subscription 1 year, 50c; 3 years, \$1.

THE POLAND CHINA ADVERTISER, : : : : Bluffton, Ohio



BUTTER BOY KORNDYKE JOHANNA
Grand champion bull at the Milton Fair, Milton, Pa., 1924 and 1925.
Winner each time of the prize ribbon donated by the Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs. Owned by Judge C. R. Savidge, Sunbury, Pa.

PRISON CATTLE WIN PRIZES

There was a good show of cattle at the Windsor County Fair held at Woodstock, Vermont. In the neighborhood there are a number of dairy herds built up by men of wealth and the so-called "dirt farmers" have hesitated to show against these herds. This year it was agreed that no animals from the fancy herds should compete for prizes with the result that a large exhibition was contributed by real dairymen. The herd from the Vermont State Prison Farm did compete however, and won a number of prizes including first for two-year-old bull, yearling bull and bull calf; first, second and third for milking cow and first for milking two-year-old. A. L. Clark had first prize three-year-old and first prize dry two-year-old, while the Prison Farm took first for senior yearling and junior yearling and heifer calf.

DAIRY PRODUCTS IN COLD STORAGE

The monthly report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, shows the following cold storage holdings of dairy products October 1, 1925:

Creamery Butter 114,167,000 pounds compared with 153,494,000 pounds October 1, 1924, and a five-year average of 109,958,000 pounds.

American Cheese 78,602,000 pounds compared with 73,153,000 pounds October 1, 1924, and a five-year average of 57,036,000 pounds.

Swiss Including Block Cheese 8,685,000 pounds compared with 8,095,000 pounds October 1, 1924, and a five-year average of 5,629,000 pounds.

Brick and Munster Cheese 1,994,000 pounds compared with 1,539,000 pounds October 1, 1924, and a five-year average of 1,803,000 pounds.

Limburger Cheese 1,469,000 pounds compared with 1,119,000 pounds October 1, 1924, and a five-year average of 1,147,000 pounds.

All Other Varieties of Cheese 7,049,000 pounds compared with 7,376,000 pounds October 1, 1924, and a five-year average of 8,355,000 pounds.

THOMAS COOPER,
Chief of Bureau.

POPULAR LADY FARMER

Miss Lydia Bale who conducts a farm at Mattison, N. J., won a purebred Holstein bull offered by the Sussex and Merchants Bank at Newton for the most popular farmer. She obtained 4,995 of the 6,228 votes cast at the recent Sussex County Fair.

J. S. Ketzenstein, of Franklin, exhibited an aged bull that won first in his class and was afterwards made grand champion, while one of Mr. Ketzenstein's cows was made female champion. Other exhibitors winning first prizes were Charles Drake, of Greendell, the Belle Ellen Stock Farms, of Beemerville, and George A. Simmons, of Hamburg.

STUDY FARM EQUIPMENT

The United States Department of Agriculture is surveying the field of research relating to farm operating equipment. J. B. Davidson, head of the Department of Agricultural Engineering at Iowa State College, has been selected to supervise the project. The advisory council appointed by Secretary Jardine is composed of eight representatives of the National Association of Farm Equipment Manufacturers, eight members of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers and three representatives of the Department of Agriculture. The immediate object is to outline a program that will serve as a guide to the colleges, the farm implement industries and other agencies concerned in the fundamental agricultural engineering problems.

A zealous but untrained reformer had secured permission to speak at the Northampton County jail.

"Brothers," he pleaded with them, "lose no time in turning to the pathway of righteousness. Remember, we are here today and gone to-morrow."

"Don't kid yourself," came a gloomy voice from the rear. "I got eight years here yet."

"Ah, good mornin', Mrs. Hennessey. An' how is everythin'?"

"Sure, an' I'm having one grand time of it betwixt me husband an' the furnace. If I keep me eye on the one, the other is sure to go out."



DAUGHTERS OF WESTSIDE KING VALE 4th

We are overstocked. Can't you use a few of this Quality?

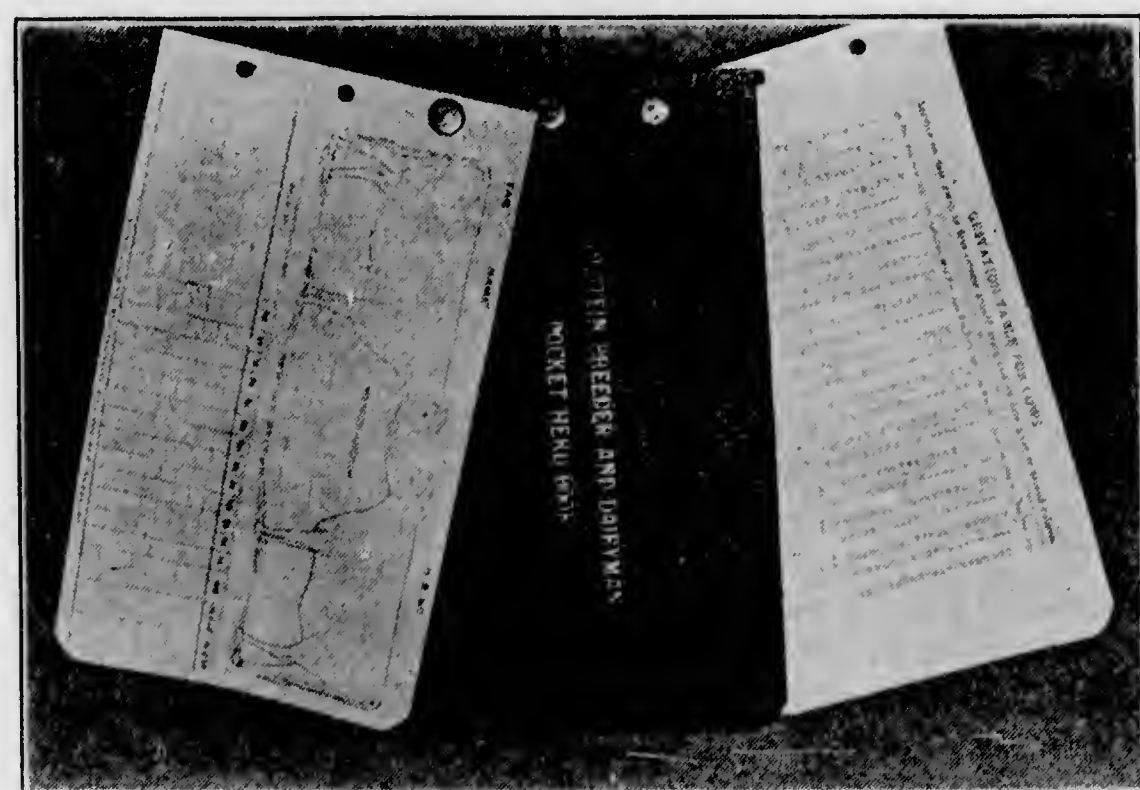
MENZO A. BROOKER

R. D. 2, South New Berlin

Chenango Co.

New York

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.



This is a picture of the Pocket Herd Book which we are offering as a premium for a two years' subscription to THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER & DAIRYMAN for \$1.00, new or renewal.

This is the most convenient, practicable, up-to-date Pocket Herd Book on the market. If you are not satisfied with the Book, return it and we will refund your money.

Cow Testing Association Reports

AN OBSERVING TESTER

Eleven of the lady members of the Sac City Testing Association have bobbed hair reports the tester, Earl N. Schultz, and he also says that more are contemplating such a move. Mr. Schultz apparently gained his knowledge at the meeting held September 17th at the Sac City Creamery at which nearly all the members were present. Jay Irwin gave a talk on silage and H. C. Jackson from the State Dairy Association outlined the work of a dairy calf club and spent a day in the county assisting with calf club work.

In his report tester Schultz says that fourteen purebred Holsteins owned by Miller and Hussey averaged 889.1 lb. milk, 26.54 lb. fat. A herd of nine cows purebred Holsteins and grade Shorthorns owned by H. L. Offerle averaged 909 lb. milk, 31.42 lb. fat. There were 363 cows enrolled in the association of which 296 were in milk. Thirteen cows each produced over 40 lb. fat and one exceeded 50 lb.

SOME BABE

Babe, a purebred Holstein member of the Webb Farm herd at Clinton Corners, Dutchess County, New York, led all the cows enrolled in the Dairy Improvement Associations of New York State by producing 78.4 lb. fat from 1,479 lb. milk. Star, owned by George True of Adams Basin, New York, was second with 70.8 lb. fat, and 1,967 lb. milk, while last month's leader, Fishkill Aaggie Inka, owned by Henry Morgenthau Jr. of Hopewell Junction was third with 68.8 lb. fat, 2,024 lb. milk. During the month production was reported for 8,355 cows of which 571 made over 40 lb. fat.

ILLINOIS TESTING

Frank Lewis, a member of the Will County Cow Testing Association, is the owner of a grade Holstein that on two milkings a day produced 76 lb. fat, 1,950 lb. milk and by so doing headed the list of cows enrolled in Illinois cow testing association work for the month of September. Of the ten highest producers, four are purebred Holsteins, three grade Holsteins, one an Ayrshire, one a Brown Swiss and one a Jersey, all purebreds. Thus seven of the ten leaders are purebreds also seven of the leading ten are black and white.

A herd of eight cows owned by A. DeGraff showed the highest average, their figures being 44.4 lb. fat, 1,322 lb. milk. They are purebred and grade Holsteins, some were milked twice and some three times daily. The Rawleigh herd averaged 43.7 lb. fat, 1,293 lb. milk, a very fair showing for twenty animals of which some were milked twice, some three times and some four times daily.

Grade Holsteins make a splendid showing in the various associations of which twenty-two reported progress. No less than eleven of the leaders were grade Holsteins, while six other associations were headed by purebred Holsteins.

The Illinois 500 Pound Butterfat Cow Club has now been in existence nine months. The grade Holstein cow owned by Fredrickson and Nystrom Brothers of the Will County association is still in the lead and is credited with 15,428 lb. milk, 554.3 lb. fat. A Brown Swiss is second with 532.3 lb. fat, while in third place comes a purebred Holstein owned by Arthur D. Cornue of Hebron, Ill., with 14,620 lb. milk, 529.1 lb. fat.

CLARION COUNTY'S THIRD YEAR

August 1 the Clarion County, Pa., C. T. A. finished its third year. There were 297 cows tested during all or part of the year.

The average production of milk per cow was 6,762 lb. and of butterfat 287.9 lb. This is a gain of 421 lb. milk and 20.4 lb. butterfat over the average of the previous year.

Eleven herds averaged more than 300 lb. of butterfat per cow. The herd owned by Walter Neely of Emlenton, averaged 11,248 lb. milk, 397.3 lb. fat. This herd consisted of registered Holsteins and grade Guernseys.

There were 19 cows that each made 400 lb. or more of fat. The leader owned by Arthur McCauley of New Bethlehem, is credited with 12,909 lb. milk, 484.7 lb. fat. Mollie, owned by Walter Neely had 14,448 lb. milk, 477.6 lb. fat to her credit according to the report submitted by the tester, Harold Ayers.

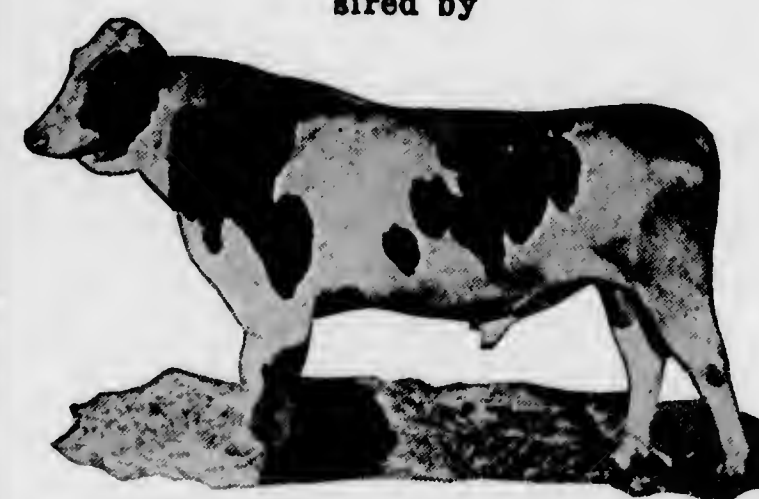
DAWESWOOD AGAIN FIRST

The Daweswood herd of Holsteins owned by B. G. Dawes of Newark, Ohio, during the month of August averaged 1,170 lb. milk per cow, the highest in the 25 herds enrolled in the Licking County Testing Association. The Holstein herd of J. F. Harlan of Somerset tied for second place with 1,166 lb. milk, and was first with an average of 43.4 lb. fat.

Registered Holsteins at Daweswood Farm stood first and second for individual production, the leader having 91.1 lb. fat, 2,461 lb. milk to her credit, while her stable mate had 63.3 lb. fat, 2,221 lb. milk. A member of the Harlan herd was third with 65.8 lb. fat, 1,566 lb. milk.

YOUNG STOCK

sired by



MAPLE CORNER SUPREME

His dam produced 32.6 lb. butter in 7 days and averaged 83.6 lb. milk for 30 days.

His six nearest dams average 35.11 lb. butter and he is a choice individual.

The females in this herd are good individuals and big producers. Nearly all have creditable official records.

Buy from this Accredited Herd.

C. F. GRIDLEY,

Tioga County,

Candor, N. Y.

100 ENVELOPES

and 200 5½x8½ Note
or Lettersheets,

printed with your name and address and postpaid to you, \$1.00. Send \$1.00 for one year's subscription to our farm and home journal and 25c extra to pay postage and get a trial box of stationery free. Send cash with order to

Fletcher's Farming

Hondo, Texas



Pietertje Leila Cornucopia

An A. R. O. daughter of an A. R. O. cow and sired by a son of Spring Farm King Pontiac.

She is like the other members of Sylvan Lawn Herd, a producer as well as a fine individual.

Can spare a few good ones.

E. C. COBB

Chenango Co.,

Greene, N. Y.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.



BETSY DE KOL PONTIAC AMBROSIA

A granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs, bred and raised in this herd, which also contains several of her sisters. Cows like this are bred to

King Madaline Butter Boy

a show bull backed by big producers. This herd is Accredited and we can spare a few good producers.

GLENN C. GERMAN
Allegany Co., Cuba, N. Y.

IDEAL HERD IS HEADED BY IDEAL KING CREAMELLE

His dam is Pietje Alcartra Fayne the highest record daughter of

KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE

for both milk and butter, 30.03 lb. butter, 707.7 lb. milk in a week, 41 days after freshening, 104 lb. milk a day.

His sire, Dutchland Konigen Creamelle Boy, is by King Segis Pontiac Konigen and his four direct dams were: Dutchland Creamelle Colantha Vale, Dutchland Colantha Vale, Creamelle Vale and De Kol Creamelle.

CECIL L. A. RESSEGUIE

Ideal Farm, Kingsley, Pa.
Four clean tests without a reactor.

Polled Holsteins



For
Beauty
Production
Prolificacy
Profitableness

Safety of Self and Stock

Place a Polled Holstein Bull at the head of your herd. Prices and Quality are both right.

GEORGE E. STEVENSON
727 Connell Building, Scranton, Pa.

SOUTH DAKOTA TESTING

College Bess, a purebred Holstein owned by Rohde & Rogness of Lake County, is the highest producer for September in the South Dakota Cow Testing associations. She is credited with 73.56 lb. butterfat, 1,710.8 lb. milk. Clothilde, owned by Frank Johnson of Hetland is second with 65.04 lb. fat, 1,626 lb. milk. The Sioux Falls Penitentiary and Guy McKibben are each represented in the list of the ten highest producers by purebred Holsteins.

The Holstein herd of Gus Hintermeister of Beadle County has the distinction of having the highest average herd this month. His eight cows averaged 1,051.8 lb. milk, 36.89 lb. butterfat. Mr. Hintermeister's herd has had the highest average in his association for nine consecutive months, and during that period has four times been the highest herd of the state.

The average price over the state received for butterfat is 44c per pound or 10c per pound more than for September of last year. There was a slight decrease in production but this is offset many times by the price increase.

During the month 2,233 cows in 205 herds were tested. The average production was 463.5 lb. milk, 18.41 lb. butter, the East Kingsbury association being highest with an average of 531.2 lb. milk, 21.46 lb. butter.

Owing to two of the three best cattle judges as demonstrated in the Farmers Judging Contest held recently at Huron, not being able to attend the National Dairy Show, South Dakota will not be represented by a farmers judging team this year. The placings at Huron were: Edward Eckstrom, Redfield, first; Frank Johnson, Hetland, second; and J. M. Seehser, Sioux Falls, third.

IOWA C. T. A. WORK

Iowa farmers who were members of 57 testing associations sold 108 cows to the butcher in August, this number being culled from over 16,000 head. During the month 279 cows exceeded 50 lb. butterfat and 932 produced more than 40 lb. The Marshall-Grundy association led the state for average production with 31.8 lb. butterfat, 769 lb. milk with 277 head. The highest producing cow in the state was a grade Holstein owned by Brockmier and Schaub of the Colesburg association. She is credited with 76.9 lb. butterfat, 1,603 lb. milk.

CHINA BUYING HOLSTEINS

Thirty head of registered Holstein cows were shipped from Vancouver, B. C. the last week in September, consigned to Shanghai, China. In the past the dairy companies of Shanghai purchased their milking cattle from New Zealand, but the reputation of British Columbia herds is growing in the Orient. Last year a herd of Holstein milkers were shipped to Hongkong and gave satisfaction and reports of their production has spread through a great deal of Southern China.

BANK DONATES HOLSTEIN BULL

The Security State Bank of Madison, Wisconsin, donated a purebred Holstein bull to be awarded at the East Side Fall Festival to the individual who is adjudged to have the best collection of farm products on exhibition at that event. Security 2d is a two-year-old, a son of Colantha Denver Piebe Zweeman. He was raised at the Monona Dairy Farm, which is owned by Paul Kayser of Madison, Wisconsin. Last year the State Bank gave away a young bull at the Fall Festival which was awarded to E. M. Parkinson of Madison. The project met with such favorable comment that the bank decided to repeat the gift this year as the management is deeply interested in agricultural activities and feels that it can benefit the farmers in no better way than in helping build up the dairy industry.

DONATED A CHAMPION

C. H. Smith of Tripoli, Iowa, donated a purebred bull calf, Nirvana Supreme, to the Lee County Farm Bureau when it visited his farm in Bremer county last year. This year Nirvana Supreme was exhibited at two fairs in Lee county and at each place won first prize and the junior championship. The members of the Lee County Farm Bureau made proper recognition of Mr. Smith's generosity by displaying a large banner which told about the trip to Bremer county and the gift the Bureau received.

BOY OWNS SHOW HEIFER

Bert Edmonds is a member of the Barron County Calf Club. His junior heifer calf, Patrinka Pietje of West View, was exhibited at six fairs this year and won five first prizes and one second prize. The only time she was defeated for first place was at the Chippewa Falls Fair and then it took a member of J. D. McDonald's show herd to beat her.

MAKE GOOD SHOWING

A herd of Holsteins owned by Owen Dix of Sweet, Idaho, averaged 29.3 lb. fat in the local cow testing association but were beaten by a Jersey herd with 32.8 lb. A Holstein cow owned by J. E. Knowlton of Sweet led the association with 57.3 lb. butterfat, then came another Holstein owned by Harve Douglass with 54.5 lb.

A REPEAT SALE

The Pacific Mills Ltd. of Ocean Falls, B. C. has purchased two successive herds from the Colony farm herd at Essondale. At the recent Provincial Exhibition they obtained from Superintendent P. H. Moore a nine months old son of Colony Koba McKinley from Thorndale Elsie Wayne with a record as a heifer of over 16,000 lb. milk, and 800 lb. butter.

If you like the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN—say it with subscriptions.

KRUSE WINS RIBBONS

Roseland Stock Farm near Loganville, Wisconsin, is owned by F. C. Kruse and his son, Edwin Kruse. They exhibited seven head of Holsteins at the recent Baraboo fair and won five first prizes, four seconds and one third. All the winners were sired by a 32 pound Homestead bull which formerly headed the herd.

A new herdsire King Aaggie Colantha Ona, has recently been placed at the head of the Roseland herd and he won in his class at the fair. His sire is King Aaggie Ona and his dam Aaggie Belle of Sunnyside, has a butter record of 1,048.87 lb. in a year as a three-year-old.

The Kruses have been breeding Holsteins 17 years and now have 50 head. This herd led the cow testing association with an average of 50 lb. butterfat made by 17 cows including several two-year-olds. The herd is federally accredited.

WERTHEIMER COW LEADS STATE

Suella, a purebred Holstein owned by Charles Wertheimer of Frederick, Md. led all the cows enrolled in association work in the state of Maryland during August by producing 86.2 lb. butterfat, 1,835 lb. milk. The Wertheimer herd of 17 cows averaged 36.2 lb. fat, 1,080 lb. milk, the highest reported for the Frederick County association and we understand the highest average in the state.

The three highest cows in the Upper Montgomery C. T. A. were all purebred Holsteins. Maude produced 68.3 lb. fat, 1,665 lb. milk; Juliana, 67.6 lb. fat, 2,182 lb. milk, while Snowball, owned by J. B. Diamond of Gaithersburg is credited with 67.4 lb. fat, 1,727 lb. milk.

DERRY WON PRIZES

Roy Derry of Lamoni, Iowa, took a number of cattle to fairs in Iowa and Missouri. He exhibited at Clarinda, Bedford, Hamburg and Shenandoah, Iowa, Hamilton, Brookfield and Bethany, Missouri, and the State Fair at Sedalia, Missouri. The Home Farm cattle won 71 first prizes, 25 seconds, 12 thirds and 15 championships and grand championships.

Queen Aaggie De Kol-Gen won the milk contest at Brookfield competing against a class of ten Holsteins and Jerseys. Mr. Derry reports an increased interest in the dairy divisions of the shows he attended.

JAMES WINS PRIZE CALF

James Baker of the Snohomish high school won the Holstein calf donated by the Carnation farms, as a prize for the school boy making the best record in the judging contest at the Snohomish County Fair held at Granite Falls, Washington. E. Jacobson of Lakewood at the Arlington high school was second.

London proposes underground parking for automobiles. Former pedestrians have been parked that way for some time.

INTERCONTINENTAL TRADE

"The Romance of Food Exchange" might be the title of an interesting story of the commerce which has sprung up between California and Peru, of the South American continent.

Peru gave the Americas—and the world for that matter—some of the most important foods in the American diet today—among them being potatoes, tomatoes, and Indian corn. A fourth article, important in commerce which cannot be called a food is tobacco. All of these important commodities originated in the high Andes of Peru.

Having supplied these to the world, Peru, now growing rapidly, is calling upon California for the fundamental foods—dairy products and eggs.

For many years one of the largest milk products company in the state has been exporting quantities of butter and cheese to Peru, and during the past few months has shipped several thousand cases of eggs. The Central California Poultry Producers' Association has also shipped several thousand cases of eggs to Peru and other South American countries.

CALDWELL WAS LUCKY

Anton Erhart of Lyons, Wisconsin, went to Barron County and purchased 25 fine Holsteins. William Meisegeier helped him find the animals.

The cattle were shipped in charge of John Caldwell. Just after the car containing the cattle had been removed from the siding a cyclone overturned the rest of the cars left on the siding. Two barns were destroyed and horses and cattle killed within a mile of the place.

Mr. Erhart has a fine farm with a modern barn 36 by 100 ft. He plans to add more purebreds to those he has already purchased.

PRODUCING STATE HERD

The herd of 32 Holstein cows owned by the Washington State Training School at Chehalis, Washington, led the Chehalis C. T. A. by averaging 1,079 lb. milk, 33.2 lb. butterfat. A member of this herd was high cow with 2,340 lb. milk, 74.9 lb. fat, while Linda Clara Pasma owned by Henry Bouchard was second with 2,058 lb. milk, 67.8 lb. fat.

"Tommy," said a young woman visitor at his home, "why not come to our Sunday school? Several of your little friends have joined us lately."

Tommy hesitated a moment. Then suddenly: "Does a red-headed kid by the name of Jimmy Brown go to your school?"

"Yes, indeed," replied the new teacher.

"Well, then," replied Tommy, with an air of interest, "I'll be there next Sunday, you bet. I've been looking for that kid for three weeks and never knew where to find him."

Why not induce your neighbor to subscribe for the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN? He will enjoy reading it as much as you do.



OUR KIND

We specialize on type, and size as well as production. The milking herd consists of daughters of the 36-lb. bull

KING TOBE ALCARTRA DE KOL
and they are bred to a grandson of Carnation King Sylvia.

We can spare a few good ones

O. I. MARTIN
Crawford Co. Cambridge Springs, Pa.

High Quality & Low Prices

Our stables being crowded we offer

Young Bulls

\$50--Upwards

Young Heifers

\$65--Upwards

The dams are big producers and of our own breeding for generations.

The sires are MAPLE GROVE YBMA GLISTA or CLEVER MODEL GLISTA, handsome bulls from great cows, and royally bred.

In addition—this herd is ACCREDITED.

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

F. Jones, Manager
R. D. No. 4 Centerville, Pa.



King Valdessa McKinley Pondyke

A Bull of Royal Breeding

His three nearest dams all tested as heifers average 1,052 3/4 lb. butter in year test.

We place reasonable prices on his sons and daughters. Herd Accredited. What are your needs?

L. S. BROWN

R. D. No. 1 Saegertown, Pa.

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER,
Chambersburg, Penna.

Baled Shavings THE BEDDING FOR BEST COWS

Write for Delivered Price in Car Lots
Oscar Smith & Son, Albany, N. Y.

A Healthy Territory!

On April 1, 1925,

89.2% of the herds in Allegany County, New York, were either Accredited or has passed one clean test. More than one third of the cattle and practically one-third of the herds are Accredited.

The following owners of purebred Holstein Accredited Herds live close to Cuba, New York, work their own farms and milk their own cows. They offer YOU cattle that will earn a profit for YOU and invite YOU to look over their herds.

Amsden Bros.Cuba
Roy ChamberlainCaneadea
Glenn GermanCuba
Glenn L. WarnerCuba
Mary F. Witter & Son ...Cuba

The Old Home Farm



offers PUREBRED HEIFER
CALVES of QUALITY
and BREEDING
from a Tuberculin Tested Herd

Eugene B. Bennett

Allamuchy New Jersey

Little Betty (sitting up in bed after calling her mother several times)—“Mamma! Are you sleeping or are you just playing make-believe you're a telephone lady?”

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

Oct. 22—Howell, Mich., Howell Sale Company's Twelfth Annual Sale.
Oct. 24—Columbus, Kans., Chas. Stephens Reduction Sale.
Oct. 27-28—Earlville, N. Y., Earlville Fall Sale, R. Austin Backus, Mgr.
Oct. 29—Lehman, Pa., Maredor Stock Farms Sale.
October 29—Cuba, N. Y., First Annual Sale of the Allegany County Holstein Breeders' Association, R. W. Chamberlain, Secretary.
Oct. 30—Ft. Scott, Kans., Bourbon County Holstein-Friesian Association Sale.
Nov. 10-11—Waukesha, Wis., Waukesha Holstein Breeders' Sale.
Nov. 11-12—Hornell, N. Y., Allegany-Steuben Holstein Breeders' Club Sale.
Nov. 12—Watertown, Wis., Watertown Holstein Sale.
Nov. 13—Lake Mills, Wis., Lake Mills Breeders' Sale.
Nov. 24—Madison, Wis., Wisconsin Holstein Breeders' Sale.

A. S. HECKLER DISPERSAL

On October 1st on the Linden Shade Stock Farm the A. S. Heckler herd was dispersed at Creamery, Montgomery County, Pa. The sale was fairly well attended. It was under the management of the veteran Holstein-Friesian breeder and sales manager, William Benninger, of Benningers, Pa., with Arthur A. Benninger as pedigree expert, and William Sheidy Fritzinger as auctioneer. A fine lunch which was highly appreciated by all present was served by the Ladies' Aid Society of Skippak, Pa. Some twenty head in all were sold, a number being yearlings and calves. The average price for the entire bunch, calves included, was \$108. One cow not yet registered but eligible to registry was sold for \$150.

The following list gives the names of some of the animals sold, their purchasers and the prices paid:

Heckler Segis Vale De Kol..H. F. Kuntz, Lehigh Co., Pa.,	\$200.00
Gavin Alberta Pontiac.....H. F. Kuntz, Lehigh Co., Pa.,	198.50
Nancy May Echo.....B. Gallagher, Allentown, Pa.,	175.00
Korndyke Jean Valdessa....Freeman Bowman, Creamery, Pa.,	120.00
Rancocas L. Pietertje.....A. H. Clemens, Doylestown, Pa.,	165.00
Florence Valdessa.....A. A. Heebner, Lansdale, Pa.,	111.00
Lowdale Goudgeld.....A. H. Clemens	101.00
Lady Maudaline Valdessa....Geo. A. Parl, Red Hill, Pa.,	111.00
Gavin Alcatra Pontiac.....J. L. Overly, Red Hill, Pa.,	117.00
Daisy Pride Samantha.....A. R. Kriebel, Lansdale, Pa.,	110.00
Rancocas L. Viola Maud.....Samuel L. Gearhart, Norristown, Pa.,	100.00
Creamery Segis Korndyke...A. P. Kriebel	79.00

DISPERSAL OF BROWNWOOD HERD

Breeders of purebred Holstein-Friesians will regret that the noted Brownwood Herd is to be absolutely dispersed. This is occasioned by milk market demands which make it necessary for the management to dispose of the Holstein herd. Brownwood is located at North Bloomfield, Trumbull County, Ohio, about 16 miles north of Warren, and the Brownwood Herd has an enviable reputation for production and individuality, a reputation which extends not only throughout northeastern Ohio but also through surrounding states.

In 1811 Ephraim Brown, great-grandfather of the present owner came from New Hampshire and purchased the entire township of Bloomfield, a tract five miles square. Some of his friends followed him and purchased land from him until to-day the farm includes 350 acres which has always been owned by the family, and an additional tract of 277 acres, which after being owned a few years by other parties, was repurchased by the present owner, Alexander C. Brown, president of the Brown-Hoist Machinery Company.

The purebred Holstein herd has descended from three high class sires, Forest City Sir Fayne, Utilitor and King Valdessa Pontiac Gem. Forest City Sir Fayne was by Maplecrest Highlawn Cleveland from Segis Fayne Princess, 24.16 lb. butter, 607 lb. milk in a week, 1,055.03 lb. butter, 27,656.9 lb. milk in a year. She is from



CLEAN CATTLE FROM CLEAN PREMISES; S. T. WITMER, UNION DEPOSIT, PA.

a daughter of King Segis Pontiac and her sire was Sir Fayne Concordia, full brother to the former world's champion, Grace Fayne 2d's Homestead. Maplecrest Highlawn Cleveland is by Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butterboy from the first Ohio cow to make a 30 lb. official seven day butter record.

Utilitor is a son of Meadow Holm Peep Hartog and Caddy Mutual De Kol, 31.16 lb. butter, 620.9 lb. milk in seven days, 24,564.8 lb. milk, 1,127.61 lb. butter in a year. Meadow Holm Peep Hartog was by Maplecrest Pontiac Hartog and from Early Dawn Peep 2d, 33.52 lb. butter, 634.1 lb. milk in a week, 1,287.72 lb. butter, 26,204 lb. milk in a year. The dam and sire's dam of Utilitor have year records that average 1,207.66 lb. butter and seven day records that average 32.24 lb.

King Valdessa Pontiac Gem is a son of King Valdessa Pontiac and Pabst Cynthia, 38.31 lb. butter in seven days, 16,188.2 lb. milk, 764.03 lb. butter in ten months. She was by King Pontiac Champion and from Pabst Colanthus Terzool, 672.7 lb. milk, 29.61 lb. butter in seven days, 20,558.8 lb. milk, 818.83 lb. butter in a year. The work of the daughters of King Valdessa Pontiac is too well known to need mention at this time and, as everyone knows, he was by King Valdessa from the 40-lb. heifer and show cow Mabel Segis Korndyke.

The present herd contains besides the young stock 25 heavy producing cows milking or coming fresh soon. Their pedigrees are derived from some of the greatest producing strains of the breed, but better still, they are themselves capable of returning a substantial profit over feed cost. The high class herdsire, King Valdessa Pontiac Gem, will also be sold as this is an absolute dispersal. The herd has been producing certified milk for several years and consequently has a clean bill of health not only from tuberculosis but also from other bovine troubles.

Catalogues can be obtained from Superintendent Fred M. Mack at Brownwood Farms, North Bloomfield, Ohio.

NOTED MARETOR HERD TO BE DISPERSED

The Maredor herd, one of the leading fully accredited herds of Luzerne county, Pa., will be absolutely dispersed Thursday, October 29th, as the Hogg farm which is located at Lehman about thirty minutes' ride from Wilkes-Barre, has been platted for building lots. This necessitates Dr. Hogg disposing of all his animals.

The Maredor herd contains a number of large record animals, whose records are not only large from the butterfat angle but are also accompanied by copious amounts of milk. One of the cows, Satie Colantha Pietertje, has produced over 35 lb. of butter in seven days and 810 lb. of milk. She has a year record of better than 1,200 lb. milk, but she is even more famous on account of her performances in the 305-day division of which she was formerly the champion. This cow and two of her sons are in the sale, both sired by the celebrated Radium, a maternal brother to May Echo Sylvia and a former champion show bull at the New York State Fair.

Included in the sale are daughters of Sir Pontiac Waldorf Pietje, Cornucopia Ormsby Lad, Carnation King Sylvia, Colantha Denver Champion and King Korndyke Veeman Hengerveld as well as a number of other sires nearly as noted.

Together with twelve of his daughters the well-known sire and show bull, Radium, will be sold. This bull was from May Echo Verbelle, a cow that many believe to be the best transmitting animal of the May Echo family.

As said before the herd is fully accredited and the animals will be sold subject to a sixty day retest guarantee under the usual conditions. The farm is only a thirty-minute drive from Wilkes-Barre and this sale should be attended by anyone in northern Pennsylvania or southern New York interested in record cattle and by anyone in Pennsylvania, New York and surrounding states interested in purebred Holsteins. You can get catalogues from the owner, Dr. E. Hogg of 20 Darling Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., but as the time is short it would be better to plan to attend as there will be plenty of catalogues on hand at the ringside.

A pessimist is a man who has been listening to a mechanic explain what his car needs. Now that science has branded the bee a loafer, word is expected momentarily that the snail is a broad jumper.



Not only is this herd ACCREDITED but there has never been a case of Abortion in it.

Young Stock for Sale Prices Reasonable
HARRY C REYNOLDS
Scranton Pennsylvania

Down in Virginia

the cattle are healthy. For a long time this state led in a number of Accredited Herds. Our own herd of 86 animals passed another Clean Test, June 18th.

Our Accredited Herd is headed by a handsome son of

Ormsby Korndyke Lad

from a 35-lb. cow that averaged 91 lb. milk daily during her official test. Her daughters and grand-daughters are also making wonderful records.

We have a couple of his sons and a few good heifers for sale.

CHENEY BROTHERS & JONES

Randolph, Virginia.



Cows That Produce

month after month and year after year—just the kind you like to own.

Our cows have produced from 10,000 lb. to over 15,000 lb. in C. T. A. work.

RAY J. SABIN

R. D. 2 Spencer, New York

Herd under State and Federal Supervision; last test CLEAN.

Crawford County

is one of the three counties in Pennsylvania that are MODIFIED ACCREDITED AREAS, consequently are good districts in which to buy Holsteins.

Log Cabin Herd has long been on the Accredited list. It is headed by KING HENGVELD LEFA JOH, a son of the great King Joh from a 32 lb. daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka.

Cows, Heifers or bull calves, can we do something for you?

RALPH C. JACKSON
Conneaut Lake, Crawford Co., Pa.



KING PIEBE OF YORK 7th

heads Lime Rock Herd, which contains 30 head of

ACCREDITED HOLSTEINS

He is a show bull, was Grand Champion at the 1924 Lebanon County Fair. His sire is by Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King from a 1,000 lb. year record daughter of King Segis Pontiac Count. His dam is a showy granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs and has a year record of 796.9 lb. butter, 19,038.4 lb. milk. We offer you Cows in milk, Heifers and Calves.

HUBERT S. MILLER
Myerstown, Lebanon County, Pa.



COLONEL JOH LYONS

A Grand Champion Show Bull.

He was by King Joh from a 33.63 lb. daughter of King Lyons.

His eleven nearest dams average 32.15 lb. butter in A. R. O. work.

Our herds are under State and Federal Supervision and contain 120 head.

Let us sell you a son of Colonel Joh Lyons or some good females bred to him.

L. N. MACK & SON—FLOYD MACK,
Montrose, Pennsylvania

FIRST AND SECOND

A purebred Holstein owned by J. S. Pattie of Rose Hill, Ind., made the highest production during August in the Spencer-Perry C. T. A., reports Tester Lowell Janeway. Mr. Pattie's cow produced 62.8 lb. fat, while a stable mate made 59.6 lb. There were 280 cows tested of which 22 each produced over 40 lb. of fat during the month.

BULL FINDS NEW HOME

Christenson Brothers of Royalton, Wisconsin, September 22 sold to Frank Kieffer of Oconto Falls, a well bred Holstein bull calf for a herdsire. It is reported that the seven-day official records of eleven nearest dams of the animal averaged 31½ lb. butter.

Why not induce your neighbor to subscribe for the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN? He will enjoy reading it as much as you do.

A GROWING DAIRY DISTRICT

A. C. Torgeson, president of the bank of Berthold, N. D. says that his bank cashed an average of \$187.90 worth of cream checks every day during the month of August. Ward county is growing more and more into dairying. During the month the Agricultural Credit Corporation took applications for 81 head of dairy stock of which eleven were purebred sires and the other milk cows. Forty of these were Holsteins and the rest Guernseys. There were 26 applicants living in every direction from town. Mr. Torgeson says that he believes this move will result in more good to the community than any other that has been made since Ward county was settled.

COLLEGE HERD IN FRONT

The purebred Holstein herd owned by Ursinus College at Collegeville, Pa., led the Montgomery County C. T. A. for the month of September with an average of 1,037 lb. milk, 34 lb. butterfat for thirteen cows. The A. K. Rothenberger herd of 15 animals were second for both milk and fat showing an average of 827 lb. milk, 28.5 lb. fat for 15 cows. Another Holstein herd, that of William H. Landis stood third in both divisions with an average of 677 lb. milk, 25.9 lb. fat.

During the month of September, 24 herds containing 344 cows in milk were tested. Six cows produced over 50 lb. fat, 29 over 40 lb., while 13 exceeded 1,200 lb. milk during the testing period.

PICKED A GOOD ONE

J. W. Darrow of Dutch Flates, Neb. induced Professor D. A. Propps to pick a heifer for him to buy at a sale held at Lincoln, Neb. Mr. Darrow paid \$197.50 for the heifer chosen. Last year he exhibited her at the county fair where she was a winner, and he showed her again this year together with her two calves. These are the prizes she and her offspring won: first prize two-year-old, first prize junior heifer calf, first prize junior yearling first for produce of dam, junior and grand champion female. He took \$50.50 in prize money.

KATY HEADS THE LIST

Katy, a purebred Holstein owned by M. C. Hampton of Galien, Michigan, took first place in the South Berrien County C. T. A. for September by producing 51.41 lb. fat in 22 days milking. Clempo, also a purebred Holstein representing the Plym Farm at Niles, was second with 48.42 lb. She was high for milk production with 614 lb. The herd of Adolph Knott that headed the association for August repeats for September with an average of 35.90 lb. butterfat per cow.

LOST THEIR CHAMPION

The Ferguson Farm suffered a severe loss at the recent Tennessee State Fair when their crack two-year-old, Milkmore Miss Flora, died when freshening. She was the champion yearling last year and was expected to head her class this year.

WISCONSIN C. T. A. WORK

A registered Holstein owned by S. H. Bird of South Byron, Wisconsin, headed the Byron C. T. A. for September, with a production of 58.6 lb. fat, 1,800 lb. milk. The registered Holstein herd of Robert McClain of Byron, averaged 28.2 lb. butterfat, 836 lb. milk.

There were 432 cows tested during September in the Racine County C. T. A. and their average production was 25.5 lb. fat. E. H. Skewes owned the high cow that produced 1,424 lb. milk, 66 lb. fat. Sylvia Prilly Pontiac owned by Ralph Nelson was second with 1,809 lb. milk, 57.9 lb. fat.

A purebred Holstein cow owned by Mike Kieffer of Fredonia, led the Belgium-Fredonia association by producing 1,375 lb. milk, 48.1 lb. fat. The Kieffer herd averaged 824 lb. milk, 29.4 lb. fat.

A purebred Holstein owned by George Kohlwey led the Cedarburg-Grafton association by producing 57.8 lb. fat, 1,410 lb. milk. There were 22 cows that each produced over 40 lb. fat among the 260 animals tested. This association now has nine accredited herds.

Louis Pamperin of West Bend, owned the highest producer in the Allenton-Kohlsville association, she being credited with 68.7 lb. fat, 1,908 lb. milk. The Pamperin herd averaged 45.73 lb. fat. Charles Roecker has a two-year-old heifer that produced 40.8 lb. fat, the ninth time she has made over 40.8 lb. fat in a month since she was fresh December 26th. A registered Holstein two-year-old owned by Friedmann Brothers produced 42.8 lb. fat, 1,242 lb. milk, and the Roecker herd averaged 48.82 lb.

A herd of twelve purebred and grade Holsteins owned by Thomas Delemater led the Cicero-Black Creek association by averaging 1,020 lb. milk, 31.2 lb. fat during September. Delemater cows were fourth, fifth and sixth for fat, one making 40.8 lb. and the other two 40.5 lb. each.

Ed. Rasmussen owns fifteen grade and registered Holsteins that led the Denmark C. T. A. during September by averaging 1,028 lb. milk, 35.7 lb. fat. A grade Holstein with 58.6 lb. fat, 1,623 lb. milk led the entire association.

Red Pepper, a purebred Holstein owned by Schurz Brothers of Bridgeport headed the Prairie du Chien association with 1,841 lb. milk, 71.8 lb. fat. She is a daughter of Lady Pieter Netherland a cow that has quite a local reputation for production. The Schurz herd of 21 animals averaged 849 lb. milk, 28.28 lb. fat. A grade Holstein herd of 21 animals owned by the Crawford County Farm Co. averaged 793 lb. milk, 28.87 lb. fat, but the herd leaders were owned by J. E. Campbell whose eleven grade and purebred Holsteins averaged 36.36 lb. fat, 983 lb. milk.

VUT OWNS A BIG PRODUCER

The highest production reported in the cow testing associations of Pennsylvania during the month of August is credited to a purebred Holstein owned by T. W. Vut of the Edinboro association. This cow with 2,294 lb. milk and 73.4 lb. fat heads the list for both milk and butterfat. The cow that took second place for milk played a joke on her owner who belongs to the Central Pennsylvania Guernsey Breeders' Association. The cow however, is a registered Holstein. She is credited with 2,176 lb. milk, and the report places her ahead of another purebred Holstein owned by L. A. Zimmerman of Lehigh, credited with producing exactly the same amount.

During the month 11,689 cows were tested of which 961 produced more than 40 lb. of fat, and 213 more than 50 lb. while 626 cows each gave more than 1,200 lb. milk. During the month 81 cows were sold because they did not pay for their keep.

In the Eastern Juniata association there are 27 members enrolled. Sixteen of the herds have been tuberculin tested, twelve of them are accredited and the remaining eleven herds are signed up to be tested under the Area plan.

BROWN COUNTY CHAMPIONS

A herd of 17 purebred Holsteins owned by Erwin and Peterson of Groton, S. D., was high producing herd in the Brown County C. T. A. during the past testing year. They averaged 10,289 lb. milk, 361.75 lb. butterfat. The feed cost for the year including the pasture was figured at \$1,521.81, so that the net profit was \$978.52. The majority of this herd are young cows, seven of them being two-year-olds with eleven daughters of the herdsire, Westkota Hester Cornucopia. Bess Taconic De Kol, an eight-year-old cow in this herd was the high cow in the county, being credited with 15,312.3 lb. milk, 600.26 lb. butterfat in ten months. This cow was exhibited at a number of mid-summer and fall dairy shows and in October 1924, produced 602.7 lb. milk, 84.4 lb. fat. She has since been sold to W. C. Hagerty of Aberdeen, S. D.

ILLINOIS C. T. A. WORK

The highest individual producer and the highest averaging herd enrolled in the Illinois Cow Testing Association during the month of August were purebred Holsteins. The highest producer was owned by the Rock River Farms at Byron, and is credited with 2,957 lb. milk, 88.7 lb. fat. A grade Holstein was second with 2,065 lb. milk, 78.5 lb. fat, while a purebred owned by W. T. Rawleigh of Freeport was third with 78 lb. fat, 1,857 lb. milk. A Rock River cow was next followed by another Rawleigh cow.

The Rawleigh herd consisting of 17 purebreds averaged 1,511 lb. milk, 52.2 lb. fat. Some of them were milked twice, some three times and some four times a day during the month.

The first seven months of progress in the 500 Pound Butterfat Cow Club shows

that first place is taken by John Fredrickson's grade Holstein with 14,180 lb. milk, 513.1 lb. fat. A purebred Holstein owned by A. D. Cornue of Hebron stands next to her with 13,741 lb. milk, 493.1 lb. fat.

MARYLAND OFFICIAL TESTING

Howard Star Annette Prince owned by the Springfield State Hospital at Sykesville, Maryland, produced 5,770 lb. fat, 153.7 lb. milk in the two day official test conducted by the Dairy Husbandry Department of the University of Maryland. The next highest day fat production was 5,074 lb. credited to a purebred Guernsey cow. Then came Glendover Juliana Segis, owned by Dr. J. Thomas Kelley of Germantown, with 4,521 lb. fat, 146 lb. milk. Fourth place is taken by Beauty Korndyke Inka De Kol of the State Hospital herd with 4,474 lb. fat, 131.1 lb. milk. A Jersey is fifth and Jennie Vale Pontiac De Kol, also of the Hospital herd is sixth with 4,310 from 127.5 lb. milk.

IN ONEIDA COUNTY

Coonrod Lily Segis, a purebred Holstein owned by P. Schneible & Sons of Rome, N. Y., produced 2,005.7 lb. milk during August, while enrolled in the First Oneida Dairy Improvement Association. Winnie De Kol Korndyke 2d, owned by O. D. Rose & Son of West Winfield, beat her for fat production, as she is credited with 63.1 lb. butterfat and 1,537.6 lb. milk. The purebred Holstein herd of O. D. Rose & Son led in milk production by averaging 1,148.2 lb. and stood first in the number of cows producing 1,200 lb. milk or 40 lb. butterfat.

During the month there were 559 cows in milk, of which 56 qualified for the honor roll by producing either 1,200 lb. milk or 40 lb. butterfat.

C. T. A. WORK IN IOWA

King Una Jewel, a five-year-old daughter of King Segis Pontiac, freshened April 28, the property of R. M. Skillen of Greene, Iowa. She is enrolled in the Butler C. T. A. and has headed that association for the past two or three months. During August, she produced 1,497 lb. milk testing 4.6% fat or 68.9 lb. butterfat. The Skillen herd which consists of 15 purebred Holsteins averaged 931 lb. milk, 33.1 lb. fat. This herd took second place, being beaten for first position by a grade Holstein herd which averaged 1,233 lb. milk, 37.4 lb. fat. The association average is 566 lb. milk, 22.6 lb. fat. There were 251 cows enrolled in the 28 herds.

TALENTED HELP

Wanted Dairymaid: Knowledge Grade A milk; North Wales; read music, sing soprano in Church of England choir; take charge of poultry, help milk; good wage. Advertisement in the British Farmer and Stock Breeder.

Probably there are women who can keep a secret, but what most of them do is to keep it in circulation.



IDYLLWILDE KORNDYKE

DIONAGEN

my junior herdsire, is from a 31.36 lb. junior four-year-old, whose dam made 31.3 lb. butter in 7 days and was from a 30.5 lb. cow. There's Production Plus Transmission for you. His individuality is the best, so are his sons and daughters. Prices Right.

A. E. ROBINSON

Susquehanna Co. Montrose, Pa.

All the Cattle in Crawford County, Pa.

Have been tuberculin tested TWICE under the Accredited Area Plan. In the second test 99.2% passed CLEAN.

When buying Holsteins, purebred or grade, why not come to Crawford County. The producing capacity and individuality of our cattle equal their health record.

Any of the men listed below would be pleased to supply your needs or put you in touch with responsible breeders who can.

L. S. Brown,Saegertown
Ralph C. Jackson,
.....Conneaut Lake
Maple Grove Stock Farm, F.
Jones, Mgr.,Centerville
O. I. Martin,
.....Cambridge Springs

Mapleway Herd



PROFIT PRODUCERS

Big, handsome, wide-hipped, square uddered cows compose our herd which is ACCREDITED and has been established

FORTY-THREE YEARS

We have furnished foundation stock and new blood for many good herds. We will be pleased to serve YOU.

MILLER BROTHERS

Clarks Summit
Lackawanna County, Penna.

NEWS FROM WALDRON HERD

Wallace B. Lusk of Marathon, New York, who has been a Holstein breeder for nearly twenty years recently purchased a splendid bull calf from Waldron Herd owned by Mrs. Maud Dwight of South Otselic, N. Y., an indication of the reputation achieved by Mrs. Dwight's herd of purebred Holsteins.

The dam of Mr. Lusk's new herdsire is a granddaughter of Avon Pontiac Echo, that well-known sire of May Echo Sylvia, the only cow ever credited with producing over a thousand pounds milk in seven days. The fame of May Echo Sylvia is world-wide. She was not only a great cow and from a big producing family, but her sons have sired big producers and some of the largest records made in official work were made by descendants of this noted cow. The dam of Mr. Lusk's bull is a very large two-year-old heifer. She weighs nearly 1,100 lb. On two milkings a day she produced over 40 lb. milk daily which tested 3.7 per cent butterfat.

The sire of the young bull Mr. Lusk purchased is King Dixie Keyes. As a two-year-old, his dam, put in official test six weeks after freshening, produced 19.02 lb. butter, 389.5 lb. milk in seven days, thus averaging better than 55 lb. milk daily. Her dam, a 26-lb. cow, has four tested daughters and is a maternal sister to Sir Segis Dixie, the sire of the noted De Kol Plus Segis Dixie, the Holstein world's champion for yearly butter production.

The sire of King Dixie Keyes is from Sylvania Tensen Echo, a daughter of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac from a 29-lb. cow. The sire's sire was from the great Canadian producer and show cow, Lulu Keyes, 36.05 lb. butter, 785.4 lb. milk in seven days. It is interesting to note that this great cow is granddam of the sire as well as of the dam of King Dixie Keyes whose ten nearest dams have official records that average over 30 lb. butter.

Mrs. Dwight has other young bulls of

similar lines of breeding that she wishes to sell. The Waldron Herd is accredited and has been for some time so that intending purchasers need have no hesitation in obtaining stock from this establishment.

The rapid increase of a purebred herd necessitates constant sales. J. R. Frost of Munnsville, N. Y. who has been in the Holstein business for many years is another breeder who obtains stock from the Dwight establishment and recently purchased four cows, purebred Holsteins of course, as that is the only kind of cattle kept by Mrs. Dwight.

Mrs. Dwight says that she has three heifers, due to drop their first calves in early spring, that she wishes to sell so that she will not have to milk them in addition to her present large dairy. These three heifers she offers for \$450 and as an extra inducement will at that price donate a splendid bull calf to the purchaser.

CHICAGO DISTRICT MILK PRICE

Dairy farmers of the Chicago district, which includes Kane, McHenry, DuPage, DeKalb and other Illinois counties and portions of Wisconsin and Indiana will receive \$2.55 a hundred pounds for their milk during October. This price was agreed upon at a recent meeting of representatives of Chicago milk dealers and a committee from the Milk Producers' association and is the same price as that in effect during August and September.

A COMING STOCKMAN

Earl Crowell of Marshfield, Wisconsin, is building a reputation for himself as a cattleman. In the fall of 1921 he started in the agricultural course at the Marshfield high school. He planned to take a course in agriculture at Madison this fall but in order to gain more experience and have a little more money he secured a position on the farm of the Larson Canning Co. near Green Bay. He first was given a job of milking cows in the

regular herd then was put milking test cows, then Manager Fox gave him a trial at helping show the Fern Dell herd at Aurora. So successful was Earl in this capacity that he obtained a steady position through the show season and will make a trip to the Pacific Coast with the Fern Dell herd.

Earl became a member of the Marshfield high school stock judging team in 1922, which was the champion livestock judging team of the state that year. Earl won high honors on judging horses at Madison, similar honors on dairy cattle at the Wisconsin State Fair and was high man on sheep at Chicago, his team competing against 23 other state teams.

Besides this Earl bought, raised and exhibited a purebred Holstein heifer calf that was placed first at the Marshfield, Stevens Point and Wausau fairs and was fourth at Milwaukee in a class of 60. As a showman Earl won two prizes offered by the Wisconsin Livestock Breeders Association.

SHOWY COLLEGE COW

Alba Mead Fannie, a member of the South Dakota State College herd won fourth prize in the aged cow class at the Waterloo Dairy Cattle Congress. She won third place at the South Dakota State Fair and first and grand championship at the Interstate Fair at Sioux City. The college herdsire, Sir Aaggie Colantha Korndyke was first prize aged bull senior and grand champion at all three of these events.

SOLD WINNERS TO JUNIORS

S. E. Olson of Ada, Minnesota, sold a number of calves to boys and girls that were members of the Norman County Junior Club. Two heifers that he sold won second and fourth prizes at the Minnesota State Fair and a bull calf won first prize.

If you like the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN—say it with subscriptions.

BUILDS HERD FROM ONE COW

G. C. Duvall of Sedro-Woolley, Washington, a number of years ago was manager of the farm owned by the Clear Lake Lumber Company and he purchased a purebred Holstein for a family cow. Then he went into business for himself and now has a herd of nine registered Holsteins, all descendants of the original cow. His herdsire is Skagit Cascade Chimacum, whose dam produced 808 lb. butterfat in a year and whose sire, Cascade Piebe Sir Ka-Mi-Akin, heads the well known herd of Lee Brothers of Mt. Vernon. Mr. Duvall has just enrolled his herd in the local cow testing association.

SENSATIONAL BACKING

D. P. Honeywell, superintendent of the Hillside and Springbrook farms located at Trucksville, Pa., within a short distance of Wilkes-Barre, calls attention to the big production back of the son of Hillside Rhododendron now being advertised in the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. This cow is both a big milker and a high tester. She averaged 92 lb. milk a day for 30 days with an average test of 4.29 per cent butterfat. Mr. Honeywell says she is the only cow Pennsylvania has yet produced to average 92 lb. milk a day for thirty days with an average test of 4 per cent or better. Her seven-day butter record is 35.14 lb. and her 30-day record is 147.95 lb.

The calf advertised by Hillside and Springbrook farms is a son of Charlevoi Rookwood Prince. He was by Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 40th and his dam has a large number of official records, averaged over 100 lb. milk a day for 30 days, and has a seven-day butter record of 33.93 lb. The dam and sire's dam of the bull calf advertised have records that average 96.3 lb. milk for thirty days with an average fat test of 3.93%, so that his ancestry combines both big milkers and high testers.

The Hillside herd is one of the oldest in the State of Pennsylvania. The milk from it is sold in the City of Wilkes-Barre and brings a good price on account of the cleanliness, purity and quality of the product. The herd is periodically examined by representatives of the Wilkes-Barre Board of Health, who also keep close tab on the milk produced and on the health not only of the cows but also of their attendants. The herd has passed a number of clean tuberculin tests and again passed a clean test recently.

ANOTHER CLEAN TEST FOR MILLER

Sunny Lawn Herd owned by Murray A. Miller of Milton, Pa., which has been on the accredited list for some time has again passed another clean test. Passing clean tests has apparently become a habit with the Sunny Lawn Herd as there has never been a reactor found therein at any time. This herd is the oldest purebred Holstein herd in Northumberland county. In sixteen years Mr. Miller has only purchased four females so that the animals are of his own raising and breeding. In addition the herd is enrolled in the local cow testing association and Mr. Miller, who is a business farmer, has kept track of the production of his herd, milking by milking for a number of years. The authorities at the Pennsylvania State College think so much of this herd and of Mr. Miller's methods of business that a number of semi-social and semi-educational events have been staged at Sunny Lawn Stock Farm which is located on the Susquehanna Trail, about midway between Lewisburg and Milton, Pa. The Miller establishment is readily accessible. On the big silo facing the road and the Susquehanna river Mr. Miller has had painted a Holstein sign showing a bull, a cow and a calf. This sign meets the gaze of thousands daily and helps attract attention not only to the business of the owner, but also to the type and producing ability of purebred Holsteins.

JAPAN WANTS HOLSTEINS

Japan is intending to increase her dairy herds. A number of Japanese have been in this country during the past year picking up stock and the majority of them want purebred Holsteins. Keitara Mukai of Osaka, Japan, is now in Southern California and says that he will purchase fifty purebred Holstein cows as well as a number of dogs, Collies, Police dogs, Deer Hounds, and Fox Terriers.

In Japan, Mr. Mukai explained, there are but few milk cows, milk never having been much in demand. Gradually, however, the people are being educated to the necessity of milk as a part of their food, and the increasing demand for it has led to the necessity for establishment of the dairy industry.

It was the day before the race and an inquisitive fan who had been looking over a few of the entries came upon a likely looking little roan being groomed by an old ducky.

"Good horse," commented the fan.

"There ain't none better, suh," said the ducky.

"Who was he sired by?"

"Well, suh," replied the ducky, aware that the pedigree of his little horse was somewhat shady, "nobody knows that. This colt is so fast he run away from home befoah evah he'd heard his papa's name!"

Mandy, weary of matrimony, had brought suit for divorce on grounds of cruelty.

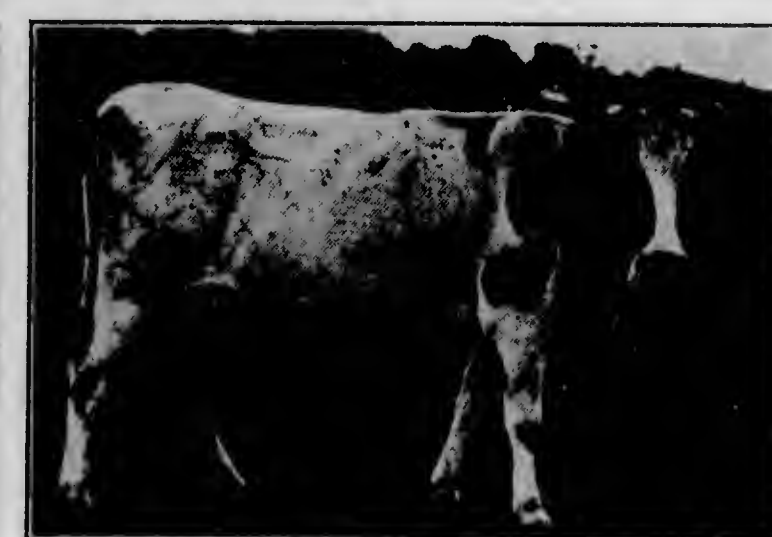
"You say," asked the judge, "that your husband threatened you, a defenseless woman, with a wooden rolling pin?"

"Yassuh. Dats what he up an' done."

"Can you produce the rolling pin?"

"Nossuh. Ah's 'fraid not, suh. Yo' see, Ah jus' tuk it away f'um him at de time, an' busted it ovah his haid."

If you like the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN—say it with subscriptions.



Cows in this Herd have produced more than 12,000 lb. milk in a year in C. T. A. work and make a good profit above feed cost.

We can show you a whole lot of first prize and championship ribbons won at local fairs.

This Herd is Accredited—has never housed a reactor.

Will price anything in the herd.

A. R. BUSH
Montrose, Pennsylvania.

Come to
Chenango County
for Good Holsteins!

Chenango is one of the four leading counties of New York State for number of Registered Holstein-Friesians. Every owner is a practical Breeder and Dairyman, and each herd here listed is under State and Federal Supervision and is periodically Tuberculin Tested. These herds are within a short distance of Sherburne and Norwich. Good Roads and splendid railroad facilities.

Dan E. Anderson Norwich
Menz A. Brooker
South New Berlin
Mrs. Maud Dwight
South Otselic

SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF



MODEL DARIUS KING SEGIS

inherit the producing blood that flows in his veins.

His sire was from a 30 lb. Glista cow that averaged 92 lb. milk a day.

His dam, Clara Clothilde Lyons, as a two-year-old, averaged 91 lb. milk a day during the week of her official test, and in 305 days produced 20,771.2 lb. milk, 723.40 lb. butter. She was from a 30 lb. daughter of a 32 lb. dam.

We'd like to sell you something that would please you from our Accredited Herd.

FRED B. KEENEY
Laceyville, Wyoming Co., Pa.

Accredited
Holsteins

Your Chance

to obtain Accredited Holsteins.

The rapid increase of Boiling Springs Herd renders it imperative that we sell.

In C. T. A., official test and general dairy work, our stock makes good and will for you too. Write, or better, come and visit

IVO V. OTTO

Carlisle, R. D. 6,

Cumberland Co., Pa.

SYLVDALE HERD
is strong in the blood of

MAY ECHO SYLVIA

1,005.8 lb. milk, 41 lb. butter in a week.

Animals from this herd not only make great records but also win prizes at leading shows and State Fairs. Buy your stock from an ACCREDITED Herd.

GLENN L. WARNER,
R. D. 5, Cuba, New York

Choice Bull Calf

Seven-eighths white and a beauty. Sire: King Dixie Keyes. His ten nearest dams average 30 lb. butter and he is backed by May Echo Sylvia and De Kol Plus Segis Dixie blood.

Dam: One of our best granddaughters of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac—a big producer and a choice individual.

Also three handsome heifers due around March 1st.

Waldron Herd is Accredited and you will like our cattle.

MRS. MAUD DWIGHT
South Otselic, New York

LEARN FARMING BY RADIO

Learning farming by radio is the latest. Radio classes in poultry, dairying, swine-raising, beekeeping, gardening, and flower-growing are being arranged for this fall and winter by the agricultural extension division, University of Minnesota. The lessons will be broadcast by Station WCCO, Minneapolis and each course will consist of six lectures.

Students for these courses will be regularly enrolled through the distribution of enrolment blanks by county agents, the agricultural extension division, University Farm, St. Paul, and WCCO, Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis. Enrolled members will have the privilege of asking questions by mail, the answers to be made by radio. At the end of each course members of the class will receive a pamphlet containing questions and answers and a general summary of the points covered in the course.

HONORS ABOUT EVEN

The show herd of H. A. Brace and Son of Lone Rock, Wis., and the herd representing the Dane County Breeders' Association met at the recent Grant County Fair with the result that the county herd took three first prizes, six seconds, and two thirds, while the Brace herd won three firsts, four seconds and four thirds. Professor George C. Humphrey of the University of Wisconsin was the official judge and he said that these herds were so evenly matched that it was just a toss-up between them.

GIRL IS BEST JUDGE

Adeline Gropp of Park Falls, Wisconsin, with a score of 97½ took first prize in the boys and girls cattle judging contest at the Rice County Fair, John Reedal was second with 92½. There were nineteen contestants, and they judged groups of Guernsey and Holstein cows.

A wife is a great comfort during all those troubles which a bachelor never has.

A PLEASANT BUSINESS

A recent advertisement in the classified page was sent in by Mrs. Ethel Maddox of Montpelier, Indiana, who offered canaries for sale. Mrs. Maddox is a bird lover who raises quite a variety of feathered pets. In addition to canaries, English and German, she has other European birds such as Linnets, Goldfinches, Strawberry finches and Australian Paraquets, commonly known as Love Birds. Mrs. Maddox gives personal care and attention to all her charges and has built up quite a business in birds and bird supplies. She has shipped to a number of different states and certainly has a very pleasant occupation.

SENATOR JOYCE BUYS HILLSIDE FARM BULL

Senator P. F. Joyce of Pittston, Pa. has recently purchased from the Hillside Farms at Trucksville, Pa. the young herdsire, Hillside Pietje Ormsby born May 26, 1923. He is a son of King Pontiac Maple Knoll Ormsby and Hillside Lady Saxon. As a junior two-year-old, Hillside Lady Saxon made official records of 23.73 lb. butter, 495.8 lb. milk in seven days, 96.83 lb. butter, 1,843.1 lb. milk in thirty days. At that time she held the Pennsylvania State records for both seven and thirty day butter production. As a junior four-year-old she raised her official record to 28.9 lb. butter, 548.7 lb. milk in seven days. She is a daughter of Hillside Saxon, a cow that as a seven-year-old produced 32.29 lb. butter, 628.7 lb. milk in seven days and then as an eight-year-old made a seven day official record of 30.17 lb. butter, 663.8 lb. milk. Hillside Saxon was a daughter of Hillside Annette, 30.29 lb. butter in a week and was sired by Woodcrest Pietje, a son of the famous 31.62 lb. imported cow, Pietje 22d.

King Pontiac Maple Knoll Ormsby is proving himself to be a high-class sire of producers for his daughters are making large records in a number of different

herds. He is a son of King of the Pontiacs from Maple Knoll Helen, a 33 lb. daughter of King Korndyke Hengerveld Ormsby and therefore a sister to the noted sire, Ormsby Korndyke Lad.

Hillside Pietje Ormsby has been used as a junior sire in the Hillside herd. He is a very handsome individual. The records of his three nearest dams average 31.45 lb. butter in week and the daily milk average is 80.4 lb. Senator Joyce has every right to expect that his new herd bull will sire both big producers and fine individuals.

HOME RAISED SHOW HERD

Fifteen head of purebred Holsteins most of them from Edgemar farms, will be exhibited by the Santa Monica Dairy Company of Santa Monica, California at a number of southern California fairs. Herman Michel is the owner of the farms which are located close to Venice, Calif.

The show herd will be headed by Edgemar King Ormsby Segis, a yearling bull of which much is expected. The animals will be in charge of foreman Charles E. Wilson with Clarence Michel and Pat Donohue. The Edgemar herd is noted for production. In the association year ending August 31 last, its 230 milking animals averaged 401 lb. butterfat, the highest rating in the Los Angeles Cow Testing Association.

FALCONER HERD CLEAN

David Falconer of Scottville, Mich., is exhibiting some of his purebred Holsteins at a few of the fairs in his vicinity. On September 4 the entire herd of 42 were tuberculin tested and every one passed clean. This is said to be the largest herd ever tuberculin tested at one time in Mason county.

Why not induce your neighbor to subscribe for the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN? He will enjoy reading it as much as you do.



Fred Model Glista Netherland

is a real show bull and sires show stock. His dam is a great cow, his sire a bull of the highest breeding.

The herd he heads is of 4% breeding, is making a good profit over cost of feed, are free from T. B., and as individuals they will surely please you. I have more than I need and will price them to you very reasonably.

H. A. STOTTLEMYER
Hagerstown, Md. R. D. 5

A Breeder's Herd

In fifteen years I have bought just four females. The result is that while my herd consists of real producers their uniformity and type will please you.

SUNNY LAWN HERD
is on the
ACCREDITED LIST

You pass our farm when you travel the Susquehanna Trail. Stop and look us over.

Murray A. Miller
R. D. 3 Milton, Pa.
The oldest herd in Northumberland County.

Big Milkers and High Testers Combined

Bull born April 26, 1925. Right in every way, 7/10 black, well marked.

His dam, Hillside Rhododendron produced 35.15 lb. butter in seven days. She averaged 92 b. milk a day for 30 days, average fat, 4.29%.

His sire is from a cow that produced 3,019.6 lb. milk, 135.83 lb. butter in 30 days.

The dam and sire's dam averaged 96.3 lb. milk a day for 30 days, with an average test of 3.93%. Persistence — Production — High Testing.

HILLSIDE AND SPRING-BROOK FARMS
Trucksville, Penna.

Herd recently passed Another Clean Test.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

WYANDOTTES—All varieties for sale. R. A. HACKETT, Tomah, Wis.

BUFF ROCKS—Bred to lay. Cockerels, \$3 each. B. H. THOMAS, Eaton, Ohio.

BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS \$2.00. C. W. BAUN, Rochester Mills, Penna.

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, Single Comb, April and May hatched. Get my prices. ADOLPH V. KUNTZ, St. Marys, W. Va.

BLUE ANDALUSIAN COCKERELS, four months, \$3.00. CHARLES COLEMAN, Mildred, Pa.

GOOD LAYING WHITE MINORCAS—Order cockerels now for October delivery. All others go. ELDA LEWIS, Bourbon, Indiana.

GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAMS—PAIRS \$5; Trios, \$7. Satisfaction guaranteed. B. M. MOSS, Northern Boulevard, College Point, New York.

BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, twelve weeks' old, \$1 each. No better breeding. Don't delay. WALHALLA POULTRY FARM, Noblesville, Ind.

PUREBRED NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS from registered strains, 151 turkeys, the number shows they are healthy. Young Toms \$8.50, hens \$5.00. Unrelated pairs. MRS. MADEL NEWBERRY, Tazewell, Va., R. 2.

CHESTER COUNTY BABY CHICKS

Black and White Leghorns\$10 per 100
Barred Rocks\$12 per 100
White and Silver Wyandottes\$13 per 100
Jersey Giants\$22 per 100
Larger Lots Cheaper. 1,000 chick orders a specialty.

GEORGE S. CULLEN,
Box H ELKVIEW, PA.

PLANTS, SEEDS AND BULBS

EIGHT IRIS \$1.00, 8 GOLDEN GLOW \$1.00, 6 Lemon Lilies \$1.00, 6 Bridle Wreath \$1.00. MRS. NAN R. DAVIS, East Brady, Penna., R. D. 2.

DOGS

FOR SALE—White Collies. Eligible. B. L. McDILL, Brooklyn, Indiana.

FOX TERRIER PUPPIES, \$5.00. Write immediately. MRS. FLEW, Rockport, Indiana.

FOR SALE—Collie pups. Splendid, working stock. C. W. TOMLINSON, Summitville, Ind.

SHEPHERD PUPS—Guaranteed from heel working stock.

FAIR OAKS FARM, NORWOOD, MINN.

PEDIGREED WHITE COLLIE PUPS, Shomont strain, males \$15.00. GEORGE GORANS, BENSON, MINN.

DOGS

COLLIE PUPS—Natural heelers, \$15 and \$20. HENRY LATRON, Route No. 1, Ann Arbor, Mich.

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS—Cheap. Fur finders. Catalog. KASKASKENNELS, P. 133, Herrick, Ill.

AMERICAN BULL TERRIER PUPPIES. Write your wants. MAPLE BROOK FARM, Delavan, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Walker foxhound pups, 3 months old. Champion Bloodlines. \$15 to \$25 pair, pedigrees furnished. Shipped on approval.

MORRIS ALEXANDER, NEW HARMONY, IND.

HUNTING DOGS—Coon, possum, skunk and rabbit dogs. Reduced prices. Sent on trial. SAM. STEPHENSON, Covington, Tenn.

FOR SALE—Collie pups, 4 months' old, from heel driving parents, \$15.00. JOHN C. RADY, Oakfield, Wis.

POLICE PUPS. Pedigreed. Register eligibility in A. K. C. VINDABERG KENNELS. Mrs. R. Turberg, Torrington, Conn. Conn. R. F. D. 1.

GREAT DANE FEMALE—Ten months' old. Reg. A. K. C. Very affectionate. An ideal companion and guardian. Quick sale, \$25.00. HESSEL L. SCOFIELD, Henderson, Michigan.



FARM RAISED GERMAN POLICE PUPPIES—Ready to ship. Faithful companions. Best cattle dogs. Picture of parents on request.

WM. J. SCHUCK, New Ulm, Minn.

LOVELY 3 MONTHS OLD GERMAN (SHEPHERD) POLICE PUPPIES. Also one two years old—females. Ideal farm dogs, protectors, companions. Supreme quality, pedigree and registered. MT. CROCHED KENNELS, Antrim, N. H.

LA GROTTA KENNELS—CHARLES F. WAGNER, Owner, South Wilton, Conn. Breeders of German Shepherds, Police Dogs. We offer for immediate delivery one litter of 3 males, 3 females. Whelped March 27th. Sire: Int. Champion Schatz von Hohentann. Dam: Betty von Murgthal. Color, Wolf gray. These pups show unusual quality for their age. Excellent specimens, whether desired as companions, guards, show dogs or breeding stock. Price Males \$75; females \$60. Registration A. K. C., \$2 extra.



LIVE STOCK

APRIL CHESTER WHITE pigs with pedigree. FREMAN SPARKS, PLAINFIELD, WIS.

FOR SALE—Swiss Saanen Milk Goats. Excellent producers. C. F. BALLOU, Halifax, Pa.

2,400 lb. 4 YEAR OLD MULE TEAM, \$350. Will take good dairy cows. CLYDE CARMEAN, KENTON, OHIO

FOR SALE REGISTERED OXFORD RAM LAMBS, Well grown, sire imported. Also one yearling ram bred in Canada.

OSCAR SHIRLEY, HOULTON, MAINE

LARGE BERKSHIRE REGISTERED STOCK for sale. In growing condition, not fat. Two boars from March 27, 1925, weight 85 lbs. Some good sows from the same litter. S. S. HOCHSTETLER, Meyersdale, Pa., R. No. 2, Box 110.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

ALL WOOL YARN FOR SALE from manufacturer at great bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, HARMONY, MAINE

HONEY FOR SALE—New crop direct from producer. Also Sweet Clover seed. Write for prices. JOHN A. SHEEHAN, Falmouth, Kentucky, Route No. 4.

STANCHIONS—Old reliable Perfection swing stanchion, warranted the best. Thirty days trial. Agents wanted. Box "O" STANLEY C. SWIFT MFG. CO., CUBA, N. Y.

ROLL ROOFING PAPER \$1.00. Slate Surfacted Roofing Paper \$2.00 per Roll. Nails and cement included. H. M. ALPERIN & Co., 527 CONCORD AVE., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

CEMETERY MEMORIALS from Vermont marble and granite. Reduced prices. Artistic designs. Send for our new catalogue.

THE TEMPLE BROTHERS, RUTLAND, VERMONT.

BARREL LOTS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED CROCKERY, Hotel Chinaware, Cookingware, Glassware, etc. Shipped direct from Factory to Consumer. Write for particulars. E. SWASEY & COMPANY, PORTLAND, MAINE

UNLEACHED HARDWOOD ASHES improves meadows, pastures, orchards, wheat, oats, corn, lawns, flower gardens. Free Circular. Agents wanted. GEORGE STEVENS, PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO, CANADA.

ALFALFA LEAF MEAL—Something new. Made from alfalfa leaves without the stems. Low in fibre, high in protein, rich in vitamins. A grand food for poultry. Prices, \$2.50 per cwt., or \$49.00 per ton, f. o. b. Middletown, Conn. Made at Lamar, Colorado, by the Lamar Alfalfa Milling Company. MEECH & STODDARD, Inc., Middletown, Conn., Distributors for Eastern United States.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

If You Want Fresh Cows, Springers, Heifers or Young Bulls

BRED IN THE PURPLE, you can secure them in Susquehanna and Wyoming Counties, Pennsylvania, from the following breeders and dairymen whose establishments are within easy driving distance of Tunkhannock, Thompson, or Montrose. *You are invited to inspect these herds and make your own selection.*

A. L. Howell & Son...Thompson
H. S. Brown & Son...Thompson
A. R. Bush.....Montrose
L. N. Mack & Son....Montrose
Floyd E. Mack.....Montrose
Cecil L. A. Resseguie...Kingsley
A. E. Robinson.....Montrose
Robert Springer....Factoryville
Raymond Strickland.Nicholson

STILL CLEAN

My entire herd has just passed another Clean Tuberculin Test. There has never been any T. B. or Abortion in it.

Our animals are now winning at the fairs. In an early issue I'll tell you more about them.

Meanwhile, my prices are still low, especially on young bulls backed by wonderful producing strains. Will be pleased to give you full particulars. Drop a card to

DAVID FALCONER

Scottville, Michigan.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE.—Several carloads grades and purebred springers. C. T. A. records and T. B. tested. Al. Motl, Secy., Marshfield Holstein Club, Marshfield, Wis.

If you like the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN—say it with subscriptions.

BOUGHT FROM THE WITHERS HERD

Realizing that the best place to buy a herdsire was where he could see the dam and other members of the family, Ruben N. Good of Elizabethtown, Pa., went over to the Sunshine Dairy and there purchased from W. A. Withers a very fine young son of Belle Lyons Keystone.

Belle Lyons Keystone freshened as a junior three-year-old. Enrolled in the local cow testing association she produced in the official C. T. A. year 10,121 lb. milk, 346.9 lb. butterfat equivalent to 433.63 lb. butter on the 80 per cent basis. She was actually in test however only 275 days. Her net profit over cost of feed was \$324.64.

Belle Lyons Keystone is a handsome daughter of Colonel Joh Lyons and Key-



BELLE LYONS KEYSTONE

10,121 lb. milk, 433.63 lb. butter in 275 days of C.T.A. work as a junior three-year-old. Dam of young bull sold Ruben N. Good by W. A. Withers, Elizabethtown, Pa.

stone Belle Mechtilde 2d. Keystone Belle Mechtilde 2d is a daughter of the noted sire King Hengerveld Hartje, whose daughters in general dairy work and also in official test have made large records in a number of different states.

Colonel Joh Lyons, sire of Belle Lyons Keystone, is a son of King Joh from the 33 lb. cow Gypsy Lyons. Colonel Joh Lyons was exhibited by his owners, the Mack Brothers, at the 1924 Susquehanna County Fair, where he not only won first prize in his class but was also awarded the senior and grand championships.

Mr. Good's young herdbull was sired by King Piebe of York 20th, a bull that has won a number of prizes in the show ring this season. Exhibited at the York County Fair held at York, Pa., the first week in October, he was not only made the blue ribbon winner of his class, but was also made the senior and grand champion by the well-known judge, R. E. Haeger of Algonquin, Ill. His dam, Netherland Segis De Kol, has an official record made in ten months of 648.73 lb. butter, 16,198.2 lb. milk, while his sire, King Piebe of York, is from strains of breeding noted not only for big records but also for individuality of a high order.

The young bull Mr. Good purchased is a very nice individual, handsomely marked and well built. He is from a good producer and sired by a show bull and is from an accredited herd. We believe Mr. Good acted wisely in heading his herd with this handsome young fellow.

Handsome Heifer Calves

Sired by



KING PIETJE AAGGIE PONTIAC

whose dam and sire's dam average 33.70 lb. butter in 7 days and 83 3/4 lb. milk daily. They are from big producing cows, show promise of developing into big producers and are right in every way.

ROBERT I. SPRINGER

Susquehanna Co. R. D. 1 Factoryville, Pa.
Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

ON THE HILLS

of Tioga County have been raised some of the best Holsteins that ever came from New York State—big healthy cows that yield large quantities of rich testing milk.

The following breeders of healthy Holsteins whose establishments are located near Owego and within easy driving distance of Elmira, Ithaca, Binghamton or Waverly can supply you with good cattle and invite inspection of their herds.

Roy J. Sabin.....Spencer
C. F. Gridley.....Candor
C. F. Giles.....Apalachin



ORMSBY SENSATION 3D

my herdsire, is backed by remarkable producers. Despite the fact that his dam was tested as a two-year-old and his sire's dam for only 305 days, their long time records average 19,974.5 lb. milk, 853.77 lb. butter.

Come and see Ormsby Sensation 3d and his daughters in my herd. Possibly you will want one of his sons or some good females bred to him.

S. T. WITMER

Union Deposit Dauphin Co., Pa.
This herd is Accredited

SEXTON AS A FARMER

Although he was born in the city, F. H. Sexton of Olive Hill, Ind., has made a success of farming since he took charge of the Sexton farm, which contains 428 acres. He has 62 Holstein cattle that are on the accredited list. At present he has 36 cows in milk and his herd has averaged 4th place during the year in the local cow testing association, with each of the three higher herds containing fewer cattle.

Mr. Sexton tells a joke on himself about the time he first started farming. He had a field of 40 acres to put into oats, and figured out how many bushels of oats he would need for seed and the amount of fertilizers required, together with the necessary tools. He took along a hired man who knew as little as he did about farming, and the two figured they could sow the field in a day. They had not gone far before the mules stalled.

Instead of unloading a part of their load, they hitched on an extra team and reached the field. That night they took back a part of their load and had some left the next day, and then had to unload the wagon for other work before the field was finished. He had not figured how fast a pair of Missouri mules would travel over soft ground.

RICHARD M. SMITH

Richard M. Smith, superintendent of the Marinette County Asylum, Peshtigo, Wis., passed away unexpectedly on the morning of September 4. He had been operated upon for gall stones, and was thought to be rallying nicely. Friends visited him the previous evening and his death was unexpected. It was due to cerebral hemorrhage.

Last year Mr. Smith was one of the five men honored by the University of Wisconsin for distinguished service to agriculture. It was said for him that he took over the asylum farm when it was merely a sandy lot and turned it into productive fields. He built up a splendid herd of Holsteins and an equally good lot of Poland China hogs. He was prominent in agricultural and fraternal circles. He is survived by Mrs. Smith and four children.

IOWA BULL TO CALIFORNIA

The Alfagold farms of McGregor, Iowa, have sold their noted sire and show bull, Pabst Korndyke Star to the Los Angeles County Farm at Hondo, Calif. The County Farm had one of the biggest producing large purebred Holstein herds in the United States, but had the misfortune to have them slaughtered when foot and mouth disease was ravaging that part of the country. They are rapidly building another large, high-class purebred Holstein herd.

Spartanburg, (S. C.) Sun: Water is said to be so scarce in Asheville that the dairymen are selling pure milk.

If you like the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN—say it with subscriptions.

WILL WORK TOGETHER

By a unanimous vote of its board of directors the Twin City Milk Producers' Association will market its cheese through the Wisconsin Cheese Producers' Federation, beginning October 1.

The principal business of the Twin City organization is the supplying of milk for St. Paul and Minneapolis trade but each year it produces about two million pounds of Cheddar or American cheese. Last year the federation handled a few cars for it with results that were satisfactory to both parties.

Statement of the ownership, management, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, published semi-monthly, 8th and 22d, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, October 1, 1925.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF DAUPHIN.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared G. H. TRUCKELL, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, (and if a daily paper, the circulation) etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher, THE BENN-CHESTER PUBLISHING COMPANY, P. O. Box 110, Harrisburg, Pa.

Editor: G. H. TRUCKELL, Harrisburg, Pa.

Managing Editor, not any.

Business Manager, E. M. SNYDER, Lemoyne, Pa.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners; or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock).

OWNER: THE BENN-CHESTER PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BENN-CHESTER PUBLISHING COMPANY are:

EUGENE B. BENNETT, New Haven, Connecticut.

G. H. Truckell, Harrisburg, Pa.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, Harrisburg, Pa.

J. H. Campbell, Harrisburg, Pa.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) There are no bonds, mortgages, or other securities outstanding against THE BENN-CHESTER PUBLISHING COMPANY.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona-fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is. (This information is required from daily publications only.)

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME,

this 30th day of September, 1925.

G. H. TRUCKELL,

Editor.

[SEAL] F. F. PENDERGAST, NOTARY PUBLIC.

My commission expires March 7, 1925.

Why Not Get a "Go-Getter" to Officiate as Auctioneer at Your Sale?



You want results and not promises from your auctioneer. My record at sales in the past speaks for itself.

Among a large number of satisfied customers that I have served is Mr. Henry Carpenter of Wayne, Mich. Read what he has to say:—

Dear Mr. Mead:—

I think that you are a capable auctioneer. If I were to have a dozen sales my choice would be Mead.

You did good work from beginning till end at my sale, and the results were more than satisfactory.

I would recommend you to any one who is considering having a sale.

Very truly yours,

HENRY J. CARPENTER.

GLENN R. MEAD

East Aurora, New York

Absolute Dispersal of Brownwood Herd!

All our purebred Holsteins will be sold at Brownwood Farms, North Bloomfield, Ohio, Thursday, November 12, 1925, starting at 1 P. M.

A shift in our market from Certified Holstein to Grade A Guernsey milk necessitates selling our milking herd of Holsteins including our herdsire KING VALDESSA PONTIAC GEM 316429 who is by Bell's famous bull and out of the great 38-lb. cow, Pabst Cynthia.

A Chance to Buy 25 Heavy Producing Cows, all milking or coming fresh soon; bred from some of the best strains of the breed, in fact, many of them represent that rare combination—

Breeding, Type and Production

Auctioneer: Walter Andrews Owner: Alex. C. Brown Superintendent: Fred M. Mack

Tuberculin tested, of course. Write for catalogue to

Brownwood Farms, North Trumbull, Ohio

An Accredited Holstein Heifer



MAY SEGIS DE KOL SYLVIA

Born April 17, 1924

A good individual, very strong in May Echo Sylvia breeding.

She is from a large producing cow and was sired by Sir Champion Sylvia whose three nearest dams average 36.21 lb. butter in a week.

She has been bred to the twice 30 lb. bull, KING SYLVIA COLANTHA SPOFFORD.

A Splendid Buy for Someone

at an even \$100

AMSDEN BROTHERS

Cuba, Allegany County, New York

MUST SELL---RIGHTAWAY 25 TWENTY-FIVE COWS 25

All big, nice and typy and bound to please. Some are now fresh, the others will freshen during September and October by

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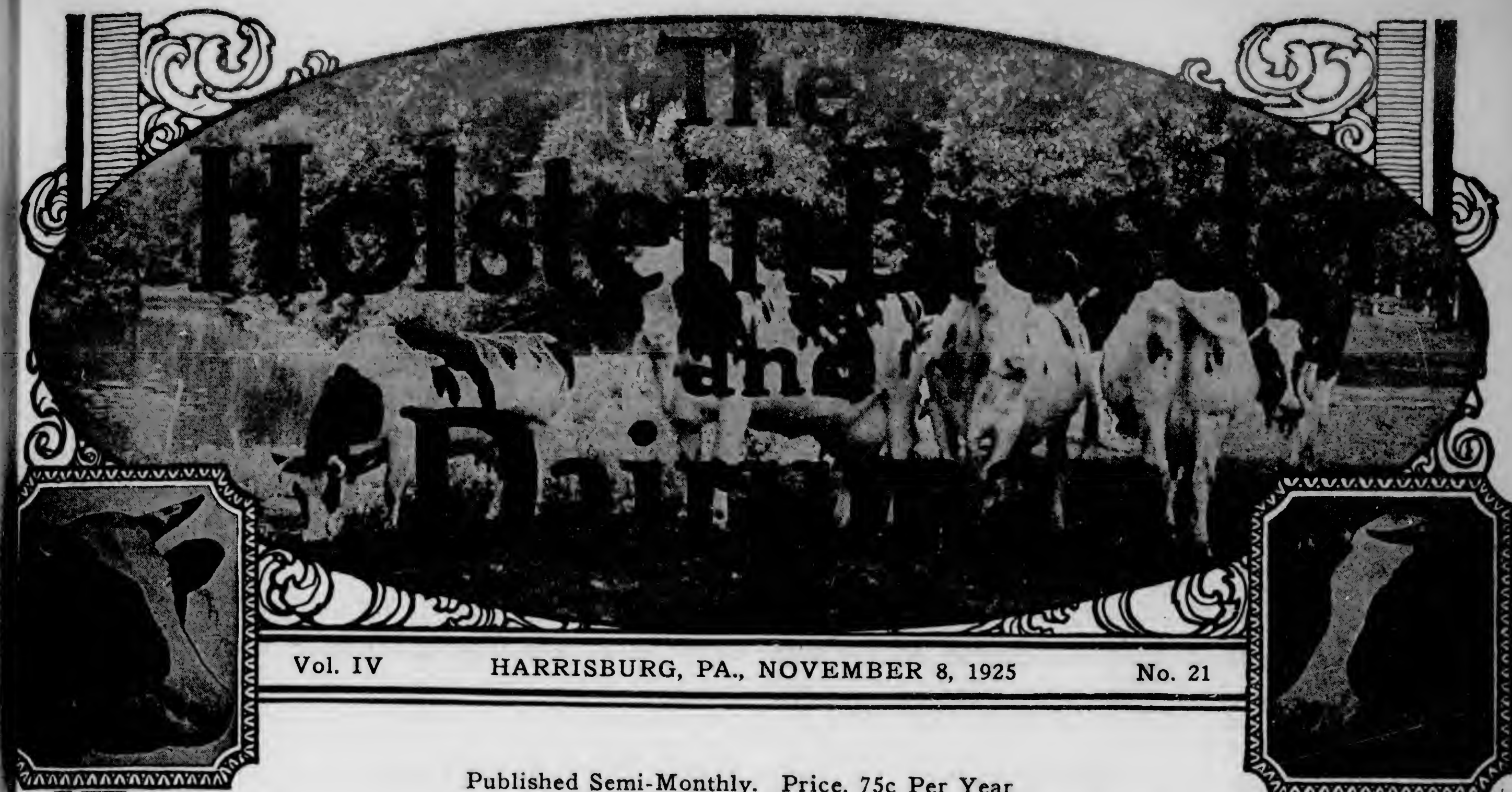
whose dam produced 33.27 lb. butter, 736.4 lb. milk in 7 days and averaged 102 lb. milk daily for 30 days His 14 nearest dams average 30.18 lb. butter, A. R. O.

*If You Want Some Good Cows
Write or Visit*

E. P. KENNEDY or A. L. BURLINGTON

Wyalusing, Bradford Co., Pa.

Our farms join and BOTH our herds are ACCREDITED



Vol. IV HARRISBURG, PA., NOVEMBER 8, 1925 No. 21

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



THE TYPE AND QUALITY RAISED BY HUBERT S. MILLER, MYERSTOWN, LEBANON COUNTY, PA.



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PENNA STATE COLLEGE
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Auctioneer: Walter Andrews

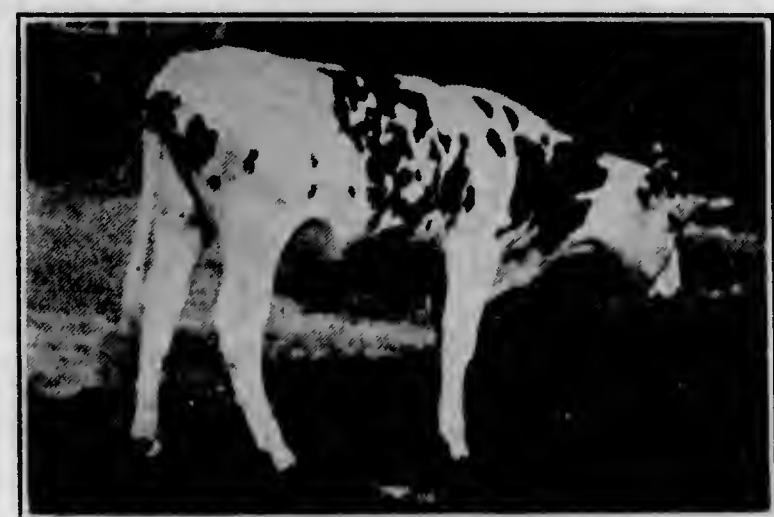
Owner: Alex. C. Brown

Superintendent: Fred M. Mack

Tuberculin tested, of course. Take a Day Off and visit—

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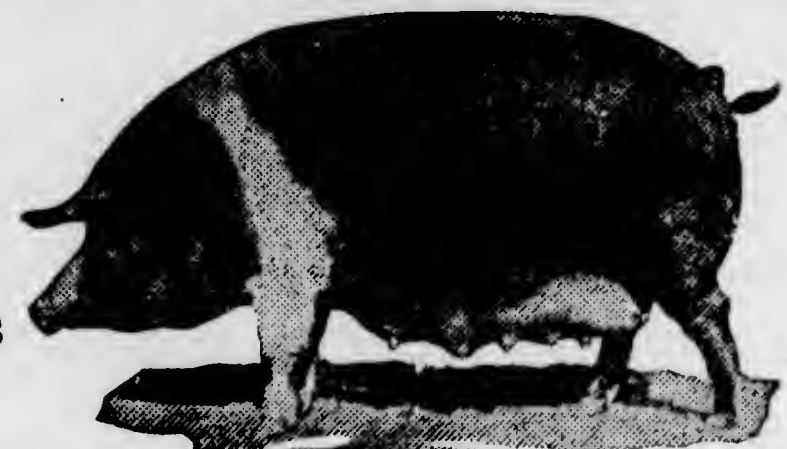
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HAMPSHIRE are the practical farmer's practical hog, because of their meat type—grazing qualities—activity—health and vigor—highly developed mother instinct—milking qualities—early maturity and economical gains, and because they are *Recognized Market Toppers*. The heaviest ton litter for 1923 from the biggest hog state in the Union, Iowa, was sired by a purebred Hampshire boar. This litter weighed 3,199 pounds at 180 days.

The official breed paper is—*THE HAMPSHIRE ADVOCATE*—a monthly publication, devoted to the interest of Hampshire breeders and the Hampshire breed.

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The

Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. IV

HARRISBURG, PA., NOVEMBER 8, 1925

No. 21

World-ly Statements vs. The Truth

By Howard C. Reynolds

THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN WORLD in its issue of September 26th, expresses regret that a new association has been incorporated and remarks: "To any breeders who may be dissatisfied with existing conditions and policies within the Holstein-Friesian Association of America we would say, your remedy lies with yourselves and within your present organization rather than in joining an outlaw movement of this nature." Does the *World* mean what it says? Let us analyze a little.

The real breeders expressed their wishes in 1921 by sending their proxies to men whom they knew would vote these proxies for the best interest of the real breeders in general. The *World* has repeatedly attacked the conduct of that meeting, has called it a "disgraceful affair," "a prostitution of proxies," and repeatedly charged that its sponsors had ulterior motives in view.

WHAT ARE THE REAL FACTS?

1st—Let us see what the real facts are. In the call sent out by the Secretary previous to the meeting, Judge Peasley, an eminent jurist from Connecticut and one of the fighters for proxies caused to be inserted into the call for the meeting a resolution to rescind a former resolution introduced at the annual meeting at St. Paul the previous year by James A. Reynolds, which directed that a Committee be appointed to investigate and report in the matter of expending the Association's reserve for a new home. The holders of these proxies claimed that a new home was not needed and they carried the resolution rescinding this attempt.

Was there anything "disgraceful" in that? Was it not a credit to that eminent gentleman, Judge Peasley? Was it not in the best interests of the real breeders? Was it not in line with what the *World* now advocates, "remedying from within your organization?" Answer these questions, Messrs. Price and Prescott—don't beat around the bush, or try to befuddle the issue. Answer the questions fairly and honestly, if you can and if you dare.

2d—Mr. A. L. Brockway, another fighter for those proxies, introduced a resolution into the call for the meeting reducing the transfer fee from \$1.00 to 50c. Was there anything "disgraceful" in that? When the association prospered and laid up a large reserve under a 25c transfer fee, was it not perfectly honorable and just for Mr. Brockway to attempt to correct a wrong "within the organization" and yet according to the *World* the whole proceeding of that meeting was a

"disgraceful affair" and "a prostitution of proxies." Let the *World* speak out and meet the issue if it can. Answer these questions.

3d—These proxies were voted solely in favor of Judge Peasley's resolution, which for the time being, put a quietus on the building of a home which was not then, and is not now needed. Was there anything "disgraceful" in that? Were these proxies "prostituted" as the *World* has repeatedly charged? Were not these proxies voted for the best interests of the rank and file of the breeders? Was this not strictly in accord with the present attitude of the *World* when it advocates "remedying from within the organization?" Answer these questions honestly and squarely if you can, Messrs. Price and Prescott.

4th—When the time arrived to elect a President, and having in mind the \$12,000 salary which has been paid to the President for two years without authority under the constitution and by-laws, what was done? The handful of stalwart men who held the proxies which they had been intrusted with by over 9,000 real breeders, desiring to rebuke the illegal \$12,000 salary, cast around for a new candidate for the Presidency of the Association. Did they select a nonentity? Did they select a grafter? Whom did they elect? They elected Mr. Frank O. Lowden, former governor of the great state of Illinois and one of the most prominent candidates for the nomination as President of the United States. Was there anything "disgraceful" about that? Were these proxies "prostituted" as the *World* has repeatedly charged? Answer these questions Messrs. Price and Prescott, if you can.

As to Governor Lowden's fitness for the position of President of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, we call attention to the fact that the millionaire politicians, having since regained control of the Association, have reelected President Lowden four times in succession. What was there "disgraceful" in the first election of so eminent a man to the Presidency of the Holstein-Friesian Association?

WHAT DID THE OTHER SIDE DO?

Meanwhile, what did the other side do? Let us analyze a bit farther.

First—Mr. James A. Reynolds, Chairman of the Executive Committee and Chairman of a Committee on by-law revision, and strongly connected with the "other side," introduced into the call of the meeting a resolution conferring on the Board of Directors, the

power to "alter, amend, or repeal the by-laws from time to time, *AS THEY SAW FIT*."

Had this resolution been passed, it would have thrown the door wide open to all kinds of abuses, and forever taken from the rank and file of the membership a chance to have anything whatever to say regarding the handling of the Association's funds, or preventing further increases in fees, or preventing the boosting of salaries, or checking the impairment of the reserve fund, or participating in any manner whatever in the management of their own affairs.

Now let's see just what was done with that resolution. The 9,000 or thereabout proxies held by the few gentlemen headed by Judge Peasley threw that resolution into the scrap-heap. They voted it down so overwhelmingly that although the millionaire politicians have since regained control, they have never dared to introduce the resolution again.

Was this proceeding to correct abuses from "within the organization" a "disgraceful affair?" Was this proceeding headed by Judge Peasley, still a member of the Board of Directors of the Association, "prostituting" proxies? Answer these questions Messrs. Price and Prescott, squarely and honestly, if you can, and if you dare.

Second—Secretary Houghton has always been considered "the chief executive officer of the Association." His office has done the large part of the business of the Association; he has been in closest touch with the breeders, he has attended to their registrations, transfers and all of the vast amount of business incident to his office for more than thirty years and yet Mr. James A. Reynolds introduced a resolution making the President the "chief executive officer" for the rank and file of the breeders?

Answer! That resolution was thrown into the scrap-heap as it should have been but it would have passed readily had not the great contest for proxies been waged by these heroic men who were fighting for the rights of the rank and file of the membership. Was any of this inconsistent with the "remedying from within the organization?" Was there anything "disgraceful" in that? Were these 9,000 proxies in any manner whatsoever "prostituted"? Is it not a fact that the "prostitution" came from the other side? Answer these questions Messrs. Price and Prescott honestly and squarely, if you can and if you dare.

DISFRANCHISING THE MEMBERSHIP

Third—When the millionaire politicians obtained control of the Association through proxies, at the Philadelphia meeting, there was then nothing wrong with the proxy system, was there? Oh, no, the proxy system under which the association had operated since its inception was ALL RIGHT, but when the rank and file of the breeders led by Judge Peasley and Secretary Houghton rose up in their might and got over 9,000 proxies and voted them honestly and squarely, and fought that Convention to a standstill for the interest of the real breeders and against the millionaire politicians who wanted absolute control, then the proxy system was ALL WRONG.

In this connection do our readers realize that every dairy breed association in the country has the proxy

system and none of them have the delegate system, except the Holstein-Friesian Association of America? Do you realize that every railroad corporation, every bank and all other great commercial and financial institutions have the proxy system without exception? Tell us Messrs. Price and Prescott, has the Jersey Association the delegate system? Has the Guernsey Association the delegate system? Has the Ayrshire Association the delegate system? Have any of the associations the delegate system? We say, absolutely not—not a single one of them. Is it not a fact Messrs. Price and Prescott, that the Holstein-Friesian Association of America is the only one with the delegate system and that as such it may well be considered a *freak*?

Then tell us, Messrs. Price and Prescott, if you can honestly do so and dare, why was the expensive, extravagant delegate system forced upon the membership after the millionaire politicians regained control?

This very resolution adopting the delegate system is an absolute disfranchisement of the membership and yet, the *World* has the effrontery to tell its readers that they can "remedy evils from within." How can that be possible when the millionaire politicians now in the saddle, pass such resolutions? It does not need a wizard to figure out the impossibility of a few breeders getting together and carrying on a campaign for the election of delegates to this convention from all over the country. The average breeder and dairyman is too busy milking his own cows to do that; besides only the millionaire could afford it, as it would cost tens of thousands of dollars, and in all probability would be unsuccessful.

Tell us, Messrs. Price and Prescott, was there one single misrepresentation made in the letters sent out by Judge Peasley, Mr. Brockway, Mr. Newman and the others in the 1921 proxy campaign. Was not every statement in those letters absolutely the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth? Have not all of the predictions made in those letters since been realized, or attempted by "the other side?" We make the unqualified statement that every pledge was religiously and faithfully kept. There was not one single deviation on the part of the men who fought for the rank and file of the breeders in that convention. Was there anything wrong about these men trying to "remedy the evils which existed from within?" Was there anything "disgraceful" in the proceeding? Answer these questions honestly, if you can and if you dare.

Fifth—Tell us Messrs. Price and Prescott, tell your readers, if you can and if you dare, did the millionaire political element do the fair thing by those men in the Syracuse Convention of 1921? Is it not an absolute fact that they tried to stampede the convention by resorting to every trick they could possibly think of, resorting to ridicule and abuse and did they not attempt in every way to disrupt the little band of stalwart men who held the proxies of the plain breeders and dairymen? Is this the method which the *World* advocates, to give the rank and file of breeders an opportunity of "remedying evils from within"?

Sixth—One of the first things that happened at the Convention was the introduction of a resolution by Mr. J. M. Hackney, a member of "the other side," asking the Convention to endorse the conduct of the Board

of Officers. Under the charge of extravagance and mismanagement this resolution was defeated by the votes of the plain breeders through their proxies and rightly so; if the *World* wanted to be fair it would have commended those men for what they did instead of charging them with a "prostitution of proxies."

Seventh—When the millionaire politicians regained control of the Association at the special meeting in St. Paul, what did they do? At the very next Annual meeting they increased the transfer fee from 50 cents where it had been placed by the proxies of the rank and file of the breeders at the Syracuse meeting, to \$1.50—or six times the original sum of 25 cents under which system the association had accumulated a large reserve fund and been extremely prosperous.

Mr. Houghton has said in one of his letters that the \$12,000 salary paid to President Aitken for two years was in the financial report but it would be found "buried in a maze of bookkeeping figures," clearly indicating that the officials of the association were camouflaging and were ashamed to give prominence to the item.

Is it not a fact Messrs. Price and Prescott, that the first year the \$12,000 salary was paid to President Aitken it was paid to him strictly as President of the Association? Is it not true that at the next meeting it was discovered by some of the directors that this was a violation of the by-laws which provided that "the President shall serve without compensation" and in order to get around this by-law they passed a resolution to pay him the \$12,000 salary as "head of the Extension Department." Again we ask, is this not true?

Is it not a fact, Messrs. Price and Prescott, that at no time until recently when as a result of the "smoking out" which you received you awoke from your Rip Van Winkle sleep, have you ever mentioned this \$12,000 item? Is it not a fact that you have kept entirely away from it and never alluded to it at all?

If the *Holstein-Friesian World* honestly believes in "remedying evils from within the organization," as it professes, if it was not ashamed of publishing the fact that \$12,000 annually had been paid President Aitken for two years, why did it not discuss the question in its columns long ago or at least when the discussion was in progress.

Judging the future by their past performances we make the prediction that if it ever happened that the rank and file of Holstein breeders again secure control by getting a majority of the delegates to a Convention, and that is now almost an impossibility, some new plan or device would be discovered by the Millionaire Politicians to thwart the will of the people and that the *Holstein-Friesian World* would defend any action the millionaire politicians might take.

Think of this base insincerity on the part of the *World* now advocating "remedying evils from within" when it has repeatedly asserted that the Syracuse Convention was a "disgraceful affair" and that the acts of Judge Peasley and others in voting those proxies to remedy evils from within was a "prostitution of proxies."

"DON'T BE DECEIVED"

One of the saddest things in the world is in seeing

an honest man deceiving himself. The next most pathetic thing is to let someone repeatedly fool you. Let us not make the same mistake twice. When the *Holstein-Friesian World* tells you that you can "remedy evils within the organization" it probably has a broad smile safely tucked up its sleeve because sleepy though they are, they know perfectly well that with the delegate system it simply CAN'T BE DONE, and that is the reason the delegate system was adopted.

Make no mistake! There is one sure way to right these things and to have your rights respected and your money protected and that is by becoming a member of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., and to get every breeder you know to do the same thing.

The *World* tells you that two associations will be confusing. Again we say, make no mistake about that. First, with only half the purebreds raised being registered, there is ample room for a real association and, secondly, we believe it will be only a matter of time when there will be one association and that one will surely be The Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc.

A Nation of Wage Earners

WAGES and salaries in the United States in 1919 amounted to \$34,800,000,000, against \$15,000,000,000 in 1909. The year 1920 was one of the great industrial activity and the payroll increased to \$41,600,000,000. But later the total dropped to around the 1919 figure, which to-day is fairly representative. Wages and salaries now make up about 58 per cent of the national income.

The figures are on the authority of the National Bureau of Economic Research, whose investigation of this subject brought out some interesting facts. Manufacturing pays the largest share of the total. In 1919 that branch of our industry paid \$13,600,000,000 in wages and salaries, or 39 per cent of the total. Agriculture, on the other hand, paid only 4 per cent. But this is not to be taken to mean that agriculture does but 4 per cent of the nation's work. The greater share of the work of agriculture is done by the farm family, and therefore is not included in the national payroll.

The figures for this great national payroll are cited to call attention to the great change that is coming over this country. We are still a great agricultural nation, but we are also becoming a great manufacturing nation. A country in which the wages of manufacturing make up 39 per cent of the total income cannot be anything else than deeply interested in manufacturing. Invention is constantly releasing men from agriculture for manufacturing and increasing the divisions thereof. The making of this great wage income is a constant piling up of purchasing power that prevents congestion of production and calls for increasing output, making for a higher standard of living and leading to a better citizenship.—*Wall Street Journal*.

Expenditure of money and the incurring of debt for excesses and superfluities is not wise or justifiable either in private business or in public life. Nor, we would add, in breed registry associations.

Muchy, a Holstein of Prolific Tendencies

By J. H. LEWIS

RECORDS of high production are frequently made in the Fennimore-Boscobel Cow Testing Association for it has always carried 500 or more cows on test so that the animal that can, by individual effort, rise to a point of eminence among so numerous a field of competitors is without question a really remarkable cow.

Such a cow is Muchy, a descendant of the great King of the Pontiacs. She started work in the Fennimore-Boscobel Cow Testing Association as a four-year-old. In her first year she produced 14,191 lb. milk, 449 lb. butterfat. The next year, at five years of age, her record of production was 16,742 lb. milk, 601.8 lb. fat and in 1924, at six years of age, her production was 14,093 lb. milk, 523.2 lb. butterfat, giving a total in three successive years of 45,026 lb. milk, 1,574 lb. butterfat besides adding three fine heifer calves to the herd. In 365 consecutive days she produced 20,600 lb.



MUCHY

In three successive years of cow testing association work she produced 45,026 lb. milk, 1,574 lb. butterfat. Owned by Lou Doeringsfeld and Sons, Fennimore, Wis.

milk, 936 lb. butter, milking three times daily for the first six months and twice a day for the last months.

Muchy's son, by a 27-lb. son of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 40th, is one of the herdsires on the farm of Lou Doeringsfeld and Sons, conveniently located about a mile north of Fennimore, Grant County, Wis., where Muchy is still an active and consistent producer.

The Doeringsfeld herd contains a number of excellent producers. Houwtjestiena Canary De Kol, the first purebred Holstein to find a place on this farm, has a yearly record of 16,588 lb. milk, 569.7 lb. butterfat, on two milkings a day. Four of her daughters have freshened. The first died leaving a heifer calf, the second was the highest three-year-old in the Fennimore-Boscobel Association in 1924 with 15,708 lb. milk, 541.7 lb. butterfat; the third was the highest two-year-old in 1924 with 11,391 lb. milk, 419.9 lb. butterfat; the fourth freshened last winter and is now a strong producer. The granddaughter produced 1,350 lb. milk, 51.3 lb. butterfat in thirty days as a two-year-old.

The Doeringsfeld herd in its first year in cow testing association work made an average of 309 lb. butterfat on seventeen cows; in the second year, 369.5 lb. butterfat with eighteen cows on test; and in 1924, the eighteen head made the highest average production in the association, 405.1 lb. butterfat.

Corn, grain, hogs, sheep, cattle and poultry are the principal products of the Doeringsfeld farm. The reorganization of the district into newer associations has left the Doeringsfelds without association advantages, but they place so much faith in the value of cow testing that it is conducted by a son of the founder of the farm. One year, however, without association advantages has been enough for the farmers of this section and after the harvest is over, the men who made up the circuit last year will meet to reorganize, taking in many of the fine herds that ran on test last year.

Valuable Prizes for Writing a Letter

BOYS and girls whose parents are members of the Dairymen's Coöperative Sales Company are entitled to compete for a number of valuable prizes in a contest conducted by the Pittsburgh District Dairy Council. All they have to do is to write a letter containing from 200 to 500 words answering another letter written by a "city cousin" who asks the "country cousin" how his or her father cares for milk from the time it leaves the cow to the time it is placed at the country receiving station or the loading platform. In other words "how to keep the bacteria count as low as possible until the milk is delivered."

Twenty-nine boys and girls who write the best answer to the "city cousin's letter will be entitled to a two-day trip to Pittsburgh with all expenses paid. The most valuable prize is a scholarship of \$150 to be applied towards a collegiate dairy course, while another will have the choice of a solid gold watch or a \$100 scholarship. Last year a sixteen year old girl, Alice Kirkbride of Deerfield, Ohio, won the sweepstakes prize and Mary Lee, a seventeen year old girl from Dorset, Ohio, won the \$100 scholarship. Mary is now a student at the Ohio State University and Alice will enter that institution next fall, meanwhile her prize money is being held in trust for her.

The final awards will be made in December and the trip to Pittsburgh will take place in January. A very distinguished array of judges has been procured for this year's contest.

The Dairymen's Coöperative Sales Company is the farmers' milk marketing association that operates in the tri-state area, Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and the Pittsburgh District Dairy Council is the educational organization that works in that territory to improve the quality of milk and to increase the consumption of dairy products.

An old time negro preacher was reading and commenting upon a chapter in the Bible which dealt with genealogy. When he came to the passage, "And seven sons did Milca bear," he paused and explained as follows:

"Now, bredren and sisters, dis jes' means dat dey run out o' milk at that house—de cows had went dry, or didn't come up or somethin', and de boys went out and catch a bar an' milked her. Dem boys could milk anythin'!"

There is more in adaptation than in adoption among men.

Houghton Peeved

WE ARE printing below the charges preferred by F. L. Houghton, Secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, against Howard C. Reynolds, Secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc.

In this connection, before we publish the charges, we will print a letter from Mr. Houghton to Mr. Reynolds, written under date of July 17, 1922, over Mr. Duntley's signature, which makes it very clear that Mr. Houghton realized the necessity of organizing a new Registry Association, had the plan thoroughly worked out, and was depending upon this same Howard C. Reynolds as his chief lieutenant to put the plan into operation. The letter reads as follows:

Editorial Staff
FREDERICK L. HOUGHTON
W. L. DUNTLEY

ESTABLISHED 1886

THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN REGISTER

A Semi-Monthly Journal Devoted to the Interests of
Holstein-Friesian Cattle

FREDERICK L. HOUGHTON, Editor
BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT

July 17, 1922.

DR. HOWARD C. REYNOLDS,
Box 61,
Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Dr. Reynolds:

In considering our recent conversation with you relative to a broad reconstruction plan, and after several conversations with Mr. Houghton, it is the opinion of Mr. Pearson and myself that he would sanction such a movement as was suggested, provided we could arrange that several representative men endorsed the program prior to its being submitted.

Such men's names suggest themselves: Stevenson and Reynolds of Pennsylvania, Metcalfe of Massachusetts, Peasley of Connecticut, Bishop of Washington. Who would you suggest from New York, Maryland, New Jersey?

Now as to plan: the following is merely suggested as a tentative method and is submitted to you merely as a basis to begin work on. Incorporate Holstein-Friesian Register Association with Register as official organ. Include Sales Company as a part of the Assets and a working department. Provide for a \$10.00 worth of transfers or registrations, also subscription to paper. Have 50c transfers. A. R. O. as you talked.

Now if 5,000 members could be secured there would be provided \$50,000 capital. All that would be necessary would be a loan of \$25,000 perhaps for use until the business provided sufficient capital. Salaries for Secretary and others could be arranged and the whole matter gotten under way in short order.

Now Mr. Pearson and I are willing to work but want to have your idea of a plan. Perhaps the thing will crystallize and work. Mr. Houghton we feel sure will be an enthusiastic worker when we get the initial steps taken.

Hoping to hear from you, I am

With kindest regards,

W. L. DUNTLEY.

Mr. Houghton makes it perfectly plain in his letter to Mr. Reynolds that he had four objects in view for wanting to organize a new Registry Association.

First—He wanted to sell the Brattleboro Sales Company.

Second—He wanted to sell his paper, the *Holstein-Friesian Register*.

Third—He wanted to protect Brattleboro's interests and his interests at Brattleboro.

Fourth—He wanted the REAL BREEDERS to preserve their equity in the breed and the industry.

Mr. Reynolds was interested in Mr. Houghton's efforts to organize a new Registry Association only from the standpoint of protecting the rights and interests of the "REAL BREEDERS," and this Mr. Reynolds stated in his answer to Mr. Houghton.

Every breeder is familiar with the fact that the new Association is organized on the broad constructive plan referred to in Mr. Houghton's letter to Mr. Reynolds, and further, that Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Harry C. Reynolds of Pennsylvania, in whom Mr. Houghton placed so much confidence, are also identified with the new Association.

It would appear that Mr. Houghton in preferring charges against Mr. Howard C. Reynolds has brought these charges at the demand of the Executive Committee or because he was personally PEEVED in that the new Association was organized and he was not identified with the new organization.

THE CHARGES

I, F. L. Houghton, of Brattleboro, in the State of Vermont, respectfully represent that Howard C. Reynolds, of Harrisburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, is a member of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America. That F. L. Houghton is the Secretary of said Association.

That information involving the conduct of the said Howard C. Reynolds as a member of said Association has come to the knowledge and attention of F. L. Houghton as Secretary of said Association. That he has investigated and caused the conduct and actions of said Reynolds to be investigated, and that he deems said conduct and actions and information relating thereto to be of such a character that the Board of Directors of said Association should take cognizance thereof.

Therefore, said F. L. Houghton, as such Secretary, upon information and belief, makes the following charges against said Howard C. Reynolds, to wit:

That the said Reynolds has recently been and now is engaged in forming a corporation for the registration of Holstein-Friesian cattle under the name and title of the "Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc.," and for the purpose and with the intent of injuring said Association and diverting the business of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America to said Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., and for that purpose has been elected and has accepted the office of Secretary of said Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., and as such is endeavoring to prejudice breeders and owners of Holstein-Friesian cattle to withhold the registration and transfer of their cattle from said Holstein-Friesian Association of America and endeavoring to persuade them to register and transfer their cattle with said Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., instead of with said Holstein-Friesian Association of America, and for that purpose has sent out and caused to be sent out and mailed to all the members of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America and to the breeders and owners of Holstein-Friesian cattle a false and untrue statement signed by him as Secretary of said Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., a copy of which is hereto annexed.

Wherefore, I, F. L. Houghton, as Secretary of said Association, present said charges against said Howard C. Reynolds, and request that you investigate the same or cause the same to be investigated, and that you take cognizance thereof, and that you cause a copy of the charges with a notice of the time and place of the hearing thereof to be served on Howard C. Reynolds in order that such action may be taken as right and justice shall require.

F. L. HOUGHTON, Secretary.

Howard C. Reynold's Answer

To The Executive Committee of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

GENTLEMEN:

1. Answering the last paragraph on the first page of the said Charges. I admit that I have with others formed a Corporation for the registering and transferring of Holstein-Friesian cattle under the name and title of the HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN REGISTRY ASSOCIATION, Inc.

2. I deny that the object and purpose of the organization of said Association was with the intent of injuring and diverting the business of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America to the said Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc.

If the organization of the last-named corporation results in deprivation of any business in the Holstein-Friesian Association of America it must arise by reason of the superior advantages offered by the said Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., in economy of administration, in promptness and accuracy of service and in giving to the members thereof the right to control the future destiny of the Corporation by the direct vote or by constituting any person chosen by the member by proxy to cast his vote.

3. I further aver that I have been elected Secretary of the new Association and have accepted the office for the purpose of improving the conditions of the REAL breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle of America who have long sustained in an economic sense the Holstein-Friesian Association of America without receiving adequate returns either in Promptness of Service or in results of the conduct of the affairs of the said Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

4. I deny that I have endeavored to prejudice breeders and owners of Holstein cattle to withhold the registering and transferring of their cattle from the said Holstein-Friesian Association of America but I admit that the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., has presented to the REAL breeders of America a plan by which the cost of registering and transferring their cattle in the present prostrate condition of the industry will save them many thousands of dollars per annum and will furnish more prompt service than the Holstein-Friesian Association of America has apparently been able to do.

5. I admit that the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association in its formative period and since its organization has sent communications to thousands of breeders who are not and, as I believe, will not become members of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America by reason of the exorbitant charges for Membership and other unreasonable charges which would be imposed upon them and I deny that any representations have been made which are false and untrue and signed by me as Secretary of the said Association.

6. I admit that I have sent communications to various persons with reference to the organization of the new Association for the purpose of furnishing, as hereinabove stated, an economical administration of the registering and transferring of animals, confining the activities of the Association to these objects and placing the future of the Association in the hands of its members instead of the Delegate System, which to many of the members of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, has not been accepted as satisfactory to them.

7. Answering by paragraphs the Exhibit attached to the Charges and beginning with the first paragraph thereof on the first page.

"There is a strong demand among real Holstein breeders of this country for a Registry Association which will administer the business of registering purebred Holstein cattle in a Thorough, Sane and Economical manner."

The statement there made has been accepted by large numbers of breeders, who have already become members of the new Association, as furnishing to them a Thorough, Sane and Economical method of carrying out their will and purpose.

8. "The Holstein-Friesian Association of America is not primarily a Registry Association but is rather a promoting Organization that collects money from owners of Holstein cattle in Membership, Registration and Transfer Fees and expends the money in paying high salaries and rendering free service to a preferred class of breeders."

Answering the second paragraph of the said Exhibit as hereinabove quoted.

No less an authority as to the Association being a Promoting Organization than the former \$12,000.00 salaried President in a speech before the delegates at the annual Assembly, which was held at Richmond, Virginia, on June 4, 1924, as recorded in Volume 53 of the Herd Book on page 66, referred to the Holstein-Friesian Association of America as being a Promoting organization in the following term, "I THINK WE ARE FORGETTING THE REAL PROBLEM OF WHAT THIS ASSOCIATION IS ORGANIZED FOR. IT IS PURELY A PROMOTING INSTITUTION."

Further, in Article I of the Constitution in referring to the purpose of the Association the following language is used: "AND, GENERALLY FOR PROMOTING AND SECURING THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE IMPORTERS, BREEDERS AND OWNERS OF SAID CATTLE."

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America as stated in the second paragraph of the Exhibit, has promoted various issues costing large sums of money which have been the subject of constant conflict between many of the members and the Association. The payment of salaries and the general cost of administering the affairs of the Association has caused large losses and the free service to the preferred class mentioned in said paragraph consists in part of administering the affairs of the Advanced Registry Department to those who seek such service free of charge, who represent barely 10% of the total membership, thus imposing upon the remaining members a large expense which they do not care to maintain and is a burden imposed upon them.

Further, the Association is rendering FREE SERVICE to a preferred class, as mentioned in the said paragraph, in promoting, advertising and managing sales in which the entries are restricted to the kind of cattle owned by certain members and officers.

9. "For many years this Association was managed by breeders conservatively on a small transfer fee of 25 cents and, notwithstanding the fact that it was a Promoting Organization, the Promoting, Dealing, Speculative influence was suppressed and the Breeders' influence dominated. Its net worth April 30, 1919, was over \$367,000.00."

Answering the third paragraph of the said Exhibit as hereinabove quoted.

The averments in the said paragraph are as I am informed, believe and therefore aver, true and correct. For many years previous and up until 1919 the transfer fee was 25 cents. Since that time the said fee has been advanced to \$1.50.

Notwithstanding that the majority of the members of the Association voted to reduce the fee at the Syracuse Convention from \$1.00 to 50 cents, the net worth (\$367,251.26) on April 30, 1919, as shown in Volume 41 of the Herd Book, on page 280, was correctly stated.

10. "About the year 1919 the Dealing, Promoting element gained the upper hand, increased the transfer fee from 25 cents to \$1.00, paid the President a \$12,000.00 salary and expenses and held 'Full Swing' for the next two years."

Answering the fourth paragraph of the said Exhibit as hereinabove quoted.

The statements therein contained are true and from the time the salary of the President was fixed at \$12,000.00 the organization continued to pay said salary until after the annual convention in June, 1921, as I am informed, believe and therefore aver without cessation.

The Treasurer's report for the year ending April 30, 1920, appearing in Volume 43 of the Herd Book, page 287, contains an item, "Salary, President....\$9,866.67."

In the Treasurer's report for the year ending April 30, 1921, in Volume 46 of the Herd Book, page 283, is an item, "Salary, President....\$1,166.66."

The balance of the President's salary, as the cancelled vouchers will show, was paid to him as Director of Extension. Although the Treasurer's report for the year ending April 30, 1921, lists the salary of the Treasurer, Secretary, Superintendent of Advanced Registry and Auditor, the salary paid to the President is not listed but buried, as has been publicly stated in the item of \$140,285.83 as total publicity expenses,

found in the Treasurer's report in Volume 46 of the Herd Book, page 280.

11. "Then the breeders became indignant and by means of their vote reduced the transfer fee, denounced the payment of the \$12,000.00 salary to the President and did all they could to restore the Association to its former Sane and Conservative Policy and then what happened."

Answering the fifth paragraph of the said Exhibit as hereinabove quoted.

At the Syracuse Convention, by a majority vote, the transfer fee was reduced from \$1.00 to 50 cents, as above stated, and the payment of the \$12,000.00 salary to the President, above mentioned, ceased and has not since, so far as respondent is advised, ever been paid or any part of it to the successor of the former President.

The act of the reduction in transfer fee, from \$1.00 to 50 cents, and the cessation of the payment of a \$12,000.00 salary to the President can be found in the stenographic report of the Annual Convention as it appears in Volume 46 of the Herd Book.

12. "A Special Meeting was called at St. Paul, Minn., on October 11, 1921. At this meeting the members were disfranchised by being deprived of their direct vote and since that meeting the breeders have been entirely at the mercy of the Promoting, Dealing, Speculative element."

Answering the sixth paragraph of the said Exhibit as hereinabove quoted.

As therein averred, on October 11, 1921, the right of members to vote by themselves or by proxy was taken from them. Since June, 1922, a tax of 50 cents has been levied on each transfer fee to promote the work of the State-Paid-Secretaries who devote their time largely to the promotion of the selling of cattle at public auction and sales of a State and National character where cattle have been sold at Speculative values.

Further, the Association's funds have been devoted to advertising in dairy papers those sales in which only a few members have been in any manner interested or benefited and have been thus required to pay these expenses.

13. "Fees have been increased, extravagance has prevailed to such an extent that notwithstanding the enormous increase in transfer fee, which was raised from 25 cents to \$1.00 and then to \$1.50, the Association has run behind in its operating expenses, the loss increasing each year, a total loss of over \$137,000.00 for the past three years. It is only a question of time, under these prevailing conditions, when the fees will again have to be increased or the Association go bankrupt."

Answering the seventh paragraph of the said Exhibit as hereinabove quoted.

As before stated, the amount of transfer charges are therein correctly stated and it is also true that the Association has run behind in its finances, the loss increasing each year, making a total loss of over \$137,000.00 for the last three years.

Report of Finance Committee printed on page 297 of Volume 51 shows between April 30, 1921, to December 31, 1922, a period of twenty months, "a decrease in net worth of the Association of about \$40,000.00."

The actual figures as shown by the statements of net worth are:

April 30, 1921	\$499,280.10
December 31, 1922	459,749.54
or a loss of	\$39,530.56

Report of Finance Committee for 1923 as printed on page 179, Volume 53, "a decrease in net worth of the Association of \$40,896.15."

Report of Finance Committee for 1924 as presented in pamphlet at the annual convention June 1, 1925, states "a reduction in the net worth of the Association of \$56,830.63."

Surely it follows that inevitably the organization must increase their charges or meet the result stated in the said paragraph.

14. "The total operating expenses of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America since April 30, 1919, were over \$2,664,000.00 All of this money belonged to the breeders. Less than half, or about \$1,178,000.00 has been expended in administering the affairs of the Secretary's office, where the Herd Register is preserved, certificates issued and Herd Books edited. The balance, or nearly one and one-half million dollars (over \$1,485,-

000.00) was paid out in unnecessary salaries and for other things which the breeders and the industry would be better off without, saying nothing of this enormous unnecessary tax of \$1,485,000.00."

Answering the eighth paragraph of the said Exhibit as hereinabove quoted.

The figures therein stated are the sum total of the reports filed by the Association for the five years beginning May 1, 1919.

Total cash disbursements for the year ending April 30, 1920, as shown in Volume 43 of the Herd Book, page 288	\$ 404,602.79
Total cash disbursements for the year ending April 30, 1921, as shown in Volume 46 of the Herd Book, page 283	500,855.99
Total cash disbursements for the eight months' period, May 1 to December 31, 1921, as shown in Volume 48 of the Herd Book, page 231	266,872.99
Total cash disbursements for the year ending December 31, 1922, as shown in Volume 51 of the Herd Book, page 226	442,646.51
Total cash disbursements for the year ending December 31, 1923, as shown in the Treasurer's report presented at the Annual Convention in June, 1924	586,736.22
Total cash disbursements for the year ending December 31, 1924, as shown in the Auditor's report presented at the Annual Convention in June, 1925	463,011.11
	<u>\$2,664,725.61</u>

The expense of conducting the Secretary's office for the year beginning May 1, 1919, until the year ending December 31, 1924, is found in the printed Volumes of the Herd Book as follows.

Total cash disbursements of the Secretary's office for the year ending April 30, 1920, as shown in Volume 43 of the Herd Book, page 322	\$ 181,342.82
Total cash disbursements of the Secretary's office for the year ending April 30, 1921, as shown in Volume 46 of the Herd Book, page 299	212,167.28
Total cash disbursements of the Secretary's office for the eight months' period, May 1 to December 31, 1922, as shown in Volume 48 of the Herd Book, page 247	120,362.27
Total cash disbursements of the Secretary's office for the year ending December 31, 1922, as shown in Volume 51 of the Herd Book, page 244	177,233.40
Total cash disbursements of the Secretary's office for the year ending December 31, 1923, as shown in the Secretary's report presented at the Annual Convention in June, 1924	179,774.13
Total cash disbursements of the Secretary's office for the year ending December 31, 1924, as shown in the Secretary's report presented at the Annual Convention in June, 1925	175,523.88

15. "During the same five or six years that the Promoting, Dealing Element had the upper hand, the Association had been issuing a Decreased number of Certificates. Last year a little more than one-half of the estimated natural increase of the breed was recorded. Thus the Association is rapidly approaching that state when it will cease to function. And further."

Answering the ninth paragraph of the said Exhibit hereinabove quoted.

The records of the Association show that the statements made in said paragraph are true. Below appears the number of registration and transfer certificates issued by the Holstein-Friesian Association for the year 1914-1915 to the year ending December 31, 1924, inclusive.

	TRANSFERS	REGISTRATIONS
1914-1915	66,776	67,680
1915-1916	68,766	72,665
1916-1917	75,884	73,847
1917-1918	91,528	88,279
1918-1919	97,392	90,887

(Continued on Page 676.)

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

G. H. TRUCKELL, *Associate Editor*

M. M. LEEDOM, *Advertising Manager*

Contributing Editors

EUGENE B. BENNETT HELEN C. NEWMAN
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NOVEMBER 8, 1925

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

Paid State Secretaries Fail to Retain Confidence of the Public or the Breeders

WE have always thought, believed and talked that the breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle were men capable of managing their own business better than the traveling Delegates of the Political Management.

Just recently each of the three leading Paid-State-Secretary sale promoters have tried to stage a state sale. Two of these events have been utter failures, and the third one has been called off.

Mr. Charles Bigler of New York who has been living off the breeders by a tax of 50 cents on every transfer fee, held a state sale at Syracuse on October 12th. Mr. Bigler tried to secure consignments to this sale from breeders living in all parts of the state and the dairy public had been informed that these sales were conducted on very high standards in every respect, also that the cattle would be healthy and of the best quality. But if this is true there must be something wrong somewhere because the average price at which cattle sold at this sale was \$130 and it would be difficult to go on the open market and buy good grade Holsteins that were fresh for this figure.

The Paid-State-Secretary sale manager of Ohio, Mr. I. D. Hadley, held a sale on September 8th at North Randall. One hundred fifty-three animals were sold at an average price of \$146 before the commission and sale expenses were deducted.

The Paid-State-Secretary and sale promoter of Wisconsin, Mr. L. L. Oldham, evidently has seen the handwriting on the wall and so called off his sale which was to be held on November 24th.

It surely must be very disappointing to the breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle who patronize the Holstein-Friesian Association of America to think that every time they have an animal transferred they must contribute 50 cents towards the support of these disgraceful Paid-State-Secretary performances.

Chapin Resigns

IT IS reported that Mr. R. E. Chapin, of Batavia, New York, a former Director of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, has resigned, and Mr. Harry Yates, a "Hotel Proprietor" of Buffalo, New York, was appointed to fill his place at a meeting of the Directors held at Indianapolis, Indiana, October 14th.

The reason given for Mr. Chapin's resignation as a Director was that he had leased or sold his farm or otherwise disposed of his interest in purebred Holstein cattle.

We have long felt that Mr. Chapin, being a conservative and conscientious sort of a man with a high respect for business integrity would not fit in very congenially with the element that is in control of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

The excuse offered by Mr. Chapin for resigning does not seem to be a sufficient excuse to cause other Directors to resign or withdraw.

In a petition in bankruptcy, filed by Mr. Bell, it was disclosed that he had lost \$1,000,000 in the last five years on his farm at Carapopolis, Pa.

Director T. E. Elder, Director H. V. Noyes, and Director James A. Reynolds to the best of our knowledge are not herd owners.

It is quite possible that Mr. Chapin has established a precedent which others might gracefully follow.

When a Poor Man's Business Becomes a Rich Man's Plaything

IT has been inferred by the management and friends of the management of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America that its Board of Directors was composed of prominent, capable and efficient men.

If we were to judge the officers of the Holstein-Friesian Association by ability to choose wealthy parents or marry fortunes and if to be able to choose wealthy parents and to marry a fortune qualified one to manage breed organizations, then surely the Holstein-Friesian Association of America should be well managed.

On the other hand, if we do not judge the Board of Officers' ability to manage a breed association from the fact that they were able to select wealthy parents or marry fortunes but judged them entirely by their conduct in office as Officers and Directors of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, surely it would appear that they were most incapable.

When they came into control of the Association's affairs in June 1919, every department in the Association was doing an increasing amount of business from year to year. Notwithstanding that the fees charged to members for a transfer certificate was 25 cents, the Association had accumulated a large reserve fund and was known as the wealthiest, largest and most prosperous Association of its kind in the world.

Under the present controlling influence which took over the management of the Association's affairs at Philadelphia, June 1919, the transfer fees have been increased—first from 25 cents to \$1.00 and then to

\$1.50. The Association, over a period of years has continued to transact a decreased amount of business. Notwithstanding the increase in fees, which brought in additional revenue by placing an additional tax upon the breeders, the Association has been operated at a loss and this loss has increased each year during the past three years, while the amount of business transacted has decreased.

With conditions that prevail under the present management, the Association is headed for bankruptcy and will cease to function and will go out of business unless the fees charged the breeders are further increased. Therefore, we would have to conclude that a Board of Directors and Officers, composed of men who were fortunate in choosing wealthy parents or marrying fortunes, are not necessarily qualified to conduct the affairs of a purebred Registry Association in an efficient, up-to-date business-like manner.

F. L. Houghton's Warning to the Breeders of Holstein-Friesian Cattle

MR. F. L. HOUGHTON, of Brattleboro, Vermont, who has long been identified with The Holstein-Friesian Association of America, but whose attitude towards the REAL breeders' interests was disclosed when he allowed his name to go on a letter with Mr. James A. Reynolds requesting that \$93,000.00 of the breeders' money be taken from the Reserve Fund and used to promote Speculation and Politics, now sends out a letter of "WARNING" to the breeders of Holstein cattle urging them not to support their own organization which they have recently organized but to continue to pay tribute to the MILLIONAIRE-POLITICAL-DEALING Element, which has gained control of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America, and which in this instance he represents.

In his letter, Mr. Houghton makes many loose statements and assertions, none of which he attempts to prove.

He tells the breeders that they have not been disfranchised, that the wasteful extension policies, public sale promotion and the Paid-State-Secretary movement meets with his hearty endorsement and that the Association has a representative Board of Directors, when you and everyone else who is familiar with Association affairs knows that only one of the sixteen Directors is a REAL breeder and dairyman. The other fifteen are not dependent on the returns from their dairies for a livelihood. Some are Professional Politicians, others are mere Dealers and Cattle Merchants. Yet, in Mr. Houghton's statement, he says that it is a Representative Board, and he may be right at that, as it represents most everything but the REAL breeders' interests.

Further along, Mr. Houghton infers that the affairs of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America are being administered on a Sound, Business Basis, and makes particular reference to the fact that it has a Reserve Fund of some \$325,000.00 Let us visualize this one statement and see to what extent Mr. Hough-

ton is justified in stating that the management of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America is pursuing a sound, business policy.

It is true that the Association has a Reserve Fund of upwards of \$325,000.00 It is equally true that a young man might inherit a fortune of \$325,000.00, and after he had inherited the fortune immediately pursue a career of riotous living, expending all of his income from the inherited \$325,000.00 and eating into the principal each year to the extent of \$39,000.00 the first year, \$40,000.00 the second year, and \$56,000.00 the third year, and at the same time while he was expending his substance he was debauching his character and ruining his health; would we be justified in saying that this particular young man was following a career that was based upon Sound, Business Principles? On the contrary, wouldn't you and everyone else predict that he was headed for disaster?

As we have said before, it is true that The Holstein-Friesian Association of America has a Reserve Fund of \$325,000.00 or thereabouts. The DEALING POLITICAL ELEMENT that gained control of the Association fell heir to this vast reserve fund, which, of course, has been at their disposal. Let us see what has happened.

In the year 1922 the Association's operating expenses exceeded its income by \$39,000.00. The next year in 1923, the Association's expenses exceeded its income by over \$40,000.00, and the next year or last year, the Association's total assets decreased \$56,000. During this same period the transfer fee had been increased to \$1.50, which placed an unnecessary, unjust and unwarranted tax upon the breeders, and, further, during this same period every major department in the Association has recorded a decreased amount of business.

In the face of all of these facts, Mr. Houghton in his letter of "WARNING" contends that the Association is on a Sound, Business footing, and pursuing a Sound, Business Policy.

Conditions that have prevailed in the management of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America have reflected on the industry to the extent that barely one-half of the natural increase of the breed is being recorded. Realizing the true condition and trying to avert further disaster, the REAL breeders, to protect their interests and record the vast number of animals that are now going unregistered, have organized a new Registry Association based on Sound, Business Principles. This new Association has risen up to fill "A LONG FELT NEED OF THE REAL BREEDERS" and to replace the old Association in its declining days.

The REAL breeders naturally expected the DEALING-POLITICAL-SPECULATIVE ELEMENT to come out and at least make one feeble attempt of striking a "death blow" at the new organization, and Mr. F. L. Houghton has been chosen as their "Goliath," but the REAL breeders will give little heed to any "death bed promises" that might be made. They know that in the new Association their industry will be placed on a Sound, Business Basis, their pocketbooks protected and public confidence in the breed restored.

Mr. Houghton in his "WARNING" made many loose statements, apparently with the view of discrediting the new Association in the eyes of the breeders. One of these loose statements is to the effect that the Certificates of the new Association may not be recognized by the State and Federal Governments in the matter of paying indemnity. He is very careful not to make the statement that they WILL not be; merely infers that they MAY not be. He knows full well that the State and Federal Governments would have no just reason for refusing to honor the Certificates of the new Registry Association.

Again, Mr. Houghton makes the statement that the records of the new Association are not reliable. Every precaution has been taken to perfect an organization that will supervise the work of maintaining a Herd Register, issue Registration and Transfer Certificates that are reliable, dependable and trustworthy, so that the Association will not have to apologize to its patrons by printing on the face of its Certificates, as does The Holstein-Friesian Association of America, "IN NO EVENT IS IT TO BE DEEMED A GUARANTEE BY THE ASSOCIATION OF THE BREEDING OF THE ANIMAL."

Mr. Houghton's "WARNING" will be answered paragraph by paragraph in detail in the next issue of our magazine. Meanwhile, accept "THIS WARNING" as our best greetings, "BE YE NOT DECEIVED BY FALSE PROPHETS."

If you and other REAL breeders are not capable of managing your own affairs and have to entrust your business to Politicians and, as one breeder has expressed it, "BELLWETHERS," you had better go out of business.

A Dairy Marketing Project of World-Wide Importance

BEGINNING with the current seasonal year in New Zealand, a far-reaching plan for the control of shipments to overseas markets of the entire surplus of butter and cheese has been put into effect by the New Zealand Dairy Produce Control Board. From the point of view of the competitors of New Zealand dairy interests in world markets, one of the most important functions of the recently established Control Board will be that of stabilizing the shipment of produce. The aim of the New Zealand producers is to establish a steady and sustained demand by spreading the supplies more evenly throughout the year.

Tentative arrangements for the shipment each month of certain percentages of the coming season's production are now made public by the Board, with the explanation that the Board "considers its dissemination to be in the interests of the dairy industry."

During the months of August, September, October and November all butter and cheese is to be shipped as promptly and regularly as possible. December and January 5% of the estimated season's production is to be withheld, with the addition of 2% in February and 1% in March. Then in April 1% is to be added to the amount of butter produced for shipment, in May

2%; in June 3% and in July 4½%. Five per cent of the estimated seasonal production of cheese is to be withheld from the market for the months of December and January, and an amount varying according to circumstances, from 1½ to 2% for the months of February and March. The accumulation is to be marketed during the months of June and July, 5% in the former months and from 6 to 6½% during July. The monthly production of each commodity has been figured out for the year. We notice that the Board of Control experts say that more than 42% of the butter New Zealand produces is manufactured during the three months of November to January, and 45.6% of the cheese, while only 1.86% of the butter is produced during the two months of June and July and only .58% of the cheese during the two months of July and August.

In its official announcement the Board says, "It will be seen that during the six months, October to March, inclusive, 76.40 per cent of our season's butter is manufactured and 77.27 per cent of our cheese. Ample evidence is available that if supplies were spread more evenly throughout the year a steady and sustained demand could be established. To assist in this, the board has tentatively decided during the forthcoming season to arrange for shipments on the basis outlined above. This course can be taken safely without risking the quality of the produce."

This ambitious New Zealand marketing project will be attentively watched by the entire dairy industry and by all coöperative organizations selling agricultural products. The project is national, being backed by the Government and controlling the entire dairy output of the two islands. The quality of the exported product is maintained by rigid inspection. But it remains to be seen how the Board of Control will allow for variation of dairy production caused by weather vagaries, as a favorable season will increase the amount produced and an unfavorable season diminish the quantity to be exported.

Worth While Having

PRODUCED for circulation among dairymen shipping to Pittsburgh, a booklet entitled "Clean Milk, How to Produce It," is worth reading by every man who ships the product of his herd in the form of fluid milk.

"Milk and its products are human foods. It is worth while for the milk producer to be clean in his methods, both for the sake of his conscience and for the sake of his bank account. Dairy farmers profit most by producing clean milk. Almost half the milk produced in the United States is used as fluid milk. As long as the consuming public can be assured of getting good, clean, wholesome milk they will continue using more of it.

"Clean milk is not milk with the dirt strained out of it. Clean milk has never had dirt in it."

The booklet gives information on the control of bacteria and gives valuable advice as to care of premises, animals, products and utensils. It should prove a valuable addition to any dairyman's library and is distributed by the Pittsburgh District Dairy Council.

Pioneer Breeder Favors New Association

PRACTICALLY all the men who belonged to the Holstein-Friesian Association of America in its earlier days or to the two associations which were merged together to make that one, believe in the present Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc. The secretary of the new association recently received a letter from the veteran breeder, J. R. Beuchler of Leesburg, Va., who purchased his first purebred Holstein females in the fall of 1880. He had had at least one purebred bull before that time. He became a member of the old Holstein Breeders' Association of America and his membership certificate was numbered 15. The act incorporating that association had been passed May



J. R. BEUCHLER,
of Leesburg, Va. The oldest living Holstein-Friesian breeder of the South.

27th of that year so that with the exception of the incorporators Mr. Beuchler was one of the earliest members.

Mr. Beuchler was the second man in Virginia to have a purebred black and white herd. When selecting his animals he visited most of the leading herds of that earlier day and saw many of the animals which we now term the originators of famous families.

Cattle from the Beuchler herd founded many herds in the southern states. Probably no establishment was responsible for a wider distribution of black and white cattle in that territory. Mr. Beuchler was an active Holstein breeder until a few years ago and one of his sons now owns a large Holstein dairy at Atlanta, Georgia. In our July 22d issue we touched on the interesting career of this old Confederate soldier, sterling dairyman and pioneer Holstein breeder.

In his letter to Secretary Reynolds this grand old dairyman, now 86 years old, says, "I am glad to see by late reports in the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN that your efforts are meeting with success. Though I am sorry to see that our old association seems doomed—something had to be done—therefore I wish you success."

President Coolidge says: "Mere intellectual power and scientific achievement without uprightness of character may be more harmful than ignorance. Highly trained intelligence continued with disregard of fundamental virtues, is a menace."

Maryland Boys Win National Judging Contest

MARYLAND has the right to be proud of her boys' judging teams. Twice teams representing Maryland have defeated all contestants for the national championship and have journeyed to England and won the *Daily Mail* Gold Challenge Cup. This year Maryland boys again defeated all competitors at Indianapolis. The team was made up of the boys standing highest in a contest held the first day of the Maryland State Fair. These were Stanley Sutton of Kent County; Ralph Walker of Montgomery County; Arthur Dunnigan from Harford County, and James Almony from Baltimore County as alternate. It was possible to score 4,000 points and the Maryland team was credited with 3,767 points. Teams from 23 states competed in the contest. Arthur Dunnigan was high boy with a score of 1,294 points.

The team traveled to Indianapolis in an automobile and were in charge of their trainer, W. C. Snarr, county agent for Montgomery county, who also trained the two previous teams that captured the highest honors for Maryland.

Violation of Filled Cheese Law

THE Internal Revenue Bureau through the good work of special agents operating in Jersey City has uncovered what seems to be a flagrant violation of the Filled Cheese Law, almost the first case of the kind brought since the law was enacted more than thirty years ago. The case is against the firm of Silberman Bros., charged with manufacturing a substance made from powdered milk, water and coconut oil, which they sold as cream cheese without taking out a license or paying an internal revenue tax. Great care was taken by the Internal Revenue Bureau in acting on this case to secure the evidence and to make the seizure of the plant in operation, so that there seems to be no question as to either the facts or the guilt of the parties. All the personal property of the firm was libelled for confiscation, the plant was padlocked, and it is expected that criminal action for conspiracy to defraud the Government out of the tax will be brought against the proprietors. The procedure in this case is identical with the procedure which is required under the Oleomargarine Law when there is a violation of that law. Further action in the Silberman Bros. case is in the hands of the Department of Justice, represented by the Federal District Attorney.—*National Dairy Union*.

A Mere Suggestion

THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN WORLD and the Paid-State-Secretaries have been so well schooled in selling the breed promotion idea from a speculative standpoint that the Holstein field has been pretty thoroughly "overworked." We would suggest that this "outfit" before they contemplate going out of business, get in touch with the Silver Fox promoters and see if they cannot sell their services.

NOT ABOUT COWS

Taking the "Work" Out of Housework

WHETHER women like it or not the fact remains that many more of them are doing their own housework than ever before. In both city and country the same conditions prevail—domestic help simply cannot be obtained. The apparently more attractive lines of labor have allured working women from the more commonplace jobs. And even though so many women are now engaged in this sort of work they are by no means reconciled to it, having a distaste for it that creates a discontent with their lot in life. They look at women engaged in other kinds of labor, and knowing nothing of the objectionable features of such work they sigh and envy. If, instead, they would give themselves and their work a little fair treatment it might mean more contented minds and better-kept homes.

FALSE SYMPATHY

One has so often heard that "man's work is from sun to sun, but woman's work is never done" until we really believe it. Is it true? Isn't it a fact that men take up each morning the work that was laid aside unfinished the night before? All the haying on the farm is not done in one day, nor is every business proposition closed the day it is begun. Isn't it also a fact that too much unnecessary sympathy has been lavished on woman's lot in life and not enough on man's? This has engendered a certain atmosphere of self-pity in some women and has taken much of the joy out of the work and pleasure of their lives. Before any fair comparison can be drawn between the working hours of men and women, the latter should try putting in the same number of hours that a man does and with the same concentration. Then they should stop and leave the rest until the next day. It will keep and there are other days coming. There is not the least intention to belittle the work that falls to the women of the country, but merely an effort to look the matter squarely in the face, and to get rid, if possible, of that self-commiseration which seems to be the misfortune of many women compelled to assume the many duties of housekeeper and homemaker. Women often forget the time spent in social converse, even in the morning, when some neighbor drops in for a chat, or where an errand takes them from home and they linger instead of returning promptly to their work. Why should a woman be pitied for having to bake cookies at five o'clock in the afternoon when she spent the morning hours in social chat with neighbors and passersby? Yet just such cases have been known. Why should a housewife feel injured because, on the very day that she happens to have an unusually hot and busy day in the kitchen, her husband happens to be able to take a day off and go hunting or fishing. Then is when she should recall the afternoons she has spent pleasantly while he has been at his daily grind.

PSYCHOLOGY IN HOUSEWORK

All this is by way of emphasizing the first way to take the work out of housework. Approach it in the right frame of mind. Get rid of any lingering idea that one who does it is a subject for pity. And remember that the other member of the firm is working hard every day too. This driven-to-death feeling doesn't help one bit with the actual work, but it does spoil much enjoyment of it. Very, very often it is not the actual physical labor that distresses the worker but the rebellious distaste for the work.

THE DIGNITY OF HOUSEWORK

There is a dignity about labor well done. People are getting entirely away from that old idea that to work with the hands is a disgrace. The only disgrace is when work is poorly done. The glory of the American woman of to-day is the fact that she can do the most menial tasks for her loved ones in her own home and yet can take her place among the social and intellectual leaders of her own circle, many of whom probably have been similarly engaged. There is no necessary antagonism between brains and housework. If there is such, it has been created falsely by those who should know better. In no work that falls to the lot of women is there greater need for brains than in the running of her household. To many, housework has appeared as a thing to be endured, to be gotten through as soon and as easily as possible, that their attention may be turned to something else. It should have all the dignity of regular employment and should be regarded as seriously as the man of the house regards his position of trust, whatever that may be. The average man and certainly the successful one takes his business seriously. His part is to make the money that keeps the household going. Woman's part, and just as important, is to run that household so that it has a maximum of comfort on a minimum of expense. What more dignified occupation can women desire? Taking orders from no one, responsible to no one but themselves, their own estimate of their work marks its standing among the occupations of women.

MONOTONY OF HOUSEWORK

No housewife will deny the monotony of housework, and few of them but have had days when everything went wrong and their one desire was to get as far away from the scene of trouble as they possibly could. The daily grind has gotten on their nerves so that it seems impossible to endure another day of it. They think of the school teachers, the stenographers or the clerks in the store with a feeling of envy for the easy work they have to do, never realizing that all these working women have been driven to that same rebellious feeling by the monotony of their work. Of course, it is just human nature when things go wrong to feel that we have a monopoly of trouble.

(Concluded in our next issue.)

THE PRACTICAL DAIRYMAN

VENTILATION IMPORTANT IN BARN CONSTRUCTION

By R. L. PATTY

Department of Agricultural Engineering, South Dakota State College

Careful installation of the ventilating system in farm buildings should have the consideration of every farmer who is contemplating construction of new barns this fall. For satisfactory results a ventilating system must include aerators or cupolas on top of the building and flues for bringing in fresh air and discharging foul air.

Fresh air flues should open from the outside, near the foundation, carry up on the inside, and open out into the stock barn high enough to avoid drafts on the livestock. They should be provided with check dampers to regulate the inflowing air.

The foul air flues should begin two or three feet above the floor of the barn and carry up to the cupolas with as few turns as possible. They should be made as smooth inside as it is possible to construct them and where they pass through a cold hay loft they must be insulated from the cold. If the flues are to carry up along the outside wall, they should be built separately and installed on ties inside the studding and rafters so that they will not touch the cold outside wall at any point.

In barns equipped with good ventilating systems, the herdsman can shut the building up tight on cold nights, adjust the ventilating system and be assured that there will be a quiet circulation of fresh air throughout the building without a direct draft on the livestock. The temperature of the building can also be kept more nearly uniform throughout the 24 hours. This is especially true of well constructed buildings.

Frost and moisture which collects in non-ventilated buildings can be controlled to a large extent by the use of ventilators. The excess moisture in a ventilated building is carried out through the cupolas before it is allowed to condense. No ventilating system without rather elaborate insulation will absolutely prevent the deposit of moisture and frost in the stock barn.

DAIRYMEN NEED COOLING TANK

By A. L. HAECKER

Every farmer who milks a few cows should have a cooling tank of some kind. It makes little difference whether he patronizes a creamery, cheese factory, sells milk or keeps it for his own use; a cooling tank is a necessity.

Why not capitalize the great storehouse of cold which lies in the ground? This can be done by simply passing the water designed for livestock through a tank which will serve as a refrigerator for all products which need chilling. Well or spring water in most of the dairy states has a temperature varying from 55 to 65 degrees, F. This is about as cold as the average domestic refrigerator. By utilizing this cold water to chill down the milk, cream or other products we are getting refrigeration at the lowest possible cost.

Millions of dollars are lost annually to the cow-keepers of this country purely on account of the neglect of milk and cream while it is held at the farm. Butter and cheese would be greatly improved if every patron used a cooling tank. As a matter of convenience it is worth while for every farmer to be thus equipped, for it is necessary to have a place to keep the milk and cream, and where a refrigerator can be put into use the housewife will find it very efficient and convenient.

A cooling tank is needed in both winter and summer; in winter to prevent freezing and to retain the cream or milk at a uniform and favorable temperature, while certainly in summer it is needed to prevent extreme souring and the development of undesirable flavors. Cold is a wonderful preservative. We are told that the prehistoric mammoth has been preserved in the ices of the polar region for fifty thousand years. When dairy products or perishable foods are kept at a low temperature,

decomposition is retarded, and with dairy products this means much in the way of better quality and price. A can of cream kept in a good cooling tank is worth a dollar more than the same can kept outside and exposed to the heat of average summer weather. The producer is more interested in this dollar than anyone else. He may not feel he is losing the dollar simply because he gets the same price for his product, but this is only a temporary condition; the industry is losing the dollar and he is the most important and biggest part of the industry. As a matter of satisfaction it should be worth while to turn out a good product when it is nearly as easy to do so.

The grading of cream and paying a differential for quality is rapidly coming into general use. In a little while the cream producers will either have to get cooling tanks or suffer a big loss due to producing second grade cream. The cooling tank is sound, sensible, economical, and demanded by decent and progressive farming methods, and we should all be for anything that has so much merit.

FITTING FOR FRESHENING

By R. H. OLMSTEAD

All good dairymen agree that successful feeding of dairy cows does not begin after a cow freshens. If a cow is to do her best and is to respond to good feeding she must be put in a good condition before freshening. Then, too, cows that have the ability to give large amounts of milk often produce this milk at the expense of certain materials in their bodies. If a cow is to come up to her normal production during her next milking period these materials must be stored back in her body. The time to do this is during the dry period which should last from six to ten weeks. If a cow freshens in a thin condition or is given no rest period she will not produce her normal amount of milk. A cow that is fitted to a good working condition soon pays for the feed fed to her while dry and also pays a larger profit on the feed consumed while milking than the cow that freshens in a thin condition.

The fitting ration should vary somewhat from the regular feeding mixture. With alfalfa or clover hay and silage 200 pounds ground corn, 200 pounds ground oats, 100 pounds wheat bran, and 100 pounds linseed oil meal will make a good ration. If a poor grade of hay is being fed then equal parts of corn, oats, bran, and oil meal should be used. If the ration proves a little laxative, some of the oil meal may be omitted.

The amount of these grain mixtures to be fed will vary from five pounds per day or more depending on the appetite of the cow and her condition.

The day previous to freshening this ration should be taken from the cow and she should be given a good bran mash. This will clean out her digestive tract and cool her system preparatory to freshening.

A GENTLE REMINDER OF WINTER

By JOHN A. CONOVER, Maryland Dairy Specialist

The first frost of the year is here, and brings a gentle reminder that winter will soon be upon us. Here in this climate we will have many sunny days and along with them many cold rainy ones before winter actually sets in. This is one of the worst seasons of the year for the dairy cow. She is not yet fully prepared for winter in the matter of coat, and many times has not been receiving adequate feed for such extreme changes in temperature.

Dairy cows exposed to cold rains will materially shrink in milk, so it behooves every dairyman to see to it that his cows are not exposed to such inclement weather as we can expect to have from now on.

Many of the cows in Maryland will freshen during the next two months, and these should receive special feed and attention so that they will be in good flesh when the time comes. Nothing is better than alfalfa and clover hay with corn silage and a mixture of corn, oats, bran and linseed oil meal. A few days before freshening cut out the corn.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO OBTAIN BIG PRODUCING DAIRY COWS

On November 14th at the well-known breeding establishment, Merryall Farms near Wyalusing, Pa., will be held a sale of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle. This sale will be entitled the Eastern Bradford Quality Sale because of the character of the cattle in the sale and the fact that they come from accredited herds. Thirty-five of the animals are big producing dairy cows, fresh or near-by springers. They are a young bunch only two or three being more than six years old, so that the purchaser can expect to have many years of usefulness and profit from them. About half a dozen are daughters of King Onyx Pledge Ormsby, a son of the famous Ormsby Lilith Clothilde from Onyx Pledge Segis, 27.83 lb. butter, 626.9 lb. milk in seven days as a junior four-year-old. Continued on long time test she produced 19,851.8 lb. milk, 789.3 lb. butter in ten months. She is one of a number of great daughters of Onyx Pledge Dawning, a cow that made a seven day butter



TRAVERSE ECHO SYLVIA KING

His dam made 33.27 lb. butter in 7 days and averaged 102 lb. milk a day for 30 days. Owned by A. L. Burlington & E. P. Kennedy & Son, Wyalusing, Pa.

record of 32.24 lb. and a year record of over 1,100 lb. butter from 26,927.5 lb. milk. This record was made in strictly official test. Onyx Pledge Dawning, her five daughters and one of her sons were sold at public auction and were struck off for a total price of \$10,680.

Ormsby Lilith Clothilde is a brother to Ormsby Korndyke Lad and King Segis Pontiac Count. His dam, K. P. Lilith Clothilde, produced 1,043.27 lb. butter in a year, 22,229.8 lb. milk, world's record at the time of making.

These daughters of King Onyx Pledge Ormsby are bred to King Ormsby Crijntje, a son of King of the Ormsbys and Lady Pietertje Trijntje Segis, 30.40 lb. butter in seven days; 971.86 lb. butter, 21,627.5 lb. milk in a year.

In the sale there will also be a few young bulls. One of

these is sired by Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago, son of the great California sire, Prince Aaggie of Berylwood and of Hartwood Nederland Segis, 1,146.95 lb. butter, 27,018 lb. milk in a year and 2,273.85 lb. butter, 53,669 lb. milk in two successive year tests.

There are two or three of the young bulls by Traverse Echo Sylvia King who now heads the herds of A. L. Burlington and E. P. Kennedy & Sons. These Holstein farms join and both establishments are on the accredited list. It would be impossible to take time or space to give all the records behind Traverse Echo Sylvia King. We need only say that his dam made over 30 lb. of butter in seven day tests two different years, that she has produced 33.27 lb. butter, 736.4 lb. milk in seven days and averaged 102 lb. daily for thirty days. She has six tested daughters, one of which has made 35 lb. of butter in a week and another above 32 lb. Her dam is the famous Traverse Princess Inka, considered to be one of the greatest transmitting cows ever in the state of Michigan.

Traverse Echo Sylvia King was sired by Echo Sylvia King Model, a son of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac and Belle Model Pietje, 36.13 lb. butter in a week, three times over 33 lb. butter in seven days while her dam two different years made over 37 lb. butter in seven day test.

The three nearest dams of Traverse Echo Sylvia King have records that average 33.03 lb. butter. His seven nearest dams average 32.72 lb., his ten nearest 33.67 lb. and his fourteen nearest 30.175 lb. In addition he is a very handsome animal and sires splendid stock.

Merryall Farms is owned by A. L. Burlington and is situated on an improved road running from Wyalusing to Camptown, Pa. Everything will be done to insure the comfort of the visitors on sale day and anyone in search of good cows or of a fine young bull should attend the Eastern Bradford Quality Sale on November 14th. Wyalusing is on the Lehigh Valley Railroad and is readily accessible from all directions.

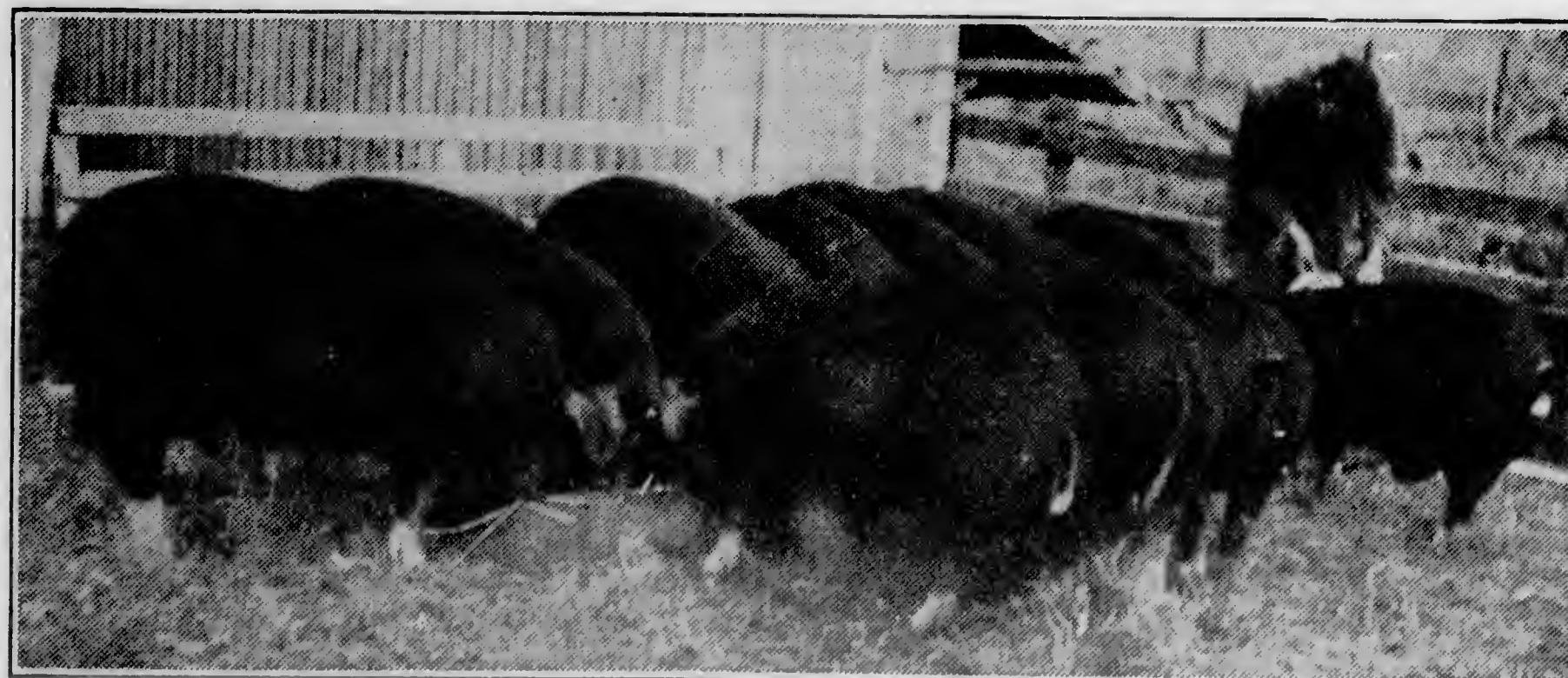
HOW WOULD YOU LIKE IT?

How would you like to be compelled to do hard labor; how would you like to be compelled to pitch hay all day—on a diet of lettuce? Pitching hay is hard work for a human. Making milk is just as hard for a cow. A cow producing 4.6 gallons of milk a day works harder than a team of horses doing farm work. A team works ten hours a day for five or six days a week. That requires energy. A dairy cow works twenty-four hours a day seven days a week. That, too, takes energy—energy to convert food into milk. We don't expect a man to pitch hay on a diet of lettuce, nor do we expect a team to work hard on a diet of straw; then why should we expect a cow to make milk on a diet of poor grass?

Moral: Feed cows grain when they are on pasture. It pays. The full milk bucket proves it.—Blue Valley Bulletin.

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

NATIONAL POLAND-CHINA JOURNAL, SHELBYVILLE, INDIANA



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cts. for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.00. National Record records your Poland-Chinas.

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A Profitable Business—

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE NET POOL PRICE

The net pool base price for milk delivered during the month of September announced by the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association is \$2.215. This is the basic price for 100 pounds of 3% milk at the base zone 200-210 miles from New York City.

With the exception of September, 1921, when the prices received for fluid milk and also all the lower classes were somewhat higher, this is the highest September pool price since the League was formed. The present price is 11½ cents above August and 37½ cents higher than the September price a year ago.

This improvement in the League farmer's milk returns through his Association is due, according to the official statement, principally to an increasing percentage of fluid milk sales, especially in the Association's own plants and a general improvement in the efficiency of its plant operations.

The sales statement for August issued at this time shows that the total sales of fluid milk through the League's own plants amounted to \$1,927,562.83 or about 91% of the total sales of all milk products including fluid milk from League plants during the month of August. The total amount of fluid milk sales through the League's own plants in August 1921, the first year of the pool, was only \$174,791.87.

During the month of September the Association marketed as fluid milk and as by-products, a total of 170,230,408 pounds of milk of which 52,152,024 pounds were marketed through the League's own plants. According to the League statement there was a considerable surplus above fluid demands due largely to late favorable pasture conditions and good after feeding. This surplus was disposed of readily in various by-product forms depending on the market needs.

The condensed general balance sheet for the month of August shows total assets of \$18,550,535.84. The total amounts of certificates of indebtedness issued up to April 1, 1925, including deductions since that date up to and including August for which certificates will be issued next April, is \$12,381,173.62.

COMING ANNUAL MEETING OF NATIONAL GRANGE

The 59th annual meeting of the National Grange will be opened November 11th in the hall of the House of Representatives in the State Capitol at Sacramento, Cal. The deliberations of this meeting will continue in unbroken sequence the work and influence of this great national organization of farmers for the benefit of the nation and the improvement of its agricultural life and business. National Master Louis J. Taber will preside. Hon. C. M. Freeman of Tippecanoe City, Ohio, will act as Secretary for his 23d consecutive session. Every Grange state will be represented by the State Master

and his wife, which group makes up the voting membership of the National Grange, and by such Fourth Degree members as may wish to attend. The deliberations of the body will last ten days and will cover many phases of agricultural economics and statesmanship.

The report of the Washington Representative, which will be considered at either the second or third day's session, will graphically picture the farmer's views of the activities of Congress and the administrative departments of the Government during the past year. It is expected that state reports will show that the Grange maintained its membership during the year and made a steady and normal growth. The voting delegates who make up the official body are really representatives of and speaking for nearly a million farmer members.

Matters of internal interest in the Grange to be passed on at this meeting include election of officers, the possibility of increasing the income of the Grange, possible expansion of Grange publications and increased activity in Grange extension.

RAILROADS AND THEIR RATES

The railroads are continuing their campaign for increased returns by petitioning the Interstate Commerce Commission for an increase in rates for carrying United States mail.

The general freight rate case will be again before the Commission in Chicago on October 26th with continued hearings at Denver, Colo., San Francisco, Cal., Minneapolis, Minn., Dallas, Texas and Kansas City, Mo., at intervals up to January 4th. Details relative to these hearings can be secured from the Secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C.

Careful tests which recently have been made at the Government Experiment Farm, Beltsville, Md., show that neither the size or shape of an egg, the size of the yolk nor the water content bear any relation to the sex of the chick hatched. The average hatching test shows that whatever the shape of the eggs used, the result will be about 50 per cent of each sex.

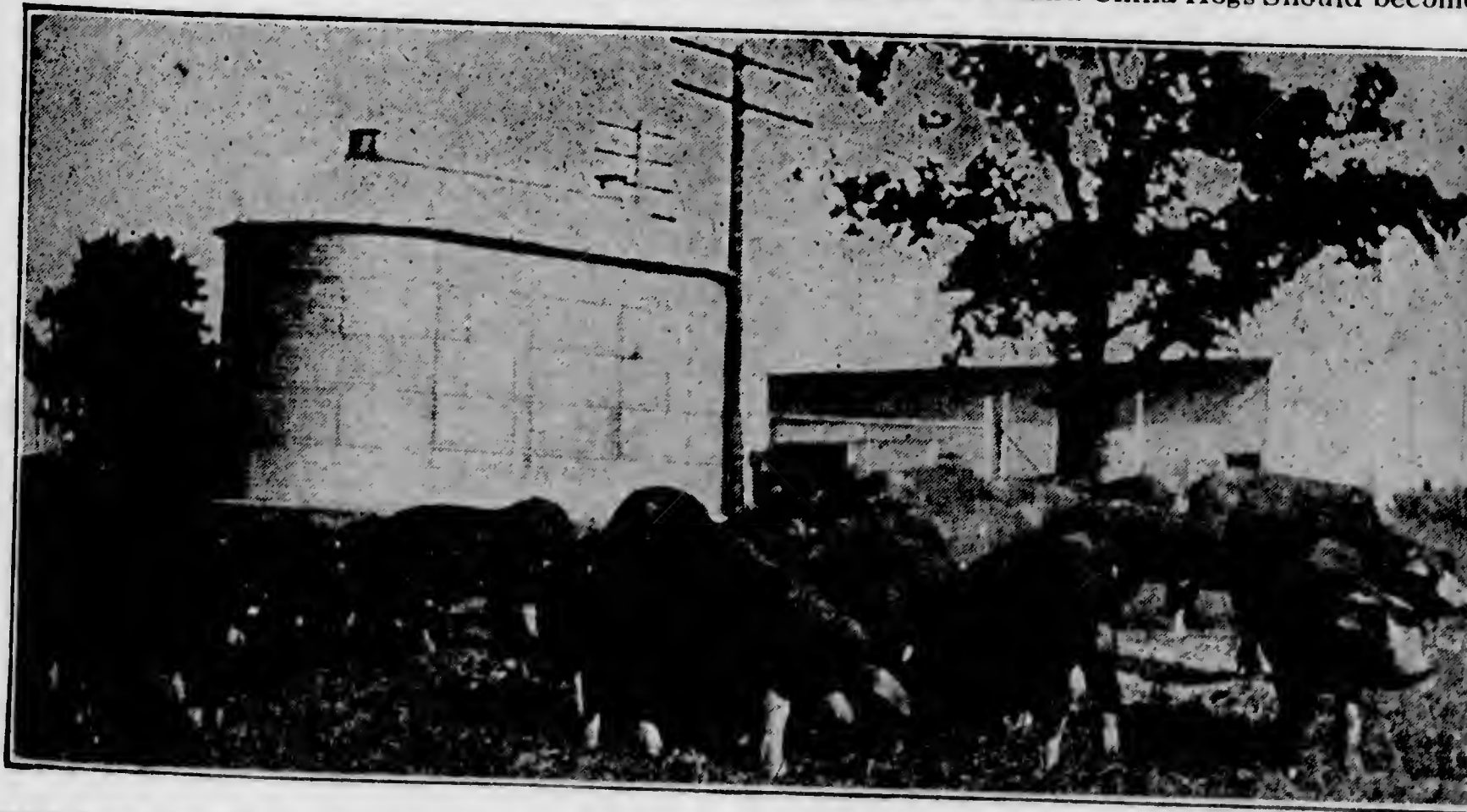
A farmer had an Irish lad in his employ and hearing that the previous day he had been attacked by a bull, the farmer went to find him. "Hello, Pat," he said. "I heard you had an encounter with a bull yesterday. Who came off best?"

Pat scratched his head and grinned. "Sure, your honor," he said, "it was a toss up."

The convicted man had just received sentence and was being led out. "You poor man!" said a sympathetic woman near the door. "Is there anything I can do for you?"

"No, mum," replied the prisoner, "unless yer'd like to do this three years."

A Co-operative Poland China Swine Journal, Owned by the Breeders; Upward of 400 Poland China Breeders now own this Swine and Farm Journal devoted to the interest of pure bred stock. Every Breeder of Poland China Hogs Should become a member of this Co-operative Journal.



Full Information Free—Write Today for Sample Copy.

This Journal keeps you posted on the care and feeding of the hog. Much valuable information, worth many times your investment.

COMBINE THE COW and SOW as the real MORTGAGE lifter.

Advertising rates on economy basis. Don't miss a single copy of this interesting Journal.

Subscription 1 year, 50c; 3 years, \$1.

THE POLAND CHINA ADVERTISER, : : : Bluffton, Ohio

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER,

Chambersburg,

Penna.

If You Want Fresh Cows, Springers, Heifers or Young Bulls

BRED IN THE PURPLE, you can secure them in Susquehanna and Wyoming Counties, Pennsylvania, from the following breeders and dairymen whose establishments are within easy driving distance of Tunkhannock, Thompson, or Montrose. *You are invited to inspect these herds and make your own selection.*

A. L. Howell & Son...Thompson
A. R. Bush.....Montrose
L. N. Mack & Son....Montrose
Floyd E. Mack.....Montrose
Cecil L. A. Resseguie..Kingsley
A. E. Robinson.....Montrose
Robert Springer....Factoryville

The Old Home Farm



offers PUREBRED HEIFER
CALVES of QUALITY
and BREEDING

from a Tuberculin Tested Herd

Eugene B. Bennett

Allamuchy New Jersey

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

Nov. 10-11—Waukesha, Wis., Waukesha Holstein Breeders' Sale.
Nov. 11-12—Hornell, N. Y., Allegany-Steuben Holstein Breeders' Club Sale.
Nov. 12—North Bloomfield, Ohio, Brownwood Herd Dispersal.
Nov. 12—Watertown, Wis., Watertown Holstein Sale.
Nov. 13—Lake Mills, Wis., Lake Mills Breeders' Sale.
Nov. 14—Wyalusing, Pa., Eastern Bradford Quality Sale.
Nov. 24—Madison, Wis., Wisconsin Holstein Breeders' Sale.
March 4, 1926—Chambersburg, Pa., C. L. Barnhart, 40 head; S. R. Miller, sale manager.
March 16, 1926—Sheridan, Pa., M. H. Bennet Spring Sale, 75 head; S. R. Miller, Chambersburg, Pa., sale manager.

LAST CALL FOR

BROWNWOOD HERD Dispersal to be held at Brownwood Farms, North Bloomfield, Ohio, November 12th.

Eastern Bradford Quality Sale to be held on the A. L. Burlington Farm, Wyalusing, Pa., November 14th.

RECENT WISCONSIN HOLSTEIN SALES

A crowd of over 150 attended the annual fall sale of purebred Holstein cattle and Poland China swine held at the Columbia County Farm, Wyocena, Wisconsin. Superintendent S. C. Cushman, manager of the farm, acted as auctioneer and sold six yearling bulls, three cows, four heifers, twenty-two boars and seven gilts. The young bulls averaged \$133.66, the lowest price being \$100, the highest priced one bringing \$175 and going to Will Wagner of Madison. The highest price cow only brought \$125 and went to A. E. Wolfgram of Poynette. The heifers sold well compared to the cows.

Mr. Wolfgram purchased a brood sow with eight pigs about a week old for \$110. The gilts averaged \$39 and the 22 boars averaged \$43.66.

At the consignment sale of the Richland County Holstein Breeders, October 21st, at Viola, Wis., fifty-seven head of purebred Holsteins including calves and young stock averaged \$110.50. A cow from the Lawton herd brought \$200 and a young bull from the A. A. Thomson herd brought \$125. The report says that a large crowd attended the sale and that bidding was quite spirited.

JEROLD-JEAN HERD DISPERSAL

A lady buyer, Mrs. Florence L. Heberding of Canfield, Ohio, paid the highest price, \$365, at the Jerold-Jean dispersal, held October 17th, at the Canfield fairgrounds. She obtained Greendale Viola, a six-year-old that had taken second prize two different years at the Ohio State Fair, and has a record of 787 lb. butter, 18,381 lb. milk made in a year.

Kittle Brothers, of Holland, paid \$300 for King Aaggie Hengerveld Daisy, a four months old son of King Aaggie Concordia. He was a very typy animal and the bidding on him was spirited.

The former world's champion and show animal, Jennie Grant Aaggie, brought \$250. She had been badly burned in the fire. B. Antonuci of Youngstown, bought her with four other animals.

The sale average was just under \$133 as 37 animals, which included a number of youngsters, brought \$4,917.50. The buyers included: C. A. Baer, of Canfield; C. L. Briggard, R1, Warren; W. L. Bretz, R1, Youngstown; John Koleszar, R2,



Not only is this herd ACCREDITED but there has never been a case of Abortion in it.

Young Stock for Sale

Prices Reasonable

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

Scranton

Pennsylvania

Lowellville; C. L. Meeker, Canfield; Bert Miller, R1, Lowellville; E. G. Moff, Canfield; R. M. Montgomery, Canfield; George Mound, Struthers; E. H. Newman, Hubbard; Wilbur C. Pettit, New Bedford, Pa.; William Summers, Berlin Center; J. D. Van Fossan, Canfield; Jacob Warren, R3, Alliance; A. L. Weikart, Canfield; H. M. Woodward, R1, Berlin Center; and Wyss Brothers, R1, Homeworth.

BROWNWOOD SALE—IMPORTANT

In the advertisement appearing on the cover page of our October 22d issue, the address of the Brownwood Farms was given as North Trumbull, Ohio, when it should have been North Bloomfield, Trumbull County, Ohio. The correct address was given in the second and third lines of the advertisement and also in the article mentioning the sale which appeared on the sale page. As many readers of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN will wish to attend the Brownwood Herd Dispersal we are making this correction in order that there will be no mistake in the address.

The Brownwood Herd has been producing certified Holstein milk for some time, but a shift in market conditions compels the dispersal of that Holstein herd. To produce certified milk a herd has to be healthy, not only free from tuberculosis but also from all other bovine diseases. Therefore, those who purchase cattle at the Brownwood Sale can depend upon getting healthy animals.

The Brownwood Herd has been built up by the selection of good foundation animals, the use of good sires and the culling of all animals that did not reach the high standard set by the owner, Alex C. Brown, and Superintendent Fred M. Mack.

The present herdsire, King Valdessa Pontiac Gem, is a son of King Valdessa Pontiac and Pabst Cynthia with a record of 38.31 lb. butter in seven days and 764 lb. butter in ten months from more than 16,000 lb. of milk. Pabst Cynthia was by King Pontiac Champion and from a cow that made 29.61 lb. butter in seven days averaging 96 lb. milk daily and that produced in a year over 800 lb. of butter and more than 20,000 lb. of milk.

Animals bought from the Brownwood Herd have made good in the hands of ordinary dairymen who sell market milk, the strongest recommendation that anyone can give. Remember that the sale date is November 12th, the day after Armistice Day, that the sale will start at 1:00 p. m. and that the address is Brownwood Farms, North Bloomfield, Ohio.

EASTERN BRADFORD QUALITY SALE

A sale of choice dairy Holsteins will be held on the A. L. Burlington Farm near Wyalusing, Bradford County, Pa., on November 14th. The Burlington or Merryall Farm was formerly the establishment of C. W. Newman now postmaster at Wyalusing. When Mr. Newman obtained his present position he sold his farm to Mr. Burlington who also purchased part of the herd.

The advertising columns tell something about the bloodlines behind the stock that will be offered. The ad, however, does not say enough about the quality of the cattle. They must be seen to be appreciated. The place to see them is at the farm on sale day. Men who know cattle and who have been Holstein breeders for many years have seen the animals that will be offered at public sale on November 14th and recommend them very highly. Therefore we have no hesitation in passing this recommendation along to our readers.

DR. HOGG'S DEATH POSTPONES MARETOR SALE

A letter coming to the desk of the editor informs us that the Maretor Herd Dispersal was not held on October 29th. We regret to report that Dr. E. Hogg, the owner of the herd, died suddenly on the evening of October 28th and consequently the sale was called off for the time being.

Dr. Hogg was well known in Northern Pennsylvania as he practiced veterinary medicine in Wilkes-Barre for many years. He was prominent in a number of veterinary societies and so had a wide circle of acquaintances which mourn his loss. He has been interested in the dairy business and purebred Holsteins for many years and came into special prominence when he purchased the well advertised bull, Radium, a maternal brother to May Echo Sylvia, and a New York State Fair grand champion show bull.



S. T. WITMER'S MILK FACTORY
Located close to Union Deposit, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania

Why Not Get a "Go-Getter" to Officiate as Auctioneer at Your Sale?



You want results and not promises from your auctioneer. My record at sales in the past speaks for itself.

Among a large number of satisfied customers that I have served is Mr. Henry Carpenter of Wayne, Mich. Read what he has to say:—

Dear Mr. Mead:—

I think that you are a capable auctioneer. If I were to have a dozen sales my choice would be Mead.

You did good work from beginning till end at my sale, and the results were more than satisfactory.

I would recommend you to any one who is considering having a sale.

Very truly yours,
HENRY J. CARPENTER.

GLENN R. MEAD
East Aurora, New York

Houghton Peeved

(Continued from Page 665.)

	TRANSFERS	REGISTRATIONS
1919-1920	131,823	114,503
1920-1921	128,615	127,850
1921 (Eight months)	60,364	65,808
1922	91,830	113,772
1923	91,666	115,132
1924	87,680	110,910

These figures can be verified by referring to the report of Secretary F. L. Houghton as it appears in Volume 53 of the Herd Book and in Secretary Houghton's printed pamphlet report presented at the Annual Convention in June, 1925.

Secretary Houghton's report for the number of transfer and registration applications received since the close of the fiscal year, December 31, 1924, as they appear in The Holstein-Friesian Register, edited and published by Secretary F. L. Houghton, shows a further decrease for the first six months of the current year in the numbers of Applications for registry and transfer, as the figures taken from the July 15th issue of that magazine will show.

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

Months	Registrations		Transfers	
	1925	1924	1925	1924
Jan.	10,766	12,473	8,366	9,327
Feb.	11,104	11,961	7,256	8,450
March	11,647	12,287	8,167	8,520
April	8,091	9,255	6,963	7,522
May	7,921	7,737	7,083	7,612
June	7,687	7,037	7,782	7,005

The statement, "Last year a little more than one-half of the estimated natural increase of the breed was recorded," is based upon the average increase of the breed for a five years' period, from 1915 to 1920.

The average yearly increase in number of registrations for the years 1915 to 1920 was 11,037. By taking this as a basis on which to estimate the average yearly increase in registrations it is possible to estimate the number of registration certificates that the Association should have issued during the years 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924 and by using these estimate figures we can determine approximately to what extent the Association is failing to perform the service for which it was originally intended, namely to register and transfer Holstein-Friesian cattle to maintain the purity of the blood.

If we study the number of transfer certificates issued by the Secretary each year for the twenty-four year period, from 1900 to 1924, we find there has been an increase in the number of certificates issued each year with the exception of the single year, 1911-1912. Since 1920 and including the past year, 1924, there has been a decrease in the number of transfer certificates issued each full year.

16. "If it is profitable to expend over \$2,664,000.00 in five years to register and maintain the purity of the blood of barely more than half of the natural increase of the breed, the balance going unrecorded, surely it is a great calamity to allow one-half of the purebred Holstein cattle raised in this country to be lost to the breed by failing to have them properly registered and transferred."

Answering the tenth paragraph of the said Exhibit hereinabove quoted.

This paragraph arises from the fact that thousands who are not members of any Association cannot afford to pay the present charges of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America and are seeking and have sought to become a member of an organization which will confine its operations to the registering and transferring of cattle; who are not interested in the various expensive and extravagant projects now absorbing the larger part of the Association's finances.

In addition to this there are hundreds of breeders who are members of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America who are seeking relief from the enormous expense of registering and transferring cattle, the prostrate condition of the business, compelling the utmost economy by the REAL breeders of the country in the transaction of their business and hence many cattle have not been registered and transferred in such manner as to entitle their progeny to registration. This is a dis-

ting loss to these breeders as well as to the breed itself and to dairymen generally.

17. "The breeders of Holstein cattle have arrived at a time in the history of the industry when they must replace their Registry machinery with New, Modern, Up-To-Date, Efficient equipment. They must save the enormous loss which they are sustaining each year from the fact that practically half of the natural increase of the breed is going unrecorded and, further, they must save the unnecessary expense that has amounted to nearly one and one-half million dollars in the past five years.

Further, if the members and present owners of purebred Holstein cattle are refusing to patronize the present Association to the extent that only a little more than half of the natural increase of the breed is now being recorded, can they ever hope for prosperity to return to the industry until this objectionable feature has been removed?"

Answering the eleventh paragraph of the said Exhibit hereinabove quoted:

The discontent of the large part of the membership of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America with the machinery for the registering of cattle and the delays instant thereto seem to be convinced that resort must be had to efficient conduct of the registering and transferring of cattle and the expense therein alluded to as amounting to nearly one and one-half million dollars in the past five years is the total as shown by the records of the Association.

18. "The purebred cattle industry is of sufficient importance that the breeders and dairymen cannot allow their business to be jeopardized by leaving such an important matter as maintaining the purity of the blood of the breed in the hands of "OUTSIDERS"—Promoters or Cattle Merchants, who, having no equity in the cattle, may raise fees at will or conduct the Registry Association in such a manner that it reflects unfavorably upon the industry."

I am informed, believe and therefore state that there are some of the Directors who are not the owners of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle, who with others have had and still have in their power to raise the fees in such manner as to reflect unfavorably upon the industry by reason of the excessive character of the charges for registering and transferring cattle.

These Directors have no personal and direct loss to sustain in the administration of the Association's affairs and the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., aims to place the affairs of the Association in the hands of the REAL breeders who must maintain the expenses of the organization and the conduct of their business.

20. "What the breeders and dairymen demand is a Registry Association operated on Business Principles, with a Business Form of Government, where every member has a right to a direct vote in making By-Laws, fixing fees and otherwise formulating the policies of the Association, an Association that confines its activities to maintaining a Herd Register, that issues registration and transfer certificates and leaves the breeders free to cooperate with the Agricultural Colleges and Dairy Extension Departments in carrying out breed promotion work."

Answering the thirteenth paragraph of the said Exhibit hereinabove quoted.

The Constitution of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., provides as follows:

"The essential purpose hereby expressed is to preserve forever hereafter the right of the active members of this organization of the first and second classes to control it by voting in person or by proxy and this form of Government shall not be changed, excepting by the unanimous vote of the active members and at no time hereafter shall this right be limited or abridged."

No part of the work of the new organization met with more enthusiastic approval than that hereinabove recited which restores a Democratic Form of Association Government and places in the hands of REAL and active breeders the future of this organization.

Those interested in the launching of the new enterprise realize that its Constitution and By-Laws must be of a character to appeal to those willing to become members. The Constitution and By-Laws of the new organization will be found attached hereto, made a part hereof and marked "Exhibit A."

I believe that the object and purpose of the new Association will commend itself to the rank and file of those who have sustained in the past the old organization and must in the future sustain the new if they wish to promote and preserve the breed from a dairy standpoint.

21. "It is high time, therefore, that the breeders join in organizing a New Registry Association and place all phases of the purebred Holstein industry in which they are engaged in their own hands. The HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN REGISTRY ASSOCIATION, Inc., was created to fulfill this need and demand.

First—The Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., will save the breeders thousands and thousands of dollars in increased fees."

Answering the fourteenth paragraph of the said Exhibit hereinabove quoted.

The truth of this statement is so apparent that I need not further answer.

22. "Second—The Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., will place the breeders and dairymen in full control of all phases of the industry in which they are engaged and on which they are financially dependent."

Answering the fifteenth paragraph of the said Exhibit hereinabove quoted.

The Constitution and By-Laws attached as "Exhibit A" hereto fully answers the statement of the fifteenth paragraph.

23. "Third—The Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., will confine its activities to maintaining a Herd Register, will render prompt and efficient service at cost and overcome the delay of from three to six months in securing registration and transfer certificates."

Answering the sixteenth paragraph of the said Exhibit hereinabove quoted.

The new organization proposes by prompt and efficient service at cost, as stated in the said paragraph, to enlist the interests of breeders in the welfare of the new organization. If in the past the Holstein-Friesian Association of America failed to respond to the reasonable requirement of the REAL breeders I submit that it is not the fault of those who are endeavoring to secure prompt and efficient service.

24. "Fourth—The Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., will restore public confidence and stimulate an interest in the breed by recognizing profitable and economical dairying as the true standard whereby to judge the value of the breed, and by the declaration of Honest Principles and Fair Dealing that are so clearly set forth in its Constitution and By-Laws."

Answering the seventeenth paragraph of the said Exhibit hereinabove quoted.

We believe that the interest excited in the new organization is of sufficient character to justify fully the conclusion of this paragraph.

25. All of the remaining portion of said Exhibit I do not

regard as necessary to answer as they are explanatory in character and as further answer thereto I have to say that in fairness to myself and the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., I shall cause to be published the answers which embody the charges so that every breeder and member of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America may have an opportunity of judging the justification for the issuance of the appeal which is made the basis of the charges against me.

If the charges are made at the instance of the Executive Committee, as I believe they are, then the Committee will act upon the indictment and will sit as Judge and jury upon all the matters involved in this controversy. Therefore, it would seem useless for me to appear in person to answer the unjust and untrue charges made.

The complainant himself, Mr. F. L. Houghton, of Brattleboro, Vermont, has long felt that the Holstein-Friesian Association of America has not been justified in many of the actions taken by it since 1919 and has so expressed himself to me on many occasions, both in person and in writing. In this he has not been alone. Large numbers of influential breeders, who are the owners of their own herds and must sustain themselves by the results obtained therefrom, have revolted against the actions imposed upon them by the existing organization.

In seeking relief therefrom they have taken the only course which seemed possible for the reason that no reforms have been inaugurated and the large losses shown in the reports hereinabove recited, unless these extravagances can be stopped, will result in the ruin of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America and the loss of the surplus accumulated through the years from the contributions of the great mass of breeders who may be said to be the REAL BREEDERS of America.

The publication of correspondence of members and even those who are close to the management together with the instant support of a large and growing number of breeders, who have become members of the new organization, shows the necessity for relief which will be found therein all of which is respectfully submitted.

I suggest that the complainant publish the charges and the answers thereto in his journal and in connection therewith that he publish his letter to me written under date of July 17, 1922. The publication of such letter with other correspondence would tend to answer the unjust charges which he has preferred against me all of which is respectfully submitted.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS.

Aside from the fact that milk testing eliminates the unprofitable cow from the herd, it is also of great value in selecting only the very best animals for breeding stock. By raising the calves of the highest producing cows, the average production of the herd may be greatly increased from generation to generation.

Down in Virginia

the cattle are healthy. For a long time this state led in a number of Accredited Herds. Our own herd of 86 animals passed another Clean Test, June 18th.

Our Accredited Herd is headed by a handsome son of

Ormsby Korndyke Lad

from a 35-lb. cow that averaged 91 lb. milk daily during her official test. Her daughters and grand-daughters are also making wonderful records.

We have a couple of his sons and a few good heifers for sale.

CHENEY BROTHERS & JONES

Randolph, Virginia.



ORMSBY SENSATION 3D

my herdsire, is backed by remarkable producers. Despite the fact that his dam was tested as a two-year-old and his sire's dam for only 305 days, their long time records average 19,974.5 lb. milk, 853.77 lb. butter.

Come and see Ormsby Sensation 3d and his daughters in my herd. Possibly you will want one of his sons or some good females bred to him.

S. T. WITMER

Union Deposit Dauphin Co., Pa.
This herd is Accredited

Early Rise Stock Farm

OFFERS YOU

Heifers and Heifer Calves.

My present herd of 60 purebreds is descended from Five Foundation Animals of choice Individuality and Large Producing Capacity.

Menzo A. Brooker

South New Berlin, R. D. 2
Chenango County, New York

Under State and Federal Supervision.

Cow Testing Association Reports

CLAIMED TO BE THE CHAMPIONS

A herd of 23 purebred Holsteins owned by J. L. Sebastian of Wasco, California, is claimed to be the best producing herd enrolled in any cow testing association in this country. Last year the herd's average production in the Kern county C. T. A. was 587.8 lb. butterfat and for two years this herd has won the sweepstakes award in Kern county.

The Sebastian herd has been built up in the last seven years. At that time Mr. Sebastian, his wife and his son Carl, who had recently graduated from the agricultural college at the University of California, moved from Berkeley, Cal., to their present ranch of 160 acres which they had owned for a number of years but had never developed. From the original stock they have grown a herd of 50 individuals.

The herd is headed by Sir Aaggie De Kol Mead 5th and the junior sire is King Japonette Regis of Dairy Dale. At the recent Kern County Fair, staged at Bakersfield, the Sebastian herd furnished the grand champion female also first and second in the aged cow class.

C. T. A. WORK IN PENNSYLVANIA

There were thirty-four Pennsylvania cow associations that reported production during September. In these 11,761 cows were tested, 730 cows giving more than 40 lb. fat, and 145 exceeding 50 lb. while 419 each gave more than 1,200 lb. milk. During the month 61 cows were sold because they were unprofitable.

The three highest milk producers are all registered Holsteins. C. A. Zimmerman of Lehighton had the leader with 2,145 lb. milk; A. B. Craig of Sewickley

had the cow in second place with 2,064 lb., while the cow in third place with 2,049 lb. was owned by Ivo V. Otto of Carlisle. The highest fat producer had 91.8 lb. to her credit and is a purebred Holstein owned by H. R. Paulhamus of Hepburnville.

The Carbon-Lehigh C. T. A. had the highest ten-cow average, 58.3 lb. fat, with Mercer second with 56.2 lb. and Westmoreland third with 54.8.

Writing on the feed situation R. H. Olmstead says that cotton-seed meal has dropped about \$10 a ton since the middle of August and seems like a good buy at the present time. Linseed oil meal is on the down grade having dropped about \$6 per ton in the last six weeks. It may come down to a lower level. Gluten feed has been fairly steady at a level about \$8 higher than it was in April. It has dropped \$2 a ton lately but it is hard to say what it will do in the near future. Cotton-seed meal and linseed oil meal are cheaper sources of protein at the present time. Bran is slightly on the down grade and may go a little lower. Hominy feed has dropped \$20 per ton in the last eight months and reached a new low level recently. Instead of purchasing corn meal Mr. Olmstead recommends buying hominy in its stead.

LOUISE WINS PRODUCTION TEST

Louise, owned by Harry Snook of Winfield, Kansas, won first prize at the Cowley fair with Queen owned by Neil Dulaney and Jarvis second. The winner produced 117.7 lb. milk, 3.88 lb. butterfat in the two-day-test. Queen who led until the last two milkings gave 115.6 lb. milk, 3.63 lb. fat. Sarah, a member of the Snook herd was third with 106.6 lb. fat, 3.32 lb. fat.

MARYLAND COW TESTING

Eighteen purebred Holsteins owned by Charles Wertheimer of Frederick, Maryland, have the highest average in the Frederick County C. T. A., 33 lb. fat and 1,032 lb. milk. Ormsby, a member of the Wertheimer herd was high cow in the entire state, producing 85.8 lb. fat from 1,950 lb. milk. Suella, last month's leader, was second with 82.3 lb. fat, 2,223 lb. milk. Kate, a purebred Holstein owned by Clyde W. Smith, was third in the entire state with 76.7 lb. fat, 2,019 lb. milk, so that the Frederick County C. T. A. had the three highest producers. Corona, owned by the Java Farm was fourth with 75.6 lb. fat, 1,718 lb. milk, and Dr. Forrest also owns another purebred with 70.2 lb. fat, one with 62.6 lb. and a fourth with 61.3 lb. His herd of thirteen purebred Holsteins averaged 40.1 lb. fat, 1,131 lb. milk, the highest average reported for the entire state.

Holsteins make a good showing in the Upper Montgomery County C. T. A., two cows, one owned by McKendree Walker and the other by Millard Rice each exceeding 60 lb. fat. J. B. Diamond has three in the list of ten leaders, Daisilinda being third with 58.8 lb. fat from 1,680 lb. milk. The ten leaders in this association are all black and white, eight of which are purebred Holsteins.

An even better showing is made over the state as only one cow, the one in fifth position, is not a purebred Holstein. Mr. Wertheimer is represented by two cows standing first and second, Java Farm by four, Mr. Walker by one and Millard Rice by one.

If you like the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN—say it with subscriptions.

YOUNG STOCK

sired by



MAPLE CORNER SUPREME

His dam produced 32.6 lb. butter in 7 days and averaged 83.6 lb. milk for 30 days.

His six nearest dams average 35.11 lb. butter and he is a choice individual.

The females in this herd are good individuals and big producers. Nearly all have creditable official records. Buy from this Accredited Herd.

C. F. GRIDLEY,

Tioga County, Candor, N. Y.

Big Milkers and High Testers Combined

Bull born April 26, 1925.

Right in every way, 7/10 black, well marked.

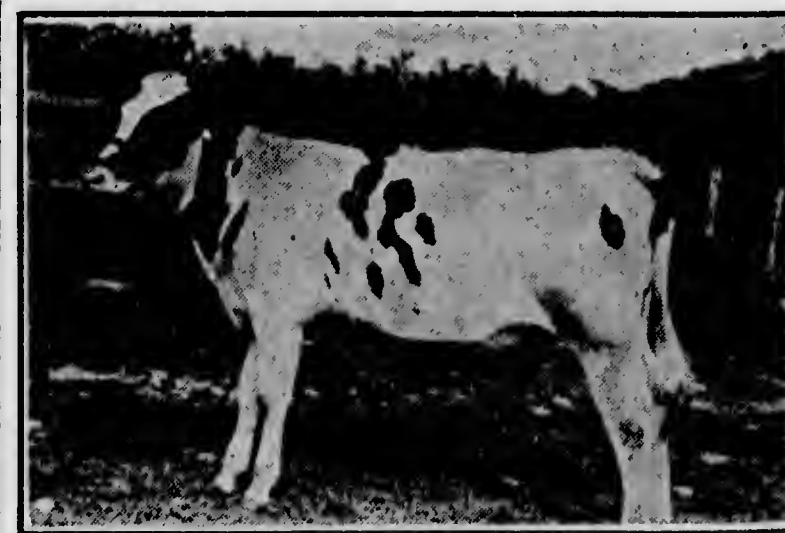
His dam, Hillside Rhododendron produced 35.15 lb. butter in seven days. She averaged 92 lb. milk a day for 30 days, average fat, 4.29%.

His sire is from a cow that produced 3,019.6 lb. milk, 135.83 lb. butter in 30 days.

The dam and sire's dam averaged 96.3 lb. milk a day for 30 days, with an average test of 3.93%. Persistency — Production — High Testing.

HILLSIDE AND SPRING-BROOK FARMS
Trucksville, Penna.

Herd recently passed Another Clean Test.



OUR KIND

This heifer was bred in our herd as was her dam and granddam.

Such heifers grow into producing cows that make good wherever they go.

L. N. MACK & SON and

FLOYD E. MACK

Montrose, Pennsylvania

Herd under State and Federal Supervision. We have 120 head to select from.

THE PRODUCTION OF THE SUNSHINE DAIRY

The herd of W. A. Withers of Elizabethtown, Pa., has recently closed a year of cow testing association work. We say a year, but one month, June, 1925, there was no tester for the association and so the totals for that month have been omitted from the tabulation of the year's work. The figures given therefore, are for a period of eleven months, from October, 1924, to the end of September, 1925, with the month of June omitted. The average number of animals milking in Sunshine Dairy during these eleven months was 18. The average monthly production was 16,747 lb. milk, 621.27 lb. butterfat. The average monthly value of the product was \$772.40 and the average value of the product above cost of feed was \$523.36. The average production of the cows of all ages in the dairy during the eleven C. T. A. months was 10,234.5 lb. milk, 379.45 lb. fat or considerably better than 1 lb. butterfat per day.

There were 15 purebred Holsteins and five purebred Guernseys on test for more than three months. All the Guernseys were under full age. The Holsteins consisted of three mature cows, five four-year-olds, two three-year-olds and five two-year-olds. The average number of days the Holsteins were in test was 285.8 or approximately nine and a half months. Their average production was 10,051 lb. milk and the average amount of butter they produced, figured on the 80% basis, was 445.66 lb. The total value of the product from the Holstein herd was, according to the testers' figures, \$6,864.23 and the average net profit above feed cost was \$328.48.

Two cows each produced over 13,000 lb. milk and seven exceeded 10,000 lb. Four different animals produced above 500 lb. butter. The highest butter producer was Q-Dale Ruby Veeman Korndyke with 582.5 lb. She made the biggest profit, \$486.95 and her product was worth \$623.37. Dijkstra Segis Creamelle, also calving as a four-year-old, however gave her stiff competition. Dijkstra was in test 321 days, seventeen more than her stablemate. She produced 13,670 lb. milk against Ruby's 13,423 lb. Her butter totalled 581.38 lb. and her profit above feed cost, as figured by the test supervisor, was \$476.71.

The milk is sold in Elizabethtown and brings at retail, fifteen cents a quart. Every precaution is taken to produce and sell a product of high quality, the bacteria count is kept down to rock bottom and the demand keeps ahead of the supply. Some of the product is sold as chocolate milk, especially in the Withers shoe factory where the workers consume a large quantity with their lunches. Mr. Withers is fortunate in having such a quality market right close to his farm and is developing that market so that he never has any surplus, in fact, the great trouble of the farm manager has been to produce all that the consumers called for.

The following table shows the production of the animals in detail and should be studied by everyone who is interested in Holstein production:

Purebred Holsteins	Days				
	Age in Test	Lb. Milk	Lb. Fat	Lb. Butter	
Q-Dale Belva Lyons Sylvia	3	305	10,053	313.5	391.88
Q-Dale Bernice Hengerveld	3	305	9,940	363.7	454.63
Q-Dale Ruby Veeman Korndyke	4	305	13,423	466.0	582.50
De Kol Aaggie Elueta	5	275	11,866	400.9	501.13
Mary Lyons Hartje	3½	273	10,172	341.9	427.38
Edith Lyons Hartje	2½	244	7,030	248.3	310.38
Dijkstra Segis Creamelle	4	321	13,670	465.1	581.38
Belle Lyons Keystone	3	275	10,121	346.9	433.63
Q-Dale Belle Pontiac Korndyke	5	244	8,280	301.7	377.13
Q-Dale Emma Johanna Korndyke	3½	305	9,805	431.3	539.13
Dijkstra Hengerveld Pender	8	244	11,810	397.2	496.50
Burke Fancy De Kol Segis	2½	275	8,434	299.2	374.00
Alma Segis De Kol Fancy	2½	305	9,483	339.4	424.25
Ruth Sadie Vale De Francie	2½	336	7,949	319.5	399.38
Queen Hartje Lyons	2½	275	8,728	313.4	391.75
Totals: 15 Animals			150,764	5,348.0	66,850.50
Average		285.8	10,051	356.53	445.66

The father of the wild youth received a letter from the president of the college the young man was attending. It read: "Your son is making his subjects here 'wine, women and song.'"

"Any post-graduates accepted?" wired back the old man, who was something of a "live" one himself.

"Yassir, I sho does believe in Bible names for chillun," said an old Virginia dandy. "I've got four boys and they's all named for 'postles and 'ciples from de Holy Book."

"What are their names?" asked a listener.

"Weij," said the old man, "they's Heze-

kiah, Nehemiah, Obadiah, an' Chesapeake-an'-Ohiah—but this last one I calls 'C & O.' for short."

"Does your ma put up any jam, little boy?"

"Yes, sir; ma puts it up and I put it down."

About all that is free in Ireland seems to be fights, and they always have been that way.

A scientist says kissing is bad for the health; but folks don't kiss for their health.



THE KIND WE RAISE

Our younger cows are daughters of King Tobe Alcartra De Kol and they are bred to

GRAY VIEW KING SYLVIA

His dam is Sylvia Prilly Pontiac, his sire was by Carnation King Sylvia from a 34 lb. daughter of Sir Pieterje Ormsby Mercedes. Good stock for sale now.

O. I. MARTIN

Cambridge Springs, Penna.
Herd under State and Federal Supervision

100 ENVELOPES

and 200 5½x8½ Note

or Lettersheets,

printed with your name and address and postpaid to you, \$1.00. Send \$1.00 for one year's subscription to our farm and home journal and 25c extra to pay postage and get a trial box of stationery free. Send cash with order to

Fletcher's Farming

Hondo, Texas



SENSATION CLOTHILDE TEHEE

is not only a splendid individual but is siring handsome calves. His dam produced 21,968 lb. milk, 945 lb. butter in a year as a three-year-old; his sire's dam 30,024 lb. milk, 1,250 lb. butter in a year. He is a Dairy Bull and heads a big producing Dairy.

This herd is ACCREDITED and Crawford County is now a Modified Accredited Area.

L. S. BROWN,

R. D. No. 1, Saegertown, Pa.



Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago

is siring splendid youngsters.

He is by California's best bred herdsire and greatest show bull.

The dams are producers and backed by many records.

Let me sell you a nice young bull, or else some good females bred to our herdsire. Remember our herd is ACCREDITED.

L. L. ALLIS

Rummerfield, Pennsylvania.

High Quality & Low Prices

Our stables being crowded we offer

Young Bulls
\$50--Upwards

Young Heifers
\$65--Upwards

The dams are big producers and of our own breeding for generations.

The sires are MAPLE GROVE YBMA GLISTA or CLEVER MODEL GLISTA, handsome bulls from great cows, and royally bred.

In addition—this herd is ACCREDITED.

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM
F. Jones, Manager
R. D. No. 4 Centerville, Pa.

How Do You Like Her?



There are others like her in PINE RIDGE HERD which is headed by

King Reliance Lockhart Veeman

whose dam produced 882.10 lb. butter in a year, 15,847.7 lb. milk—in the Dairyman's Division—two milkings a day.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision—last test CLEAN.

Dan E. Anderson Norwich, N. Y.
R. D. 3

WHERE HOLSTEINS ARE IN DEMAND

In contrast with reports of little demand for purebred Holsteins coming from distant parts of the country, is the encouraging reports that come from Franklin County, Pa. S. R. Miller, who is the veteran Holstein breeder of this territory, knows all the herd owners and also knows a lot about the cattle in their herds. His own establishment is named Thornwood Stock Farm and from his herd and other accredited herds in Franklin County he has sold thirty head of fine, big, registered Holstein cows and heifers during the past two months. They will go to found new herds or to replenish old ones in Lebanon and Cumberland Counties in Pennsylvania or in the state of Maryland.

The Philadelphia territory has been considered one of the strongholds of the Channel Island breeds. Throughout the entire nation the word has gone forth that "Philadelphia demands 'yellow milk,'" while the same has been reported of the Baltimore district. The repeated drafts from the Accredited herds of this region show that the situation has been exaggerated and that good Holsteins are in greater demand than ever before for dairy purposes.

RUTH FIRST AGAIN

Ruth, a purebred Holstein cow owned by Jude Hubber of Belt, Montana, was again the high cow for both milk and butterfat in the Cascade Cow Testing Association. During September she produced 2,400 lb. milk, 91.2 lb. butterfat. Another member of the Hubber herd was in third place with 1,590 lb. milk, 76.3 lb. fat. The Hubber herd was high with thirteen cows averaging 1,182 lb. milk, 39.6 lb. fat.

GIRL OWNS PRIZE WINNER

Edna Earl of Grand Forks, North Dakota, is a member of the Johnny Mack Calf club and she is now the owner of a Holstein calf which came from the herd of J. D. Bacon.

Miss Earl is the only girl member of a calf club in Grand Forks county. Her animal won the junior championship at the Northwest fair held at Minot and was first in the open classes at both Minot and Fargo.

FINE OLD COW

Princess Oneida Mercedes, an eighteen-year-old cow had spent all her life at the Starr Farm, Richfield Springs, N. Y., until she was selected to appear at the recent National Dairy Show on account of her having given birth to eighteen calves. Wallace Starr who raised this cow was in charge of her at the exhibition where she attracted a lot of attention.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE.—Several carloads grades and purebred springers. C. T. A. records and T. B. tested. Al. Motl, Secy., Marshfield Holstein Club, Marshfield, Wis.

WISCONSIN COW TESTING

Red Pepper, owned by Schurz Brothers of Bridgeport, again leads the Prairie Du Chien association by producing 53.9 lb. butterfat, 1,683 lb. milk during September. The Schurz herd of 22 purebred Holsteins averaged 633 lb. milk, 21.85 lb. fat. First place in the association however, goes to a herd of nine purebred and grade Holsteins, owned by J. E. Campbell, that averaged 977 lb. milk, 33.63 lb. butterfat.

Frank Johnson of Beloit, owns a herd of Holsteins and Jerseys that average 38.7 lb. fat in the Beloit association. Margie, a grade Holstein owned by Rock and Katterhenry is still high individual with 2,187 lb. milk, 78.7 lb. fat.

In the Merton-Lisbon association the high cow for September is a registered Holstein belonging to Henry Schlicher. She produced 1,502 lb. milk, 60.1 lb. fat. A grade Holstein is second and another Schlicher cow third with 53.6 lb. fat. A herd of thirteen registered and grade Holsteins owned by M. Weber and Sons averaged 1,088 lb. milk, 35 lb. fat.

John Accola and Peter Haase were close competitors for high herd honors in the Alma-Cochrane association. The Accola herd of fourteen purebred Holsteins averaged 1,034 lb. milk, 34.6 lb. fat and the Haase herd of nine animals averaged 876 lb. milk, 34.5 lb. fat. An Accola purebred produced 1,544 lb. milk, 55.3 lb. fat and a member of the registered Holstein herd owned by Kaste Brothers also of Alma, produced 49.3 lb. fat.

John Chapman, Jr., of River Falls, owns a registered Holstein herd that averaged 11,453 lb. milk, 426.1 lb. fat in the River Falls Cow Testing Association.

Detjen Brothers purebred Holstein herd averaged 746.2 lb. milk, 23.9 lb. butterfat, thus heading the North Menominee Cow Testing Association for the month of September.

Ten registered Holsteins owned by Robert Tnack of Newburg, produced 1,054 lb. milk, 34.1 lb. fat in the West Bend C. T. A. The high cow, a registered Holstein, owned by the Washington County Asylum produced 51.3 lb. fat, 1,047 lb. milk.

Princess, owned by Duoss Brothers led the Clinton-Rock County C. T. A. by producing 48.4 lb. fat, 1,383 lb. milk. The ten leading cows are all black and whites. A herd of 26 grade Holsteins owned by Joe C. Hoesly averaged 28.2 lb. fat, 875 lb. milk.

CLOTHILDE IS PROFITABLE

Clothilde, owned by Frank Johnson of Hetland, South Dakota, produced 65.04 lb. butterfat during the month of September and led the East Kingsbury Cow Testing Association. Her product was figured to be worth \$27.95.

BIG SOUTH DAKOTA HERD

One of the best Holstein herds in the state of South Dakota is that owned by St. Paul's Mission, which operates a 500 acre farm southwest of Wagner, S. D. At the present time the milking herd consists of 68 head. About \$125 worth of milk and cream is consumed monthly at the St. Paul's Mission school, while the rest of the output is sold in the open market.

Members of this Holstein herd have won a number of prizes and grand championships at recent county fairs, and first place in the class for two-year-old heifers at the recent South Dakota State fair went to a representative of the St. Paul's herd.

In conjunction with the dairy business there is a herd of 350 head of Hampshire spring pigs and a flock of about 1,600 White Leghorns.

The buildings are valued at \$25,000, are entirely of tile and concrete construction and are models of convenience and service.

The head of the Mission is Father Sylvester Eisenmann. The farm manager is Jacob Heida, a graduate of a Holland agricultural college.

SOLD TO THE SHERIFF

A short time ago A. T. Cuno of Grygla, Minnesota, sold to Sheriff H. C. Hanson of Warren, Minn., the handsome young bull, Snow King Ormsby Homestead. This bull was sired by Canary Homestead Ormsby Lad, a grandson of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes from Canary Homestead Nellie, 605.1 lb. milk, 35.37 lb. butter in seven days; 21,098.2 lb. milk, 918.80 lb. butter in a year.

The dam of the sheriff's young herd-sire is Dora Kappijne, a granddaughter of Sir Piebe Beets and King Pietertje Mercedes Ormsby, thus Snow King Ormsby Homestead gets a double cross of the Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes blood as it appears on both sides of his pedigree.



PIELTJE ALCARTRA FAYNE

30.03 lb. butter, 707.7 lb. milk in 7 days, 104 lb. milk in a day, is the dam of my herd-sire

IDEAL KING CREAMELLE

His sire, Dutchland Konigen Creamelle Boy, is from a cow that produced 881.21 lb. butter, 21,701.5 lb. milk in a year. Her dam has a year record of 27,625 lb. milk, 1,082.32 lb. butter and was from Creamelle Vale, 1,155.85 lb. butter, 29,591.4 lb. milk, a daughter of De Kol Creamelle, over 26,000 lb. milk in a year.

CECIL L. A. RESSEGUE

Ideal Farm Kingsley, Pa.

Four clean tests without a reactor.

The Cuno establishment is named Valley Farm and is noted for the quality of the stock, especially the milking dairy. It was probably this reason why the Sheriff, who naturally would be expected to know something about the herds of the county, selected Snow King Ormsby Hengerveld to head his herd.

A CREDIT TO WESTMORELAND COUNTY

The herd of J. H. Silvis and Sons of Greensburg, Pa. made a splendid showing in the Westmoreland Cow Testing Association during the recently ended year. The average of this herd was 8,911 lb. milk, 343.1 lb. butterfat, a splendid showing when it is considered that the average monthly number of cows on test was 63.25. This herd contains besides registered Holsteins a few grade Holsteins and some Jerseys. One Jersey member of this herd stands in third place for the entire association with a production of 10,357 lb. milk, 528.3 lb. fat.

Cornucopia Pontiac De Kol Salina, a member of the Silvis herd, as a four-year-old heifer produced 13,806 lb. milk, 480.1 fat in a year, standing in sixth place for the entire association. Another member of the herd, Forward Korndyke Veeman, produced 13,800 lb. milk, 454.1 lb. fat. Ormsby Johanna Beauty Hengerveld, a six-year-old, is credited with 8,998 lb. milk, 447.4 lb. fat. Elizabeth Adaletta Pontiac, an eight-year-old, produced 12,487 lb. milk, 422.9 lb. fat. Another member of the herd as a four-year-old made 12,921 lb. milk, 418.5 lb. fat and yet another as a seven-year-old is credited with 11,697 lb. milk, 412.9 lb. fat.

The Westmoreland C. T. A. finished its first year September 1st with 26 members. There were 563 cows in the association during all or part of the year and the average number of cows for the full period was 297. The average production of milk per cow was 8,581 lb. and of butterfat, 326.5 lb.

The Silvis herd had 22 representatives

in the highest 90 animals for the month of August. In the first 36 animals there were twelve members of the Silvis herd, and the 36th one is credited with 1,246 lb. milk, 42.4 lb. fat, a showing that speaks volumes for the quality of the Silvis stock. Representatives of this herd were second, fifth, tenth, fourteenth and fifteenth. When it is considered that there were 23 herds containing 326 cows tested in August it can be seen that the herd of J. H. Silvis and Sons is a credit to Westmoreland county.

FRANKLIN COUNTY CLEANING UP

On November 30th, eight townships of Franklin County, Pa., will start tuberculin testing on the accredited area plan. The veterinary authorities and the breeders and dairymen of the county hope by September 1926 to have all the herds in the county tested. As individual tests in the county have shown that a majority of the herds are healthy, they even hope to have their county declared a modified accredited area in the near future.

PRODUCERS

Richard Scott of Tony, Wisconsin, has 49 head of cattle on his farm. He has been breeding Holsteins for sixteen years and the foundation animals were purchased as calves. His milking dairy of thirty cows produced \$400.00 worth of milk last summer in one month.

Marie: "And at the place where I stayed this summer a green young hired hand tried to kiss me. He told me he'd never kissed a girl in his life, and—"

Gwendy: "And what did you tell him?"

Marie: "I told him that I was no agricultural experiment station."

The only real obstacle to everlasting peace is the fact that there are more dogs than bones.

STILL CLEAN

My entire herd has just passed another Clean Tuberculin Test. There has never been any T. B. or Abortion in it.

Our animals are now winning at the fairs. In an early issue I'll tell you more about them.

Meanwhile, my prices are still low, especially on young bulls backed by wonderful producing strains. Will be pleased to give you full particulars. Drop a card to

DAVID FALCONER

Scottville, Michigan.

SIR CHAMPION SYLVIA HEADS SYLVALE HERD



He was sired by Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac, that famous son of May Echo Sylvia.

His dam is a 30 lb. daughter of a cow that two different years produced over 37 lb. butter in a week.

The seven nearest dams of Sir Champion Sylvia average 35.43 lb. butter in 7 day official work.

Our cattle produce and win prizes at the fairs. Get our prices. They will both surprise and please you.

GLENN L. WARNER

R. D. No. 5 Cuba, N. Y.
Sylva Herd is Accredited.

SUCCESS WITH TWO BREEDS

Homer Dunham, who for several years successfully had charge of the John Dennis herd at Essex Farms and the Mountain View Farm at Germantown, Md., is now with the Virginia Polytechnic Institute at Blacksburg, Va. Mr. Dunham has purebred Guernseys as well as purebred Holsteins under his care. At the present time he has a thirteen-year-old Guernsey cow on test that has produced 728 lb. butterfat in eight months and 25 days therefore if she keeps up her present gait she will be the champion cow of the Guernsey breed in Class A. An eight-year-old Holstein cow in Mr. Dunham's charge produced 99.2 lb. milk on October 20th although she had been in test more than one hundred days. During the month of October she gave over 95 lb. milk a day, an indication that she is not only a great cow but also that she had the best of feed and care. There are some men who claim to be specialists in dairy feeding but are only successful with animals of one breed. An all-around dairyman is one who studies his animals, their appetites and capacities. Such a man is successful with animals of any dairy breed.

HOLSTEINS SHINE IN ERIE COUNTY

The Edinboro C. T. A. finished its third year September 1st with 26 members of which three were in the association only part of the year. The average number of cows for the entire year was 359.51 although there were 498 cows enrolled part of the time. The average production of milk was 8,144 lb. and of butterfat 300 lb.

The registered Holstein herd of L. W. Veit of Erie, Pa., R. D. 3, made the highest average for both milk and fat, the figures being 10,906 lb. milk, 392.5 lb. fat for a monthly average of 15.92. Veit cows were second and third on the list, Bulabrook Hengerveld Pontiac being credited with 13,830 lb. milk, 494.6 lb. fat

and Forest City Peep Margaret producing 10,546 lb. milk, 492.4 lb. fat. A registered Holstein owned by Hotchkiss Brothers of Edinboro stood next with 13,411 lb. milk, 484 lb. fat and another purebred owned by Mrs. Rose H. Curtze of Erie being credited with 14,629 lb. milk, 480.8 lb. fat. Seven of the eight highest producers were registered Holsteins but the leader was a grade Holstein owned by Smith Henry and Son, that made the remarkable record of 17,863 lb. milk, 624.1 lb. fat. Twenty-two of the leading 25 producers were black and white cows.

SHOW HEIFER KILLED

J. H. Hofstetter of Lewistown, Montana, suffered a severe loss when one of his young heifers was killed the evening of October 13th by a freight train. She was a show heifer that took second prize at the Montana state Fair this fall. Her sire was a son of Grace Koningen, the great ten-year-old cow that made a record of 1,314 lb. butter in a year. Her full sister as a junior two-year-old made a seven day record of 23.8 lb. butter and she is said to be fully as promising as her sister.

TOOK THE HONORS

Three purebred Holsteins stood first, second and third in the September production report of the Yakima County Cow Testing Association. All three produced over 59 lb. fat; one owned by William Poyner of Yakima, Washington, being third with 59.2 lb. fat, 1,557 lb. milk. The cow in first place is credited with 59.9 lb. fat, 1,536 lb. milk and the second cow with 59.6 lb. fat, 1,806 lb. milk. Both are owned at the Painted Rocks Ranch, which also owns the leading four-year-old with 56.2 lb. fat.

750-ACRE FARM on State Road, 5,000 cords wood, 300,000 timber, \$12,500. Cash required, \$5,000. W. F. HERR, Brooklyn, Conn.

IT COSTS TO SHIP

A carload of Holsteins was shipped by express from Hudson, Michigan, consigned to Little Falls, N. J. on October 13th. There were thirty animals and the express charges were over \$400. It is said that there has been about one hundred carloads of cattle shipped from Little Falls for dairy purposes and this is the best that has ever left the station.

JEWEL AGAIN AHEAD

Jewel, a purebred Holstein owned by Roy N. Finster of Eldorado, Iowa, again led the Hardin County C. T. A. for September by producing 67.8 lb. fat, 2,018 lb. milk. Jewel was also the leader for August. The Finster herd averaged 500.4 lb. fat, 13,957 lb. milk during the recently ended testing year; and this average is said to be the highest ever attained by any herd in the state of Iowa.

CLASSIFIED AD PAID HIM

In sending in copy for an advertisement to run on the classified page W. F. Herr of Brooklyn, Conn. who is now offering a farm for sale tells of his experience when a short time ago he advertised 400 white Leghorn pullets hatched April 15th at \$2.00 each. These pullets were of the Hollywood strain and Mr. Herr received so many inquiries that he says he could have sold a thousand.

WORTH CELEBRATING

Longheath Matilda Ormsby, owned by the Santa Monica Dairy Company of Santa Monica, California, won the grand championship at both the Riverside and Pomona fairs so Herman Michel, president of the company, staged a wild duck dinner at the Miramar hotel to a number of his friends and the heads of the civic societies. Before dinner the party went out to the ranch and inspected the cattle when a picture was taken of the champion.

KING ORMSBY CRIJNTJE HEADS HOWARD HERD

The accredited herd of John H. Howard of Wyalusing, Penna. is headed by the four-year-old bull, King Ormsby Crijntje, a son of King of the Ormsbys and Lady Pietertje Trijntje Segis. This daughter of Pietertje Hengerveld Segis has a large number of official records. Tested as a two-year-old she produced 21.28 lb. butter, 408.2 lb. milk in seven days. As a junior four-year-old she raised this record to 26.08 lb. butter, 556 lb. milk in a week and continued on yearly test produced 971.86 lb. butter, 21,627.5 lb. milk in a year. As a six-year-old she produced 30.10 lb. butter, 525.5 lb. milk in seven days, averaging 4.63 per cent fat.

King of the Ormsbys is the leading herdsire at Winterthur farms and the records of his daughters are too well known to need repeating here. He is a full brother to that remarkable producer, Bess Johanna Ormsby and so is a son of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes and Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d, a cow that has four yearly records above 1,000 lb. butter and four, seven day records above 30 lb. She is credited with producing 38.23 lb. butter, 792.3 lb. milk in seven days, and 1,290.94 lb. butter, 24,918.1 lb. milk in a year.

The records of the dam and sire's dam of King Ormsby Crijntje average 34.31 lb. butter. The records of his three nearest dams average 29.88 lb., while the records of his three nearest yearly record dams average 1,118.98 lb. butter, 23,924.42 lb. milk.

The Howard herd is accredited and has been on the accredited list for some time. The majority of the younger cows and heifers are daughters of King Onyx Pledge Ormsby, whose dam, Onyx Pledge Segis, has seven day records of 27.83 lb. butter, 626.9 lb. milk, and a ten months' record of 789.5 lb. butter, 19,851.8 lb. milk. She is a daughter of King Pledge Segis and Onyx Pledge Dawning, a cow that two different years made over 32

lb. of butter in a week, and that has a year record of 1,100.21 lb. butter, 26,927 lb. milk.

King Onyx Pledge Ormsby was by Ormsby Lilit Clothilde, whose dam K. P. Lilit Clothilde produced 1,043.27 lb. butter, 22,229.8 lb. milk in a year as a junior four-year-old, world's record at time of making.

A PRIZE WINNER

James McTavish of Cass City, Michigan, is a member of the Tuscola county calf club and in the spring of 1924 drew a Holstein heifer which came from the herd of Carl Keinath of Reese, Michigan. His heifer was the only calf that went from Tuscola county to the Michigan State Fair in 1924 where it was made grand champion in the club classes. The heifer freshened this summer and was not in real show condition when she was exhibited at the Michigan State Fair this fall, yet she is such an excellent individual that she was again made grand champion of the club classes, also she had much stronger competition than she had last year.

GROWING MISSOURI HERDS

Ernest W. Trachsel is a young Holstein breeder of Helena, Missouri, who recently sold to the Harris and Rocklage Dairy Co. of St. Joseph, Missouri, four good purebreds; a five year old cow, two two-year-old heifers and a three-year-old. The cow is Cream Hill Cornucopia Sanesta, a daughter of Meadow Valley Cornucopia Regent and Ophelia Clothilde Sanesta. The three-year-old heifer is Canary Z. H. Helen Dorothy and the two-year-olds are twins, Gosome Canary Ellen Dorothy and Gosome Canary Ella Dorothy. The three-year-old is a full sister to the twins and all three were sired by Canary Zuba Homestead No. 318449. This bull, a son of the famous Canary Oak De Kol Homestead, was a splendid individual and is said to be as

handsome a bull as ever stood in the state of Missouri.

The Harris and Rocklage Dairy Co. are establishing a purebred Holstein herd and now have some of the best producers in the state when the practical aspect of a dairy herd is considered. They are producers of certified milk and have made great progress in that line.

The Harris and Rocklage Dairy Co. have purchased purebred Holsteins three or four different times from Ernest Trachsel or his father, Samuel R. Trachsel, and have taken in all 22 head of purebred Holsteins from the Trachsel establishment.

The bull heading the herd of Samuel R. Trachsel is King Homestead Veeman Segis No. 445453. He is from a cow that produced over 25 lb. of butter in seven days and is a grandson of Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King, who is also the sire of the noted show cow and producer, May Walker Ollie Homestead, 1,523.23 lb. butter, 31,610.6 lb. milk in a year.

IN SKAGIT COUNTY

Fourteen registered Holsteins owned by A. J. Lawson, of Blanchard, Washington, led the Skagit County C. T. A. for the month of August by averaging 1,343 lb. milk, 43.1 lb. butterfat. The Holstein herd of the Northern State Hospital consisting of 44 cows averaged 41.2 lb. butterfat.

Bridget, a member of the Lawson herd was the high producer. In her second lactation month she produced 92.1 lb. butterfat, 2,362 lb. milk. There were 562 cows tested and they averaged 961.24 lb. milk, 31.26 lb. fat.

The latest fad in Canada is sending out engraved cards announcing the sender's divorce. An example given runs thus: "Mrs. John Henry Howard is pleased to announce her husband, John Henry, is given the bounce."



KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA FAYNE

One of our former herdsires. Notice his Size and Type. He is a grandson of KING SEGIS PONTIAC ALCARTRA and also of KING HENGERSVELD AAGGIE FAYNE. We have Cows and Heifers for sale at all times also a few choice bull calves. Come and see our Accredited herd, the oldest in Northumberland County. Visitors always welcome.

MURRAY A. MILLER
Sunny Lawn Stock Farm,
Milton, Pa. R. D. 3.

Crawford County

is one of the three counties in Pennsylvania that are MODIFIED ACCREDITED AREAS, consequently are good districts in which to buy Holsteins.

Log Cabin Herd has long been on the Accredited list. It is headed by KING HENGERSVELD LEFA JOH, a son of the great King Joh from a 32 lb. daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka.

Cows, Heifers or bull calves, can we do something for you?

RALPH C. JACKSON
Conneaut Lake, Crawford Co.,
Pa.



Females of Quality

Producers and choice individuals bred to

King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje

who has two daughters above 700 lb. milk in a week and is also sire of K P A P Gelsche, 687.06 lb. butter, 15,349.2 lb. milk in 10 months as a junior two-year-old, the class champion of Maine.

Come and See This Herd.

A. E. Robinson
Susquehanna Co., Montrose, Pa.



CHANGELING TIDY ABBEKERK HILDA

A former member of this herd.

She was by Changeling Butter Boy from a daughter of Tidy Abbecker Prince.

The present herd, which includes a number of her descendants, averaged 9,124.2 lb. milk, 315.6 lb. butterfat in a year of C. T. A. work.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision, latest test CLEAN.

RAY J. SABIN
Spencer, R. D. 2. Tioga Co., N. Y.

SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF



MODEL DARIUS KING SEGIS

inherit the producing blood that flows in his veins.

His sire was from a 30 lb. Glista cow that averaged 92 lb. milk a day.

His dam, Clara Clothilde Lyons, as a two-year-old, averaged 91 lb. milk a day during the week of her official test, and in 305 days produced 20,771.2 lb. milk, 723.40 lb. butter. She was from a 30 lb. daughter of a 32 lb. dam.

We'd like to sell you something that would please you from our Accredited Herd.

FRED B. KEENEY
Laceyville, Wyoming Co., Pa.

Your Chance

to secure choice calves, from an Accredited Herd, sired by a son of

WOODMONT ECHO SYLVIA CHAMPION

show bull and show sire.

He won first prize in his class at the New York State Fair and his dam, a noted show cow that produced 100 lb. milk in a day, 30.27 lb. butter in a week, was the Grand Champion of that fair the year previous.

A. R. BUSH
Susquehanna Co., Montrose, Pa.

Polled Holsteins



combine all the virtues and good points of the greatest breed of dairy cattle on earth with the desirable characteristic of "Hornlessness."

Why cut or burn off horns when they can be bred off by using a "hornless" sire?"

Place a Polled Holstein Bull at the head of your herd. Prices and Quality are both right.

GEORGE E. STEVENSON
727 Connell Building, Scranton, Pa.

Owing to Ill Health I Must Sell

my ACCREDITED herd of 35 Milking Cows and Bred Heifers.

Several are granddaughters of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac or Judge Lyons. All are sired by good bulls and bred to Extra good ones.

This is your Opportunity to secure Good Healthy, Well-bred Quality Holsteins at a very reasonable price.

MRS. MAUD DWIGHT
SOUTH OTSELIC NEW YORK



MAPLEWAY HERD

was established 1880 and has been run from a dairy angle for 45 years.

It is ACCREDITED. Animals from here win in the show ring. Our cows make a profit over feed cost, and are just the kind YOU should own.

To secure them write or visit

Miller Brothers
Clark's Summit Penn'a

CLEAR SPRING FARM

Clear Spring Farm is a Holstein breeding establishment owned by Marvin H. Bennetch, located a short distance from Sheridan, Lebanon County, Pa.

The herd is headed by Berks Ormsby Posch, a son of King Tweede Spring Farm and the noted show cow, Hazlewood Ormsby Posch 2d. The records that are being made at the present time in the Deysher Herd have made King Tweede Spring Farm one of the best known herdsires of the breed. His daughters are making a wonderful showing both in short and long time work.

Hazlewood Ormsby Posch 2d had a great career as a show animal. When



BERKS ORMSBY POSCH
Head of the Clear Spring Herd.

she was a junior heifer calf she won first prize in her class and was junior champion at the Washington State Fair, the Waterloo Dairy Cattle Congress and the 1912 National Dairy Show. Exhibited again in 1915 she took first prize in her class at the Washington, Idaho and Oregon State fairs, then in 1920 she was first as a mature cow at the Pacific International and was grand champion at both the Oregon and Washington State fairs. She also has a large number of official records to her credit. As a four-year-old she produced 666.66 lb. butter, 16,399.9 lb. milk in ten months. As a mature cow she made a seven-day record of 25.48 lb. butter, 717.3 lb. milk, producing 106 lb. during the best day of her test.

Mr. Bennetch bought Berks Ormsby Posch when he was a calf and has grown and developed him. He is a very handsome bull, deep of chest and long of barrel. He stands well on his feet and is a real show bull, is nearly all white with a number of small black spots.

There are about sixty head in the Clear Spring herd, so we will only mention two or three of the outstanding animals. Bessie Osa De Kol is a large cow showing plenty of constitution. Her udder indicates that she is a producer. She is a granddaughter of Brookside Pontiac Paul and her dam is of Johanna and De Kol blood lines. Tested when nearly eight years old Bessie Osa De Kol produced 603.5 lb. milk, 20.74 lb. butter in seven days averaging 86.2 lb. milk daily.

Luna Colantha Lad is another very large cow, more white than black, very handsomely marked and also a very straight animal. Her sire is a son of Sir Copia Colantha Lad and her dam is a daughter of Granville Kriemhilt who was from a daughter of King Veeman De Kol.

A very light colored cow that is bound to attract your attention is Florence Fairvale Nudine. Her sire, King Lyons Nudine was a son of King Lyons from the thirty-pound cow Nudine Lyons De Kol. Her dam, also a great producer, was a daughter of Sir Genie Pontiac.

The milking cows in the Clear Spring Herd are not stanchioned but are kept in a long room or stable tied to mangers which extend from one end of the building to the other. The pens are heavily bedded and the appearance of the animals shows that they are well fed and cared for. Mr. Bennetch is quite a show man and has his animals graded, the largest ones nearest the door.

The buildings at Clear Spring Farm were built many years ago. Part of the house was built 1763 and the date is over one of the doors. There are old fire places both up stairs and down stairs. A portion of the house now used as a wash room was formerly a creamery and is said to be the first one built in this part of the country. In the cellar of the old creamery there is also a very large fire place, built many years ago. There is a big, clear spring in the cellar which was undoubtedly the reason why the house was built in its present position, and is the reason why the farm has its present name.

Antiquaries would be interested in looking over this building and examining the many old relics which have been preserved. Some of the inside doors have strap hinges which extend practically the width of the doors. The house is built of limestone and looks as though it would last for many years.

The Bennetches operate two farms of 100 acres each. Mr. Bennetch's grandfather had the farm before him. There



LUNA COLANTHA LAD
One of the big producers of the Bennetch establishment.

are four children in the family, three boys and a girl, and all are interested in farm life.

Mr. Bennetch is a first-class farmer as well as dairyman, and is ably seconded by his wife. On their good limestone soil they raise hogs as well as cattle and grow tobacco. Large flocks of poultry, including geese, ducks and guineas indicate that Mrs. Bennetch does her share and the Clear Spring Farm is worth while paying a visit.

He—"Why is the modern flapper like a bungalow?"

She—"I don't know. Why?"

He—"Well, she's painted in front, shingled in the back, and short in the upper story."

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

FANCY POULTRY—30 varieties. Catalogue free. HERMAN BLUMER, BERGER, MO.

BUFF ROCKS—Bred to lay. Cockerels, \$3 each. B. H. THOMAS, Eaton, Ohio.

BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS \$2.00. C. W. BAUN, Rochester Mills, Penna.

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, Single Comb, April and May hatched. Get my prices. ADOLPH V. KUNTZ, St. Marys, W. Va.

BLUE ANDALUSIAN COCKERELS, four months, \$3.00. CHARLES COLEMAN, Mildred, Pa.

SILVERLACED WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—\$2. MRS. R. H. CHAMBERS, Rd. 7, VAN WERT, OHIO.

GOOD LAYING WHITE MINORCAS—Order cockerels now for October delivery. All others go. ELDA LEWIS, Bourbon, Indiana.

GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAMS—PAIRS \$5; Trios, \$7. Satisfaction guaranteed. B. M. MOSS, Northern Boulevard, College Point, New York.

BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, twelve weeks' old, \$1 each. No better breeding. Don't delay. WALHALLA POULTRY FARM, Noblesville, Ind.

PUREBRED NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS from registered strains, 151 turkeys, the number shows they are healthy. Young Toms \$8.50, hens \$5.00. Unrelated pairs. MRS. MABEL NEWBERRY, Tazewell, Va., R. 2.

CHESTER COUNTY BABY CHICKS

Black and White Leghorns\$10 per 100
Barred Rocks and Reds\$12 per 100
White and Silver Wyandottes\$13 per 100
Jersey Giants\$22 per 100
Larger Lots Cheaper. 1,000 chick orders a specialty.

Box II GEORGE S. CULLEN, ELKVIEW, PA.

PLANTS, SEEDS AND BULBS

EIGHT IRIS \$1.00, 8 GOLDEN GLOW \$1.00, 6 Lemon Lilies \$1.00, 6 Bridle Wreath \$1.00. MRS. NAN R. DAVIS, East Brady, Penna., R. D. 2.

DOGS

FOR SALE—White Collies. Eligible. B. L. McDILL, Brooklyn, Indiana.

FOX TERRIER PUPPIES, \$5.00. Write immediately. MRS. PLEW, Rockport, Indiana.

WHITE ENGLISH BULL PUPS—\$10 and \$15. H. M. ORR, INDIAN TRAIL, N. C.

SHEPHERD PUPS—Guaranteed from heel working stock.

FAIR OAKS FARM, NORWOOD, MINN.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

DOGS

COLLIE PUPS—Natural heelers, \$15 and \$26. HENRY LATRON, Route No. 1, Ann Arbor, Mich.

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS—Cheap. Fur finders. Catalog. KASKASKENNELS, P. 133, Herrick, Ill.

AMERICAN BULL TERRIER PUPPIES. Write your wants. MAPLE BROOK FARM, Delavan, N. Y.

CHOICE COLLIE PUPPIES—Handsome, intelligent. NORRIDGEWOCK FARM, NORTH STONINGTON, CONN.

PEDIGREED WHITE COLLIE PUPS, Shomout strain, males \$15.00. GEORGE GORANS, BENSON, MINN.

PEDIGREED AIRDALE PUPPIES—eight weeks old, sound, healthy stock, priced right. SUPERIOR KENNELS, PINCONNING, MICH.

FOR SALE—Walker foxhound pups, 3 months old. Champion Bloodlines. \$15 to \$25 pair, pedigrees furnished. Shipped on approval. MORRIS ALEXANDER, NEW HARMONY, IND.



HUNTING DOGS—Coon, possum, skunk and rabbit dogs. Reduced prices. Sent on trial. SAM. STEPHENSON, Covington, Tenn.

FOR SALE—Collie pups, 4 months' old, from heel driving parents, \$15.00. JOHN C. RADY, Oakfield, Wis.

POLICE PUPS. Pedigreed. Register eligibility in A. K. C. VINDABERG KENNELS. Mrs. R. Turberg, Torrington, Conn. Conn. R. F. D. 1.

GREAT DANE FEMALE—Ten months' old. Reg. A. K. C. Very affectionate. An ideal companion and guardian. Quick sale, \$25.00. HESSEL L. SCOFIELD, Henderson, Michigan.

FARM RAISED GERMAN POLICE PUPPIES—Ready to ship. Faithful companions. Best cattle dogs. Picture of parents on request. WM. J. SCHUCK, New Ulm, Minn.

LOVELY 3 MONTHS OLD GERMAN (SHEPHERD) POLICE PUPPIES. Also one two years old—females. Ideal farm dogs, protectors, companions. Supreme quality, pedigreed and registered. MT. CROTCHED KENNELS, Antrim, N. H.



LIVE STOCK

APRIL CHESTER WHITE pigs with pedigree. FREMAN SPARKS, PLAINFIELD, WIS.

FOR SALE—Swiss Saanen Milk Goats. Excellent producers. C. F. BALLOU, Halifax, Pa.

SPOTTED POLAND-CHINA spring boars and gilts, pigs weaning age, priced right. H. E. RALSTON, MARENGO, OHIO.

FOR SALE REGISTERED OXFORD RAM LAMBS, Well grown, sire imported. Also one yearling ram bred in Canada.

OSCAR SHIRLEY, HOULTON, MAINE

LARGE BERKSHIRE REGISTERED STOCK for sale. In growing condition, not fat. Two boars from March 27, 1925, weight 85 lbs. Some good sows from the same litter. S. S. HOCHSTETLER, Meyersdale, Pa., R. No. 2, Box 110.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

ALL WOOL YARN FOR SALE from manufacturer at great bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, HARMONY, MAINE

HONEY FOR SALE—New crop direct from producer. Also Sweet Clover seed. Write for prices. JOHN A. SHEEHAN, Falmouth, Kentucky, Route No. 4.

STANCHIONS—Old reliable Perfection swing stanchion, warranted the best. Thirty days trial. Agents wanted. Box "O" STANLEY C. SWIFT MFG. CO., CUBA, N. Y.

ROLL ROOFING PAPER \$1.00. Slate Sur- faced Roofing Paper \$2.00 per Roll. Nails and cement included. H. M. ALPERIN & Co., 527 CONCORD AVE., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

CEMETERY MEMORIALS from Vermont marble and granite. Reduced prices. Artistic designs. Send for our new catalogue. THE TEMPLE BROTHERS, RUTLAND, VERMONT.

BARREL LOTS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED CROCKERY, Hotel Chinaware, Cookingware, Glassware, etc. Shipped direct from Factory to Consumer. Write for particulars. E. SWASEY & COMPANY, PORTLAND, MAINE

UNLEACHED HARDWOOD ASHES improves meadows, pastures, orchards, wheat, oats, corn, lawns, flower gardens. Free Circular. Agents wanted. GEORGE STEVENS, PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO, CANADA.

ALFALFA LEAF MEAL—Something new. Made from alfalfa leaves without the stems. Low in fibre, high in protein, rich in vitamins. A grand food for poultry. Prices, \$2.50 per cwt., or \$49.00 per ton, f. o. b. Middletown, Conn. Made at Lamar, Colorado, by the Lamar Alfalfa Milling Company. MEECH & STODDARD, Inc., Middletown, Conn., Distributors for Eastern United States.

Handsome Heifer Calves

Sired by



KING PIETJE AAGGIE PONTIAC

whose dam and sire's dam average 33.70 lb. butter in 7 days and 83 3/4 lb. milk daily. They are from big producing cows, show promise of developing into big producers and are right in every way.

ROBERT I. SPRINGER

Susquehanna Co. R. D. 1 Factoryville, Pa.
Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

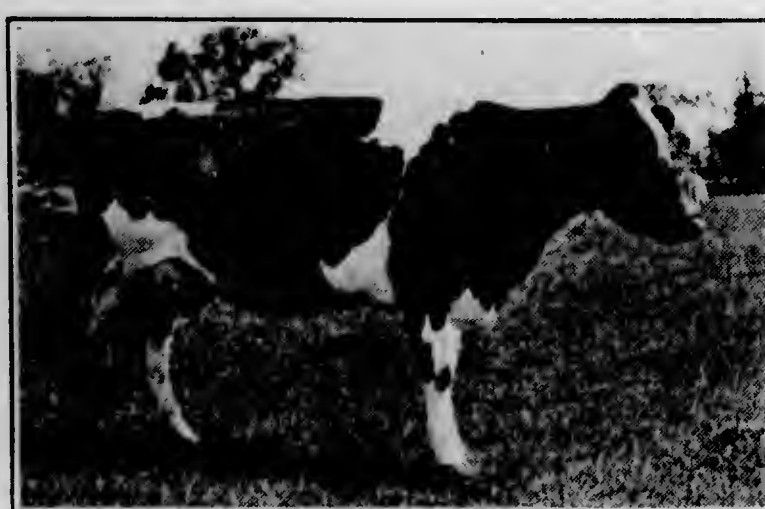
ON THE HILLS

of Tioga County have been raised some of the best Holsteins that ever came from New York State—big healthy cows that yield large quantities of rich testing milk.

The following breeders of healthy Holsteins whose establishments are located near Owego and within easy driving distance of Elmira, Ithaca, Binghamton or Waverly can supply you with good cattle and invite inspection of their herds.

Roy J. Sabin.....Spencer
C. F. Gridley.....Candor
C. F. Giles.....Apalachin

Quality Cattle



OUR KIND

Every animal in this herd has passed Three Clean Tuberculin Tests. They are not only choice individuals and big producers, but produce milk of high quality, as our herd test runs from 3.7 to 3.9%.

I want to sell a few.

H. A. STOTTLEMYER
Hagerstown, Maryland R. 5

OLIVER F. TRANSUE

Oliver F. Transue, of Alliance, Ohio, head of the Transue and Williams Steel Forging Corporation, died October 19th, in a Cleveland hospital. Mr. Transue was about seventy years old. He was one of the founders of the corporation with which his name is associated.

It is reported that he was interested in a small iron working establishment and about the time that the first Ford cars were put on the market he contracted with Henry Ford to supply some parts of the car. The success of the Ford car and the fact that the materials furnished gave satisfaction laid the foundation of Mr. Transue's fortune and the success of his company. Every successive year the company supplied more material to the Ford Company. At the time of Mr. Transue's death he was a member of the Mt. Union College trustees, was a director of two banks and several industrial enterprises in Alliance, and of at least one large business in Canton.

Mr. Transue owned a farm that bordered Congress Lake, Stark County, Ohio, and a number of years ago stocked his farm with purebred Holsteins. In 1919 with G. M. Stadelman, manager of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., and H. B. Stewart, a business man of Canton, Mr. Transue formed the Congress Lake Farm Company, which was expected to be the largest Holstein establishment in the country.

It was about this time that the change came in the management of the association's affairs. The president was paid a \$12,000 salary, expenses were increased and the transfer fee quadrupled. A reign of speculation seemed to replace an era of conservative management in Holstein affairs, and evidently, on careful investigation before their enterprise was fully developed they abandoned the project.

E. C. PETRIE

E. C. Petrie, one of the leading Holstein breeders of Walworth county dropped dead at his home in Springfield, Wis., on October 14th. His death was entirely unexpected as he had been in good health.

Mr. Petrie was born in Concord, Wisconsin, December 5, 1855. He had lived thirty-three years in Walworth County and at one time was president of the Walworth County Holstein Breeders' association and a member of the Town Board of Geneva. He is survived by his second wife, three children and a stepson.

BULL FOR SALE.—A son of SUELLA OF GRAYFIELDS, the cow that made 86.2 lb. butterfat in August, milking twice a day; and has a seven-day record, made as a three-year-old, of 25.67 lb. butter. His sire is the World's Record Bull, ROLO PONTIAC FAYNE 385047. He was born July 25, 1925; is a good, straight, toppy fellow. His two nearest dams average over 38 lb. butter in seven-day test. First check of \$150. CHAS. WERTHEIMER, Frederick, Md.

VETERAN'S CAMP HERD DISBANDED

A small herd of purebred Holstein cattle were donated by the New York Theater Assembly to the veterans' mountain camp of the American Legion located at Tupper Lake, New York. The camp intends to shut down for seven months or until spring comes. It was proposed to sell the cattle and use the money derived from the sale for camp purposes, but representatives of the Theater Assembly protested.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the corporation in charge of the camp Mrs. J. Christopher Marks, president of the Theater Assembly, lodged a protest against the sale and requested Mr. G. M. Ward, head of the camp, to turn the dairy over to some other institution caring for ex-service men. After considerable discussion Harry C. Wilder, state commander of the legion, moved a resolution that the bull, nine cows and three calves of which the herd consists, should be placed at the disposal of the donors and shipped to any institution Mrs. Marks and the assembly desired without expense to the Theater Assembly. This will be considered at the next meeting of the assembly and meets with the approval of its counsel, Charles Myers.

WILL HAVE WINNERS ANYWAY

The Shomont farms of Monticello, Iowa, exhibited at the Maquoketa, Anamosa, Monticello and Dyersville fairs and won 21 of the 24 championships. At the Dyersville fair their entry was defeated by a young bull which won the junior championship. Then Mr. Shover purchased the animal and has added it to the Shomont herd.

RAILROAD PAYS FOR COW KILLED

Some time ago a Rock Island train ran over and killed a valuable purebred Holstein cow that belonged to Charles A. Mark of Iowa Falls, Iowa. After considerable investigation regarding the value of the animal the company has agreed to pay Mr. Marks \$300 in payment for his loss.

GENEROUS ACTS

Eipperle Brothers of Ralston, Neb., recently donated a very handsome light colored bull calf to the Beatrice Chamber of Commerce. The bull will be used as a herdsire by the Boys Calf Club of Gage County, Nebraska. The Beatrice Chamber of Commerce has donated ten fine heifers to the Gage County Boys Calf Club.

HALLIDAY BUYING STOCK

Clark Halliday of North Chatham, N. Y., who holds an important position in the educational Department of New York State, visited Central Bridge, N. Y., around Sept 1, and purchased a valuable purebred Holstein-Friesian heifer from the herd of the Hon. W. H. Sidney.

If you like the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN—say it with subscriptions.

FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD

A purebred Holstein four-year-old owned by A. B. Craig of Sewickley, Penna. led the Allegheny County C. T. A. for September by producing 60.26 lb. fat, 1,674 lb. milk. Mamie owned by J. B. Jones & Sons was second with 59.31 lb. fat, and Lola, also of the Craig herd was third with 53.66 lb. fat, 2,064 lb. milk. All three of these purebred Holsteins were milked three times daily. Lola was first for milk with her stable mate second and Mamie third.

W. C. Chamberlin had seven registered Holsteins that led for average milk production with 900 lb. for average credit, while their average fat 30.77 lb. was third on the list. The Chamberlin herd stood high for average profit, their figures being \$15.92.

Tester L. M. Stark says that during the month 383 cows were tested in 25 herds. Of this number 28 each produced over 40 lb. of fat and five over 50 lb., while 13 exceeded over 1,200 lb. milk.

ONE OF THE REASONS

August Leistokow of Oran, Iowa, has a fine herd of purebred Holsteins that averaged 316 lb. fat in the Bremer County No. 2 Cow Testing Association last year. Perhaps one of the reasons the Leistokow Holsteins do so well is that they get lots of Alfalfa. The Oelwein Register reports that Mr. Leistokow got forty loads of alfalfa hay this year from eleven acres in two cuttings. Then in about three weeks when he turned his cows in it, it was fifteen inches high at the time.

PHIL ERICKSON'S BARN BURNT

The large barn on the Phil Erickson farm, one and one-half miles north of Waupaca, Wisconsin, was destroyed by fire, October 3d, causing a loss in excess of \$10,000. The fire was caused by a gasoline engine but was not discovered until the help were in the field. All the livestock was saved with some grain and machinery, but the silos had just been filled and they were destroyed. Phil Erickson is a son of the well-known Holstein breeder, John Erickson.

ROTARIANS HEAR DAIRYMAN

The Rotarians of Richmond, Utah, at their weekly luncheon September 25th, heard a talk by C. Z. Harris, prominent dairyman of Richmond and vice-president of the Utah State Holstein Breeders' Association. Mr. Harris told the businessmen to consider the value of the dairy industry which in Utah furnishes year around work for many residents and distributes annually a vast sum of money.

SAVINGS STEADILY INCREASE

That the thrift habit is thoroughly taking hold of Americans is revealed by a recent survey of about 1,000 savings banks. The survey showed that savings in these banks alone, had increased more than \$500,000,000 in the year ended July 1, 1925. This represents but a small part of the total savings of the 114,000,000 persons of the country.

Eastern Bradford Quality Sale!

NOVEMBER 14 1925

AT

Merryall Farms, near Wyalusing, Penna.



THE BURLINGTON BARN WHERE THE SALE WILL BE STAGED.

50 Head purebred Holsteins, 35 are Fresh cows or near-by Springers. A fine young bunch, only two or three over six years old.

Half a dozen daughters of King Onyx Pledge Ormsby, son of the noted sire, Ormsby Lilith Clothilde and Onyx Pledge Segis, 19,851.8 lb. milk, 789.5 lb. butter in ten months as a junior four-year-old. Her dam made 32.24 lb. butter in seven days 1,100 lb. butter in a year.

Several choice young bulls. One by the \$3,100 sire, Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago, whose dam produced 53,669 lb. milk, 2,273.85 lb. butter in two years. His sire is the celebrated California show bull, Prince Aaggie of Berylwood.

Other young bulls by Traverse Echo Sylvia King, whose dam produced 33.27 lb. butter, 736.4 lb. milk in seven days. This bull's three nearest dams average 33 lb. butter, his fourteen nearest dams average over 30 lb. You will like these big handsome dairy cows—they are just the kind that will make money for you.

SALE WILL BE HELD AT

MERRYALL FARMS, A. L. Burlington, (Owner)
WYALUSING, BRADFORD CO., PENNA.

BOY'S CALF GAINS FAST

Albert Jahnke of Durand, Wisconsin, owns a heifer calf, Violet Butter Girl Ormsby 2d. This calf was born April 2d. On July 10 she weighed 265 lb. and on August 23d, 358 lb., a gain of 93 lb. in forty-one days. On September 16 the calf weighed 415 lb.

Albert has been feeding his heifer a ration of 20 lbs. of skim milk, 3.5 lb. oats, 1.5 lbs. of oil meal. His calf is well behaved and broken to lead, and will be exhibited in the junior club department at the Chippewa Valley District Fair.

Standing on a street corner in a Texas town recently a farmer was discussing matters in general with a friend, when he was heard to remark: "After years of study and observation I am almost convinced that the average farmer is an impossible proposition. He likes to be skinned if only the skinner will pat him on the back and call him a good fellow."

A SPLENDID SHOWING

J. E. Chapman, Jr. of River Falls, Wisconsin, owns a herd of twelve purebred Holstein cows that averaged 11,473 lb. milk, 426.1 lb. butter, the highest record made in the five cow testing associations of Pierce County. There were 137 herds enrolled and the average production per cow was 6,920 lb. milk, 281.8 lb. fat.

GOOD NEWS

The high class herd of purebred Holsteins owned by the Plainview Academy at Redfield, South Dakota, has been placed on the accredited list. The herd now consists of 26 head, half of which are mature cows.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "A One Horse Cow for Sale," was the sign O. T., Ravenna, Ohio, saw posted on the front of a farmhouse.

We Have For Sale



COWS OF THIS QUALITY

Also heifers—yearlings and calves.

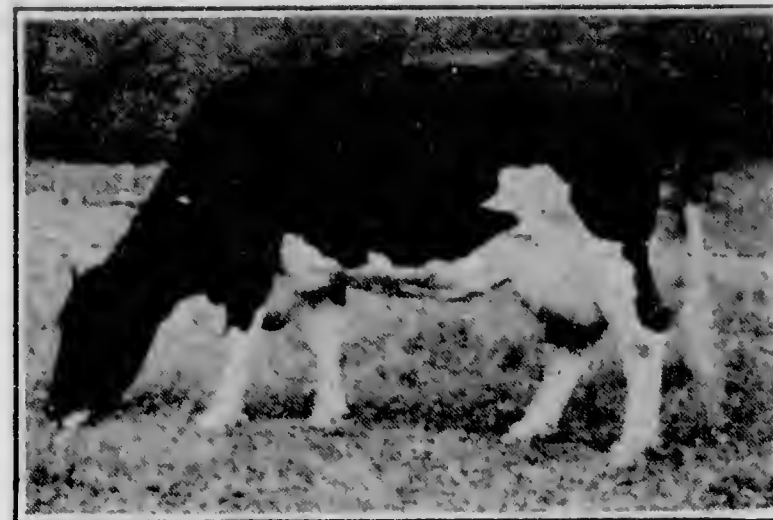
Our service sire is the show bull KING PIEBE OF YORK 7TH, a grandson of Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King from a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs.

This herd is ACCREDITED and stock you obtain here is bound to make good.

Hubert S. Miller

Myerstown, Lebanon Co., Penn'a

SUNSHINE DAIRY



DIJKSTRA HENGERVELD PENDER

This handsome daughter of KING HENGERVELD HARTJE produced in eight months, while enrolled in C. T. A. work 439 lb. butter, 10,169 lb. milk, under ordinary farmer care and conditions. Then in our herd in 244 days she produced 11,810 lb. milk, 496.5 lb. butter also in C. T. A. work.

She is typical, in size, conformation and producing capacity, of the animals comprising the SUNSHINE DAIRY, one of Lancaster County's Accredited pure-bred Holstein herds. Come and see her.

Among the choice young bulls we have for sale is her son, sired by the show bull, KING PIEBE OF YORK 20th.

W. A. WITHERS

Elizabethtown, Lancaster County Pa.

YOU SHOULD BUY

A Son of the Grand Young Sire



ROYAL JOHANNA KORNDYKE

who is not only siring big producers but also splendid individuals. We believe he is the best son of Colantha Johanna Lad 8th.

We offer a handsome young bull, six months old, about two-thirds white and with a splendid topline.

His dam, at 26 months old, produced in A. R. O. test, 20.45 lb. butter, 444.2 lb. milk. She is now a fine three-year-old and I am confident she will greatly increase this record a little later.

Her dam produced 19.6 lb. butter, 403.7 lb. milk in a week when only 23 months old and is from my grand old cow, Inka Veeman Artis, three times above 30 lb. butter and three times above 600 lb. milk in a week.

Price on the young bull, ONLY \$125, and he is from an Accredited Herd that has never housed a reactor.

ROY W. CHAMBERLAIN

Allegany County Caneadea, New York



A HERD OF PRODUCERS

Notice the Size and Type of our cows—their large, capacious udders. They are WORKERS.

They are bred to CREAMELLE KORNDYKE KONIGEN or to KING ORMSBY ENDERCAMP, a son of King of the Ormsbys, from a 904-lb. year record daughter of Judge Segis.

HERD ACCREDITED Prices Right

A. L. BOWELL & SON

Susquehanna Co. Thompson, Pa.

The Holstein and Friesian

Vol. IV HARRISBURG, PA., NOVEMBER 22, 1925 No. 22

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



FOUR PRODUCING MATRONS IN THE HERD OF M. H. SHAEFFER, HUNTSDALE, PA.



Entered as second-class matter April 8, 1922 at the post office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

PENNA STATE COLLEGE
 STATE COLLEGE PA
 7-22-28



KING ORMSBY ABBEKERK HELENA

is now heading Boiling Springs Herd. His sire is King of the Ormsbys, his dam is a good daughter of Korndyke Abbekerk.

He is a choice individual and sires splendid calves. He is bred to the big producing daughters of Lothian De Kol Korndyke.

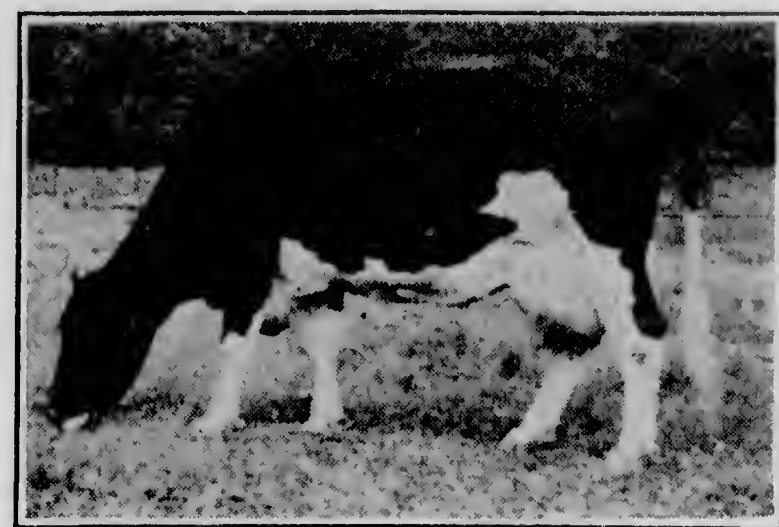
Stock for Sale—Herd Accredited

IVO V. OTTO

CARLISLE

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SUNSHINE DAIRY



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AN IDEAL HERDSIRE

SON OF



PIETJE ALCARTRA FAYNE

Age	Butter	Milk	Time
8 years	30.03	707.7	7 days
5 years	25.16	632.7	7 days
3 years	23.63	568.0	7 days
C. T. A. record	718.00	17,168.0	1 year

Highest record daughter of King Pontac Alcartra Pietje for both milk and butter.

All records made by us.

She combines what all breeders are striving for, namely:

Individuality—Production—Breeding.

Her son, born Jan. 10, 1925, is well grown; nicely and evenly marked, and a very good individual. He is FULL BROTHER to our herdsire, Ideal King Creamelle and also has two FULL SISTERS in our herd, (both young). **Price \$500.**

We want to show you this bull, his sire and dam, his full brother and many other relatives.

CECIL L. A. RESSEGUIE, Kingsley, Pa.

(This Herd has passed FOUR Clean Tests.)

HAMPSHIRE

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YEARS

in succession, 1918-1919-1920-1921-1922-1923, Hampshires have won the carload lot grand championship over all breeds at the International Livestock Show.

HAMPSHIREs are the practical farmer's practical hog, because of their meat type—grazing qualities—activity—health and vigor—highly developed mother instinct—milking qualities—early maturity and economical gains, and because they are **Recognized Market Toppers**. The heaviest ton litter for 1923 from the biggest hog state in the Union, Iowa, was sired by a purebred Hampshire boar. This litter weighed 3,199 pounds at 180 days.

The official breed paper is—**THE HAMPSHIRE ADVOCATE**—a monthly publication, devoted to the interest of Hampshire breeders and the Hampshire breed.

SUBSCRIBE NOW! \$1.00 per yr. or \$2.00 for 3 yrs.

FREE SERVICE DEPARTMENT—Through our field department we are able to buy hogs of correct Hampshire type of leading bloodlines at reasonable prices. Years of experience in buying and judging hogs insures you this valuable service, at no cost.

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THE HAMPSHIRE ADVOCATE CO.,

409 Wisconsin Ave., Dept. 35 Peoria, Illinois

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. IV

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Court Action to Stop Bold Attempt

MR. Frank O. Lowden of Oregon, Ill., Mr. Frederick L. Houghton, Brattleboro, Vermont and Directors, W. S. Moscrip, Lake Elmo, Minn., James A. Reynolds, Cleveland, Ohio and Thomas Elder, Mt. Hermon, Mass., as officers of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America and members of a Committee are Defendants in an action brought to restrain them from taking any steps toward incorporating the Association in some state other than the State of New York presumably in Illinois.

When the present members joined the Holstein-Friesian Association of America they did so under the protection of the corporation laws of the State of New York. To remove this protection by incorporating the Association in some state other than the State of New York would be jeopardizing the interests of all the members.

If the Association is to perform the services for which it was originally intended and the officers propose to conduct it in a law abiding manner there is no reason why the Charter in the State of New York should be forfeited and it should be re-incorporated in the State of Illinois. If the Charter is to be surrendered then let the Association be dissolved, its assets divided among its members and those who want to organize a dealing Association combined with a Registry Association to function under the laws of the State of Illinois, let them go ahead.

The Plaintiff's complaint as alleged in part is as follows:

Third: That the present Officers of the defendant are—Frank C. Lowden of Oregon Ill., President. Frederick L. Houghton of Brattleboro Vt., Secretary, and that James A. Reynolds of Cleveland, Ohio is Treasurer, and Chairman of the Executive committee of the Board of Directors. That the defendant has now assets equalling or exceeding one-half million of dollars.

Fourth: That a majority of the present board of Directors have been in control of the affairs of the defendant since the month of June 1920—and that since then the association has been operated at a large loss to the defendant in each and every year, so gross has been the mismanagement of the affairs of the corporation by the said board of Directors, that the plaintiffs allege the fact to be that their management has operated not only to waste and deplete its resources, but also that the defendant has practically ceased to function within the state and has removed its taxable assets without the state, and away from the visitation

and control of the taxing power and courts of the state, and to further that end caused to be introduced a resolution at the annual convention held at Grand Rapids Mich., in June 1925, by one D. D. Aitken a former president of the defendant of which the following is a copy.

"*Resolved:* That a Committee consisting of President Lowden, Secretary Houghton and Messrs. Moscrip, Reynolds and Elder be a Committee to report at the next annual convention, such amendments as may be necessary to carry out more effectively, the purpose for which we are organized."

Fifth: That such resolution was instigated prepared introduced and adopted by and with the approval of the officers and Directors of the defendant Corporation with the avowed purpose on the floor of the convention, of incorporating a corporation or association in the state of Illinois, or some other state, where the rights of the individual member of said association would not be safeguarded, as well as under the laws of the State of New York, in disregard and defiance of the rights of these plaintiffs, and each of them and of the defendant itself, for the purpose of abandoning the charter of the defendant, consolidating it with a corporation to be formed by them, or at their direction in the state of Illinois, or some other state, with the intent and purpose of turning over the assets of the defendant to such new corporation, without a formal dissolution and division of the assets among the members of the corporation as provided by the laws of this state, and for the exploitation of its assets to their own personal advantage in such a way as would not be permitted by the laws of this state and which would effect a dissolution of the defendant in violation of law.

Sixth: That the plaintiffs are, and each of them is opposed to the scheme or plan initiated and outlined in the passage of such resolution and the policy enunciated by the mover of the resolution on the floor of the convention in support thereof, and the action of the officers, Directors and convention in adopting the same, unanimously, and that the plaintiffs are, and each of them is, opposed to the amalgamation or consolidation of the defendant with any corporation for any purpose.

WHEREFORE, the plaintiffs ask the judgment and decree of this court, perpetually enjoining the defendant, its officers, Directors, agents or employees from taking any further steps looking to the amalgamation or consolidation of the defendant with any other Association or corporation, together with such other equitable relief as to the Court may seem just and proper, with the costs and disbursements herein.

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Recently Maxwell and his father went into Jefferson County in search of a bull calf and a heifer calf to be the property of Maxwell. They found a young bull that they liked in the Will A. Sayre herd and the heifer in the herd of Nass & Belinken, both near the village of Jefferson. Both calves will probably be shown by Maxwell at the fairs this fall.

The Gafke herd is not entirely purebred but contains a number of purebreds and the percentage will undoubtedly increase. Careful selection has made the present herd consist of high class producers. Maxwell studied agriculture in the high school at Oregon and incidentally learned to operate the Babcock test. Twice each month he tests the cows in order to ascertain the amount of butterfat they are producing. By checking the value of the product he can tell whether or not they are earning a profit for their owner. For several months last winter the seventeen cows averaged 35 lb. butterfat per cow. They are good producers and it will be difficult to find a grade herd of the individual quality of the Gafke aggregation. For two years this herd has been tuberculin tested without finding a reactor.

During winter the cows receive a home mixed grain ration, consisting of 500 lb. bran, 500 lb. crushed oats and corn, 100 lb. oil meal and 100 lb. cotton seed meal. This is fed at a rate of one pound grain for every four pounds milk. The roughage consists of 40 lb. silage daily with a full feed of mixed clover and timothy hay. Fresh clean water is available at all times.

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His son, Maxwell Gafke, graduated from high school in the spring of 1924. Thereupon Mr. Gafke turned the management of the dairy herd over to him and gave him full control. The fine appearance of this herd and the amount of milk produced shows that he made no mistake in giving the reins to this eighteen-year-old boy.

A younger son, Marshall Gafke, is also interested in the farm and the herd. For two years he has shown a young Jersey at the Dane County Fair and won a share of the premiums. Marshall's grandfather, who lives near Tomah, was interested in Jerseys and would like to have his grandsons interested also, so sent each of the boys a Jersey calf, thinking that this would cause them to take to the Channel Island breed, but the boys prefer to stick with the breed their father favors.

Recently Maxwell and his father went into Jefferson County in search of a bull calf and a heifer calf to be the property of Maxwell. They found a young bull that they liked in the Will A. Sayre herd and the heifer in the herd of Nass & Belinken, both near the village of Jefferson. Both calves will probably be shown by Maxwell at the fairs this fall.

The Gafke herd is not entirely purebred but contains a number of purebreds and the percentage will undoubtedly increase. Careful selection has made the present herd consist of high class producers. Maxwell studied agriculture in the high school at Oregon and incidentally learned to operate the Babcock test. Twice each month he tests the cows in order to ascertain the amount of butterfat they are producing. By checking the value of the product he can tell whether or not they are earning a profit for their owner. For several months last winter the seventeen cows averaged 35 lb. butterfat per cow. They are good producers and it will be difficult to find a grade herd of the individual quality of the Gafke aggregation. For two years this herd has been tuberculin tested without finding a reactor.

During winter the cows receive a home mixed grain ration, consisting of 500 lb. bran, 500 lb. crushed oats and corn, 100 lb. oil meal and 100 lb. cotton seed meal. This is fed at a rate of one pound grain for every four pounds milk. The roughage consists of 40 lb. silage daily with a full feed of mixed clover and timothy hay. Fresh clean water is available at all times.

The Gafke farm consists of 137 acres. For seventeen years Robert Gafke has owned it and his father owned it before him. The appearance of the farm shows that the owners have been and are good farmers. Part of the farm is tile drained and the owners state

that tiling has been found profitable for them. Books are kept on the crops as well as on the cows and the owners know what departments pay and what departments lose money or break even.

Since Robert Gafke turned the dairy herd over to his boys he has put more time and attention on his purebred Durco-Jersey hogs which are as good as you will find anywhere in Dane County.

Spot Ridge Herd

SPOT Ridge Herd is owned by W. H. Higgins and Son of Akron, New York, and consists of purebred Holsteins that are handled exclusively from the standpoint of dairy production. Some idea of the value of this herd can be shown from the amount of milk marketed through the Dairymen's League. For the year 1923 this herd was credited with 77,606 lb. milk and for 1924 the figures were 75,068, this is in addition to the amount used for calves and taken out for home consumption. There has not been over nine cows in the herd during this two year period.

There has been only seventeen animals in the Spot Ridge Herd at any one time, when they get to be two



SPOT RIDGE HERD AT PASTURE
W. H. Higgins & Son owners, Akron, N. Y.

years old the animals are sold. At the present time there is only one cow in the herd that is more than five years old, so that the period of maximum herd production has not been reached, the owners preferring to market their stock while there is the greatest demand for them as most dairymen prefer to buy three and four year old heifers rather than mature cows.

Segis and Korndyke blood predominate in this stock and the present herdsire is Prince Echo Lyons Segis, a son of the Canadian bull, Prince Echo Sylvia Fayne from a daughter of King Walker Pietertje Lyons.

Spot Ridge Herd is tuberculin tested and is regarded as one of the best and cleanest in Western New York.

Love of One's Work

IT does not matter whether a man paint the petals of a rose or the chasms of a precipice, so that love and admiration attend on him as he labors and wait forever on his work. It does not matter whether he toil for months on a few inches of his canvas, or cover a palace front with color in a day; so only that it be with a solemn purpose, that he have filled his heart with patience or urged his hand to haste.—*Ruskin.*

Correct errors when shown to be errors, and adopt new views as fast as they shall appear to be true views.—*Abraham Lincoln.*

Corn and Thanksgiving Day

BY GEORGE LESLIE

THANKSGIVING Day is always a day of feasting as well as gratitude to Providence for the "fruits of the earth" and general prosperity; and while from long assured custom we link turkeys and pumpkin pies with this feast, the one article of food which really is most closely associated with the first Thanksgiving Day—corn—is seldom remembered.

History differs somewhat in what is told of the first knowledge white people on this continent had of corn. One tale is that in the spring of 1621, the settlers in Massachusetts whom we always think of as the "Pilgrims," found some corn—or "maize" as the natives called it—in a deserted Indian village. They were helped to plant it and care for it by friendly Indians and the resultant crop was one of the causes of the original Thanksgiving Day declared by Governor Bradford.

Another version has it that Squanto and Samoset, friendly Indians, taught the white settlers to plant corn brought by them as a gift.

At any rate, the scanty harvest was truly a godsend to the Pilgrims on that bleak coast, and from the few bushels which served for a small group of pioneers has grown an acreage which gave over three billion bushels for the United States, according to the last Year book of the Department of Agriculture, and is considered the most important of all the crops raised in this country.

We are told a cow or two came to these shores in the Mayflower and in the long winter of 1621, it may be a little was spared for them from the grain used for food by their masters. Now, however, at least 90% of all the corn we raise is consumed by animals as meal, forage and ensilage, and corn produces as much forage as all other plants added together.

Considering it as it applies to dairy cattle alone, (although a few other animals eat it), we find the meal, either pure or mixed with the cob, an excellent conditioner, being exceptionally palatable, very digestible and carrying a high carbohydrate content.

It should not be considered as a milk making food, but as a help in keeping up body heat and energy through the cold weather. While from ½ lb. to 2 lb. a day, according to the age and weight, will be an excellent addition to the milking cow's ration, it is a mistake to make a large portion of the winter feed corn or corn and oats, if liberal yields are expected.

Fodder or stover are found to make a saving in dry roughage, but should be in good condition. Left out in the fields for months, subject to all sorts of weather, they lose much of their palatability and nutritive qualities. Mouldy fodder is responsible for many cases of indigestion or scours.

Corn silage, which within the writer's memory was supposed to spoil milk and make bulls sterile, is now an absolute essential in modern dairy practice.

Used in moderation silage aids in keeping dairy cattle in good health—it's their fruit and vegetables to go along with the dry hays and fodders and grains through the winter; and the only dependable substitute for green crops or grass in a dry summer.

The generally accepted rule of 3 lb. of good ensilage

to 100 lb. of body weight for heifers and cows is a good one. Too heavy an allowance of this excellent succulent taxes the animal's digestion and affects its health in various ways. Sometimes it keeps them thin and out of condition. Again it will cause scours which are really a symptom of deranged digestion.

The value of these three forms of corn to the dairy cow owner can hardly be estimated, so this Thanksgiving we may well give a share in our thoughts to that golden grain, of which John Greenleaf Whittier wrote:

"Heap high the farmer's wintry hoard
Heap high the golden corn.
No richer gift has Autumn poured
From out her lavish horn!"

"Let earth withhold her goodly root,
Let mildew blight the rye,
Give to the worm the orchard's fruit,
The wheat field to the fly.

"But let the good old crop adorn
The hills our fathers trod,
Still let us for his golden corn
Send up our thanks to God!"

Testing—Why Keep On?

After the First Year

AFEW days ago a prominent breeder of purebred cattle asked the following question: "Is it desirable or necessary to keep records on each cow in the herd for more than one year?" In further explanation of the question he let it be known that he thought his individual cows would produce about the same amount of milk and butterfat each year.

The answer was that if a breeder or dairyman really wants to know the production and returns made by each cow each year that this could only be obtained by keeping production records and feed costs each year. It is not possible to judge a cow's ability as an economical producer for a term of years by keeping record on her for only one year.

A cow will not produce the same amount of milk and butterfat each year. Many things can happen which will cause a variation in production from year to year. It is quite true that if a cow under normal conditions produces enough milk and butterfat in one year to place her well above the border line of profits that the owner can safely count on that particular cow as being a profitable cow to keep.

Is that enough to know about the individual cows in your herd? Is it not true that the cows furnish the market for a large part of the roughage and grain growth on the farm? If this is correct, then it is certainly important to take the steps to make sure that these cows pay the best possible price each year for the feed they consume. In seasons of short crops this is doubly important and essential.

While it is important to know just what production a cow will make year after year the greatest advantage of systematic records such as are made in C. T. A. work is that the owner can check up on the individual cows from time to time and adjust his feeding and management to meet the requirements.

Cow testing associations furnish the best and most

economical method of keeping an exact record on the dairy enterprise of the farm.

In practically all lines of business, books are kept on the business continuously. These books are closed each twelve months, a new inventory is made and another year's work is begun. In this way the manager or owner has a check each year on his business. He can tell whether his business is going ahead or falling behind. Checking up on the cows in the herd every twelve months is good management, it creates interest, and if properly handled it will make for greater profits.

R. L. Peterson, tester in the Gogebic C. T. A., states in his annual summary that a total of 1,996,581 lb. milk and 78,675 lb. butterfat were produced by the 265 cows under test during the year just ended. The members received a total of \$37,048.54 for the product produced by these cows. Peterson pertinently asks the question, "Does a \$37,000.00 business need a bookkeeper?"—*Michigan Farmer*.

Proper Designs Make Homes More Inviting

By M. E. BOTTOMLEY

Assistant Professor of Landscape Architecture, Ames, Iowa
(Concluded from page 635.)

Trees in town are usually planted singly because there is room for only one in most situations. In the country, on the contrary, specimen trees will be used less because their perfect development is most unlike rural scenery where masses and groups predominate. Added to this is the fact that where shade or framing is needed there is room for and probably need for three or more trees. It is not necessary, indeed not desirable, that every individual reach perfection, for each would attract to itself too great attention.

This brings us to consider again the kinds of trees for the front yard or rather the kinds not to have. In the rural scenery even more than among city streets, highly exotic plants like the blue spruce would be out of place. The trees which are native will be easiest to get and will harmonize best with the surrounding woodlots. However, the homestead is unquestionably more artificial than the woodland and the addition of flowering trees for seasonal effect, perhaps one or two white birches and even a few evergreens, will give pleasure if there is sufficient normal foliage around them for the background. The country home needs not one or three or even five trees spotted over the lawn, but a dozen or more grouped in masses so that breadth and large scale will be expressed by these tree groups and also by the unbroken lawns between them. The presence of trees around the homestead and even along the roadside will go a long way toward making your farm an inviting and pleasant place to look at and to live in.

FLOWERS AND SHRUBS

Besides the open front lawn, there should be on every farmstead a private lawn well shaded and well screened from the highway. Usually this will be adjacent to one side of the house and naturally upon the living room side. Besides shade, there should be other interests in the boundaries of this area. Here is the place for flowering shrubs and flower beds against the en-

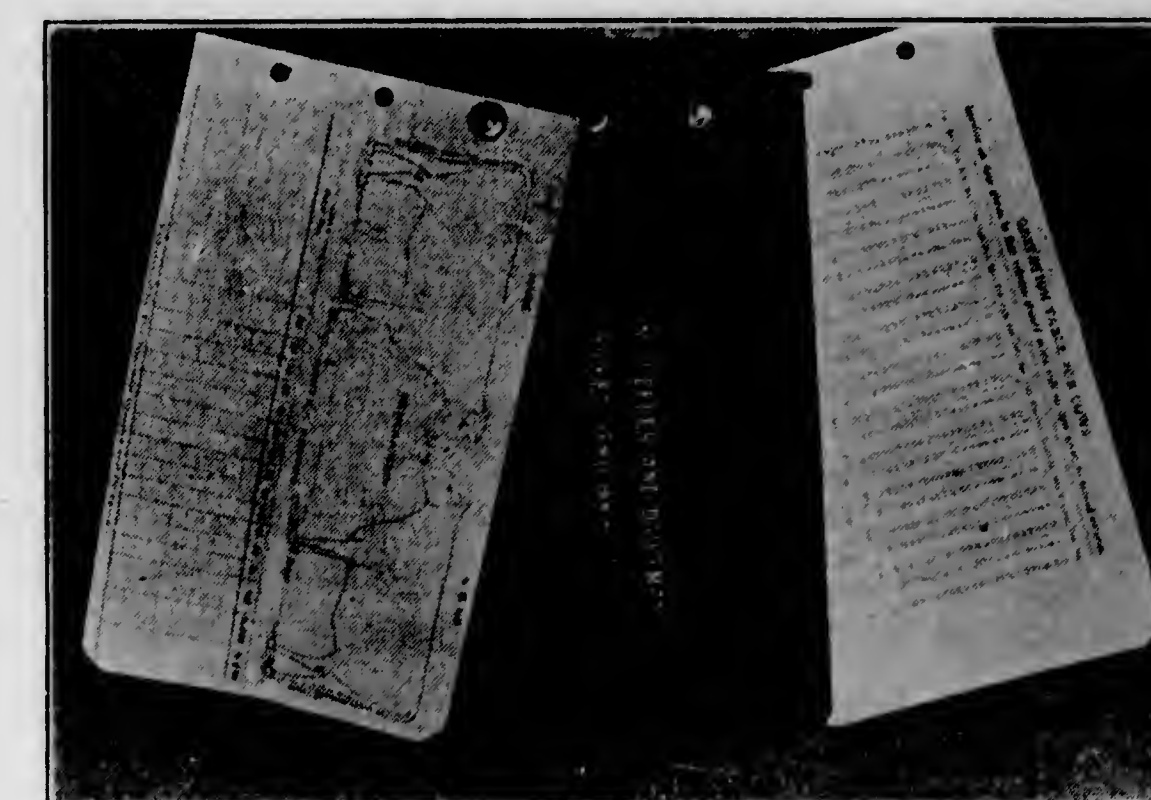
closing shrubbery. The amount of flowers present will determine whether this area is to be called a lawn or a garden. Whichever it is called, it should have a bit of the other in it. The design of this space can be quite informal, but rarely should be formless. It can even be quite regular and approaching the formal without being a discordant element of the entire homestead.

The location of vegetable garden, garage and drying yard depend so much upon the conditions that no general recommendations can be made. Upon most farms associated with the house there will be the garage, the pump-house, the chicken house, the lawns, drying yard and vegetable garden, making the living group. Functioning with the barn as the center will be the barn group consisting of the silo, the machine shed, the granary and houses for stock. As the barn is usually the best building of this group and because it expresses the business of farming, it should be placed so as to be seen. There is no good reason for hiding it, nor for that matter for hiding any farm building which is architecturally good enough to be a part of the farm picture.

As the entrance drive will usually be straight, a good building like the barn or granary will show to advantage at the end of it. If the main view into the farmyard can be terminated by a principal building, the yard will appear enclosed. Then if the minor buildings can be grouped about the central yard and related to each other, the result will be much more convenient and much more pleasing than the scattered arrangement.

If neatness is a virtue and a factor in the appearance of the city home, it is doubly so in the country. Beauty and neatness have an uplifting effect here as in the city. The farm is a business with the home attached. It must be efficient, carefully arranged and well equipped, and at the same time it must be livable. The farm which has a reputation to live up to will usually live up to that reputation in more ways than mere beauty.

Uncle Sam, contrary to the cartoonist's conception of him, is a gentleman with an unusually large waste.



This is a picture of the Pocket Herd Book which we are offering as a premium for a two years' subscription to THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER & DAIRYMAN for \$1.00, new or renewal.

This is the most convenient, practicable, up-to-date Pocket Herd Book on the market. If you are not satisfied with the Book, return it and we will refund your money.

NOT ABOUT COWS

Thanksgiving

WHILE all thoughtful people urge that the spiritual significance of our national holidays should be more emphasized, yet it must be admitted that more stress on material things may be permitted to Thanksgiving than to any other holiday of the year. And surely, gustatory enjoyments around the family table should be allowed a paramount place on this one day of the year. For while the Puritan Fathers celebrated the first Thanksgiving Day because they had found a place to worship as they pleased in freedom and safety, yet, it must be remembered that it was also for the material blessings of food after starvation. And for days beforehand, the women baked and boiled and roasted, and the feast lasted for three days. While not for one minute advocating the gross pleasure of over eating, there seems to be the best precedent in the world for making the Thanksgiving dinner one of the very best served during the year. That it may be appetizing yet not extravagant is shown by the following menus:

THANKSGIVING DINNER

Roast Chicken	Fruit Cocktail	Dressing
Creamed Onions	Mashed Potatoes	Baked Squash
Celery	Hot Biscuits	Mixed Pickles
	Cranberry Jelly	
	Perfection Salad	
	with	
Pumpkin Pie	Cheese Crackers	American Cheese
Nuts	Coffee	Bonbons
MENU No. 2		
	Oyster Cocktail	
Crown Roast of Pork	Mashed Potatoes	Dressing
Scalloped Corn	Glaced Sweet Potatoes	
Baked Apples	Hot Rolls	Celery
	Olives	
	Waldorf Salad	
Apricot Ice	Saltines	Small Cakes
Nuts	Coffee	Raisins

There is not much use in trying to be thankful one day in the year if one does not practice it the other three hundred and sixty-four. There is a bright side to everything; nothing is so bad but it might be worse; no one so evil that there is not some good in them. Dwelling on the good things of life rather than on the ills makes for that cheerfulness which is the foundation of thankfulness.

Men are funny creatures. They are trying by every imaginable means to find out how old the earth is, when they can't even find out the age of the average woman on it.

Taking the "Work" Out of Housework

(Concluded from page 670.)

When everything goes wrong in housework is the time when if it is humanly possible the housewife should take a vacation, even if only for a day, and longer if possible. Even if it means leaving the family to its own devices and on its own resources. It won't die of neglect in a day or so. When the refreshed housekeeper returns, all the kinks will smooth themselves out and work that seemed an unbearable burden will once more become a thing of joy. If, however, an utter absence is impossible, there are one or two other little schemes one can try. Avoid exhaustion by taking a little nap each afternoon. Let the work wait and it can be dispatched with ease a little later in the day. Try to plan a change of work so that variety may be added to a seemingly monotonous task. Variety is the spice of work as well as play. Another great help is the doing of some piece of work when just in the mood for it. A nice warm day in the spring reminds one of the heavy bedding which must be washed. Just the day for it! A similar day in the fall suggests the potting of bulbs and flowers for winter use indoors or the finishing up of the outdoor work. The impetus of the feeling carries one half way through such a job before one realizes that it is really work and housework at that.

DRESSING FOR HOUSEWORK

In considering some of the things that might be done to render housework more enjoyable, the question of dress should not be overlooked. Few subjects are more dear to the heart of the average woman and rightly so for the woman who no longer cares how she looks is beginning to lose all respect, her own and that of others. Because there is no one to see and because she has no intention of going outside, many an otherwise self-respecting woman will wear anything, even old party dresses, while doing housework. And shoes that are the most disreputable and uncomfortable in the wardrobe are finished up in the kitchen. And so many women do not dress the hair becomingly until afternoon, either keeping it under that abomination, the boudoir cap, or openly wearing it "wapsed" up any old way. Is it any wonder that under such conditions, seeing the teacher or stenographer going by neatly and suitably dressed, the average housekeeper gives way to a feeling of discontent? And what humiliating apologies must be offered to the chance caller at the door. There is no good and sufficient reason why women doing their own housework should not have their hair neatly and becomingly dressed in the morning, a pretty morning dress and good looking comfortable shoes. They are just as much entitled to proper and suitable clothing as the trained nurse is to her uniform. There are very few women so strong

minded that they do not respond to the lure of suitable clothes. To know one is looking one's best gives stimulus that carries one over the day's burdens easily. And one never feels quite so efficient as when well shod.

CONVENIENCES IN HOUSEWORK

The modern stenographer has her typewriter, the modern teacher her textbooks and the modern nurse her valuable aids in medicine and surgery. So too the modern housewife has or should have all the help that can be gained from the inventions of the past few years. The electric washer, the electric iron, the vacuum cleaner and the many electric aids in cooking need only a mere mention. The human servant may have left the kitchen, but she is replaced by the electric help. Few small towns are now without the electric current and the number of farm homes so equipped is growing larger each day. To say nothing of the saving of time and muscle, there is a fascination in the operation of machinery that takes much of the drudgery out of the work being done. It used to be true quite frequently that though there was a full up-to-date equipment for the farm work, the housewife indoors would be getting along with old makeshift appliances. But that belongs to a past generation and few men nowadays are willing to have their wives handicapped by such lack of modern help. Every real genuine labor saving device should be installed in the kitchen of every woman who has to be laundress, cook, chambermaid and lady of the house.

AN ATTRACTIVE KITCHEN

The kitchen should be an attractive room, well lighted, painted in some bright, cheery color with crisp, white curtains and a few flowers if possible. When one considers how many hours a woman spends in this, her workshop, it is not asking too much. A rocking chair and a high stool should be part of the furnishings and both should be used on every proper occasion, insuring less ache in backs and feet.

No doubt every individual woman has her own pet shortcuts in housework, and her own way of lightening her labors, but since help in the home is still a scarcity every wise housewife will certainly be interested in anything mental or material that will tend to take the work out of housework.

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

I am man's faithful servant.
I lighten his days and cheer him as he toils.
My wages are small; my task great.
Because of me his house is kept in order.
Men admire my brilliance and enjoy my presence.
Some men fear me; others are unafraid.
In many homes I do the washing, ironing, sweeping and cooking.
Homes are made glad because I am there.
I am NOT electricity. I am WOMAN.

—Thomas U. Tilly.

Where the sunshine is very intense, plants guard against it by either increasing the thickness of their leaves or decreasing their size and number. In the opposite case, they increase their leaf surface.

The promise of next year keeps folks busy this year.

The Pre-School Age

WHILE mother carefully prepares the baby's food and the teachers emphasize proper lunches for the kiddies in school, the child of the "between age" is often unintentionally neglected, and fed an improper diet.

Milk has been found indispensable for all growing animals, not only for its minerals, proteins, fats, etc., but for its vitamins. Each child should drink one quart of milk per day, until twelve years of age. Include one vegetable each day, such as spinach, carrots, beets, beet tops, or other greens. Greens are especially good, and when the child is old enough should be given fresh. These vegetables are all rich in vitamins.

Fruit juices are especially good, the tiny baby can be fed orange juice, and the strained juice of tomatoes after two months of age. Older children can be given the juices from all kinds of fruit.

Baby's second summer need not be dreaded if the mother pays strict attention to the child's diet, and is careful about summer fruits. Some children as well as grown people cannot eat strawberries. The juice of peaches is good. Prune juice is a standard laxative.

Cereals are so good for the small child, whole wheat is splendid, oat meal is laxative, but produces gas in some children. The yellow corn meal is rich in fat vitamin, which is not found in the white meal. The brown rice is to be preferred to the white polished rice. All of these cereals require long cooking, a child's starchy food all needs long cooking. Oat meal and wheat should be cooked two hours in a double boiler, or allowed to cook slowly all night on the back of the range. Figs, dates, or raisins added for variety makes a pleasant change.

Potatoes can be served once a day, and they are best baked.

Whole wheat, Boston brown bread and raisin bread are much better than plain white bread for children. They can be taught to like these breads.

A child needs a certain amount of sugar, simple cakes, honey, syrup, are all good, but do not feed a child candy just before his meal time, candy should come last, and then be sure it is pure, and not a large quantity. Ice cream chills the stomach and should be eaten slowly.

Meat for the child is a much discussed question. A certain amount, and of the right kind, properly cooked is not harmful. Soups from meat, with soft eggs, for the small child and for the four and five year old, roast beef, chicken, crisp bacon, cheese, lamb, etc. but do not serve fried meats, they are very hard to digest. Peas and beans are high in protein, and may take the place of meat.

Plenty of people do not feed their children wisely, and still do not seem to experience bad results, yet when they commence school, and bring home reports that they are under weight, the parents usually say that everyone on the father's and mother's side was "skinny" and nervous, and the condition is just natural, thus placing the blame entirely on heredity.

Man's inhumanity to man is as nothing in comparison with the lack of charity of woman for woman.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

When the Breeders Fix the Rules

BREEDERS everywhere are enthusiastic over the provisions in the by-laws of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association which provide that the Association shall be managed by breeders and not by men who have ceased to own Holsteins and are therefore likely to grow out-of-touch with the constantly changing problems of the cattle owners. These sections, which govern the Eligibility of Officers, are as follows:

ARTICLE X, Section 2. Only members who own a herd of purebred registered Holstein-Friesian cattle and who follow dairying as their major business are eligible to serve as a Director.

ARTICLE X, Section 3. Should a Director dispose of his herd during his tenure in office, his term of office shall be terminated at the next annual meeting following the dispersal of his herd, when his successor shall be elected to fill the unexpired term.

No better evidence could be submitted to show that the New Association represents the general feeling existing among the rank and file of the breeders who resent the fact that the control of the Old Association has been taken away from them through the action of the ONE SPECIAL MEETING IN THE OLD ASSOCIATION'S HISTORY, a meeting called a thousand miles west of the centre of Holstein population, at a time of year when many of the members were too busy to leave their farms and attend. No rawer political deal was ever put over on any group of farmers or breeders than the trick that was pulled at the special meeting at St. Paul, Oct. 11, 1921.

Many of the proxy votes cast in favor of the proposition would have been voted against it had the owners had time to study the proposition, others would have been cast against it if the givers had known, when they were giving their proxies, that it was designed to put the delegate system into operation at once instead of, as many thought, having it discussed at the St. Paul Special Meeting and a definite plan submitted

to the membership before the Annual meeting which was scheduled to be held at Kansas City the following June.

It must not be forgotten that the rank and file of the membership never had a chance to study the delegate plan before it was put into operation, for the plan which is now in operation was A SUBSTITUTE RESOLUTION, a motion submitted to the gathering at St. Paul when the Political Management found out that they held enough direct and proxy votes to control. There were fearful that such a time might not come again for years, experience had shown them that their opponents had the arguments that appealed to the rank and file of the general membership and that, at Kansas City, the Real Breeders were likely to have enough votes to control the meeting, to have candidates pledged to reform and elect their candidates to the Board of Directors. Once the Millionaire-Dealing-Political Group lost control of the Management they felt that it might be many years before another such opportunity came and they took advantage of it. The results are known to every Holstein owner: A loss of confidence in the Association; a lessened demand for purebred Holsteins with a consequent lowering of price; dissention among the members; breeders refusing to register their stock; and, although the transfer fee has been increased to six times what it was previous to 1919, management of the Association affairs so extravagant that the expenses have exceeded the income by no less than \$137,000 during the past three years.

It is no wonder then, that the breeders who formed the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., profited by their experience and, into the by-laws of the New Association, wrote a proviso that should, for all time, prevent a bunch of Hasbeens, Politicians and Office Holders from perpetuating themselves in office and relegating the Active Breeders to the role of Payers of Taxes who have practically no voice in the management of the Registry Association of their favorite breed.

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America Defendant in Court Action

THE Holstein-Friesian Association of America is defendant in an equity action brought by Mr. George E. Stevenson, former Vice-President, and some forty-six other members.

The case is listed for trial in the Supreme Court of the State of New York for the term beginning November the 30th.

The suit is brought to stop the extravagant expenditures of the Association's funds and further to enjoin the Directors from any encroachment upon the Reserve Fund for the purpose of so-called Extension Work or propaganda connected therewith.

Witnesses will be called and it is assumed that the official conduct of the Board of Directors, who have been accused of loosely expending the Association's funds, will be reviewed.

As a guide choice has serious limitations.

Was Not Confidence Misplaced?

AT the Annual Meeting at Syracuse, Frank O Lowden, was elected President of the Holstein-Friesian Association by the votes of the REAL BREEDERS who were fighting the POLITICAL DEALING ELEMENT in their efforts to gain control of the Association and turn it into a sales and promoting organization through the activities of the PAID-STATE-SECRETARIES.

The very first meeting at which Mr. Lowden officiated, was the special meeting held at St. Paul on October the 11th, 1921. We find in reviewing the report of the meeting, in Vol. 47, Page 41 of the Herd Book, that one of the first official acts of Mr. Lowden, after calling the meeting to order, was to appoint a Committee of Tellers consisting of ten persons. Eight out of the ten were of the PAID-STATE-SECRETARY variety—just the element that the REAL BREEDERS were fighting.

We take the exact wording from the Herd Book so that our readers may know. It is regrettable that the REAL BREEDERS should have so misplaced their confidence.

"The first order of business is the appointment of tellers. Without objection the Chair will appoint as tellers the following gentlemen: Messrs. W. H. Mott, C. M. Long, J. W. Bartlett, C. F. Bigler, H. C. Barker, G. D. Brill, J. M. Henderson, F. A. Koenig, A. P. Bigelow, and B. D. Scott."

Ole-Moonshiners

THE comparatively high price of butterfat at the present time has greatly increased the incentive for unscrupulous persons to attempt violation of the Oleomargarine, Filled Cheese and Filled Milk laws. Recent cases in Jersey City have shown that many tons of cocoanut oil were bought at prices well below 15 cents per pound and sold in the form of spurious dairy products at prices around 50 cents per pound. This state of affairs will cause the oleo-moonshiners to become active. There are already suspicions that they have worked in the cities of Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago. The Government, which, besides being anxious to preserve the health of the general public, is concerned with the loss of license fees and taxes, wishes the coöperation of all interested in the dairy industry. All violations of the law should be reported to the Washington office of the National Dairy Union which can be depended upon to give the matter careful attention.

The Trend of the Times

IT IS rumoured that Chicago's Health Commissioner proposes, next spring, to issue an order prohibiting the sale in that great city of milk produced by herds that have not been tested for tuberculosis.

This will stimulate tuberculin testing in adjacent territory situated in Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana. Illinois in particular is staging a great tuberculosis eradication campaign so that the expected order of the Commissioner, while it will probably be bitterly fought,

will not have the strong opposition it would have had three or four years ago.

Those who are close to the health authorities of New York City anticipate that the time is not far distant when a similar order will be issued by the health authorities of America's metropolis. The HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN has several times called attention to this possibility.

Pure foods are in demand. There is no better and purer food than milk when it is pure and that means free from dirt and bacteria. There is a rapidly growing belief that pasteurized milk is not as good as clean, unpasteurized milk produced by healthy cows. Those who plan for the growing demand caused by this belief will gradually improve the sanitation of their dairy plant and one of the greatest possible improvements is to make sure that all the dairy animals are healthy in every respect.

Money Makes the Mare Go

THE Millionaire-Political-Dealing Element that has been in control of the affairs of the Holstein-Friesian Association have not only disfranchised the members by depriving them of a direct vote in order to retain control of the Association, but have fortified themselves by every conceivable method to perpetuate a monopoly on the purebred Holstein-Friesian Registry business.

A monopoly to keep millionaires, politicians and dealers in control of the Registry business and keep the Real Breeders absolutely out of the Registry business.

As a political party tries to control certain daily newspapers so the "outfit" that has swooped down upon the Holstein-Friesian Association of America seemingly have tried to control the *Agricultural and Dairy Press* by paying vast sums of the breeders' money to these publications for advertisements and then flooding their reading columns with propaganda favoring their administration of the affairs of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

Now that the Real Breeders have organized a new Registry Association to free themselves from paying excessive fees and to get out from under the clutches of the dealing-political-element and restore public confidence and prosperity to the industry, some of these agricultural papers publish editorials regretting that there has been a division in the ranks of the Holstein-Friesian Fraternity.

The editor of the *Breeders Gazette*, a publication devoted to draft horses, fat cattle and hogs shows the spirit of some of these unfavorable comments and the editor, after telling his readers that "We have not tried to pry into the rights and wrongs involved in the controversy" thus admitting that he does not know much about it, tries to prejudice his readers against the new Association, and favors the old organization and the Political Management who have been contributing financially to the support of his paper.

When breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle run across any of these editorials commenting unfavorably upon the new Registry Association, we would ask them to refer to the following list of publications and see if the name of the publication is listed among those who have

been living partly at the hand of the extravagant management of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

The following is a list of publications that have shared in the money collected from the breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle as unnecessary fees. This money has been paid to them by the *political-millionaire-dealing management*:

Agricultural Student	Illinois Agriculturist
Alabama Farmer	Indiana Farmer's Guide
All Ag Club Catalogue	Indiana State Medical Journal
American Agriculturist	Inter-State Milk Producer's Review
American Magazine	Iowa Agriculturist
American Medical Journal	Iowa Dairy Marketing News
American Swineherd	Iowa Homestead
Arizona Cattleman & Farmer	Iowa State Medical Journal
Arizona Farmer	Journal of Dairy Science
Arkansas Medical Journal	Kansas Agricultural Student
Berkshire World	Kansas City Weekly Star
Book of Review—Ind. Bd. of Agri.	Kansas Farmer — Mail & Breeze
Boston Medical & Surgical Journal	Kansas Journal of Medicine
Breeder's Gazette	Kentucky Medical Journal
California Countryman	Ladies' Home Journal
California Cultivator	Maine Farmer
California Dairyman	Maine Medical Journal
California State Journal of Medicine	Maryland Farmer
Cheese Federation Guide	Michigan Agriculturist
Chester White Journal	Michigan Business Farmer
Child Life	Michigan Farmer
Cloverland Magazine	Michigan Medical Journal
College Farmer	Michigan Milk Messenger
Colorado Medicine	Michigan Patron
Convention Guide	Milk Dealer
Coöperative Dairy Farmer	Milk Magazine
Country Gentleman	Milk Market Reporter
Country Life	Milk Reporter
Country Magazine	Minnesota Farm Review
Cornell Countryman	Minnesota Medicine
Cornhusker Countryman	Mississippi Soil Improvement Journal
Creamery & Milk Plant Monthly	Missouri Medical Journal
Dad's Day Book	Missouri Ruralist
Dairy Farmer, The	Modern Farming
Dairy World, The	Modern Hospital
Dairyman's Journal	Modern Hospital Year Book
Dairyman's Monthly Review	National Farmer
Dairyman's League News	National Dairy Association Catalogue
Dairyman's Price Reporter	National Grange Monthly
Dakota Farmer	National Poland China Journal
Dependable Duroc	National Stockman-Farmer
Drover's Journal	Nebraska Farm Journal
Duroc Bulletin	Nebraska Farmer
Duroc Journal	Nebraska State Medical Journal
Farm News	New England Farms
Farm & Ranch	New England Dairyman
Farmer, The	New England Homestead
Farmer & Breeder	New Jersey Journal of Medicine
Farmer & Stockman	New York Journal of Medicine
Farmers Home Journal	1923-24 Directory Service
Farming	1924 Quad
Florida Medical Journal	North American Veterinarian
Fruit, Garden & Home	Northwest Dairyman & Farmer
Georgia Agriculturist	Northwest Farmstead
Georgia Medical Journal	Northwest Medicine
Good Housekeeping	Ohio Farmer
Haus & Bauernfreund	Ohio State Grange Monthly
Hoard's Dairyman	Ohio State Medical Journal
Holstein-Friesian Register	Oklahoma Farmer
Holstein-Friesian World	
Hoosier Farmer	
Hornet	
Hospital Buyer	
Idaho Farmer	

Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman	Southwestern Medicine
Oklahoma State Medical Journal	Southwestern Stockman-Farmer
Orange Judd Farmer	Southwestern Swine, Dairy & Poultry Journal
Oregon Countryman	Spotted Poland China Journal
Oregon Farmer	Spur, The
Pacific Homestead	Stock & Dairy Farmer
Pacific Rural Press	Sugar Beet Journal
Penn State Farmer	Svenska Tribunen Nyheter
Pennsylvania Farmer	Swine World
Pennsylvania Grange News	Tennessee Farmer
Pennsylvania Medical Journal	Tennessee State Medical Journal
Pictorial Review	Texas Farm Bureau News
Plain Dealer	Texas State Journal of Medicine
Poland China Journal	Town & Country
Prairie Farmer	Utah Farmer
Producer, The	Virginia Medical Monthly
Progressive Farmer	Wallaces' Farmer
Purdue Agriculturist	Washington Farmer
Rhode Island Medical Journal	West Virginia Agriculturist
Rural Life	West Virginia Medical Journal
Rural New-Yorker	Western Breeder's Journal
Saukville Cow Testing Ass'n Annual Report	Western Farm Life
South Carolina Medical Journal	Western Farmer
Southern Agriculturist	Western Milk Dealer
Southern Cultivator	Wisconsin Agriculturist
Southern Ruralist	Wisconsin Farmer
Southland Farmer	Wisconsin Medical Journal
Southwest Farmer, The	
Southwestern Colonization Journal	

Potash from Green Sand

FOR years the agriculture of Europe and America has been virtually dependent upon potash and nitrates as sources of plant foods. Germany practically had a natural monopoly of potash and Chile had practically a monopoly of nitrates. When in August, 1914, most of the nations of the world arranged themselves on opposite sides, the allied powers had the nitrates and the central European powers had the potash. If German chemists had not devised and perfected a process for making nitrates from the nitrogen of the air Germany could not long have carried on a war and probably would not have ventured upon one, says Dr. Edwin E. Slosson in his entertaining book "Creative Chemistry." But the outside world had no such substitute for the German potash salts and has not yet discovered one. Consequently the price of potash in the United States jumped from \$40 to \$400 a ton and the cost of food went up with it. Even under the stimulus of prices 10 times the normal and with chemists searching furnace crannies and "bad lands" the United States was able to scrape up less than 10,000 tons of potash in 1916, barely enough to satisfy our needs for two weeks!

"Yet potash compounds are as cheap as dirt. Pick up a handful of gravel and you will be able to find much of it feldspar or other material containing some 10 per cent of potash. Unfortunately it is in combination with silica, which is harder to break up than a trust."

When the American Chemical Society recently met in Los Angeles, Dr. J. W. Turrentine, C. W. Whitaker and E. J. Fox, chemists in the United States Bureau of Soils, told the assembled members that, "A thousand year's supply of potash for the American farmer, independence in the future from European supplies and the establishment of a new great industry in

the United States are all possible as a result of a new process for making potassium sulphate from the great quantities of green sand found in New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland." The green sand deposits, which are near the surface, can be worked with steam shovels, are close to water and rail transportation, are situated near good markets and with labor handy. The new process is being demonstrated in the laboratories of the Electro Company at Odessa, Delaware, where the raw material is treated with sulphuric acid.

Every little while some enthusiastic chemist or writer will discover something that is heralded as a panacea for all agricultural troubles. During the war it was announced that in some of her dried up or partially dried up western lakes the United States had sources of potash that would render her independent for all time to come of imported potash salts. In the seaweed growing around her shores there is probably more potash than is contained in the whole of the Alsace potash mines, but the expense of rendering this potash available for the farmer's use has been prohibitive. It is possible that a large proportion of the potash in the green sand deposits of the Atlantic coastlands originally came from seaweed.

Should the Government chemists be correct in their prophecy and the expense of manufacturing potassium sulphate from the green sand deposits be so low that the product can be placed upon the market at a cost within the reach of the American farmer, it will mean a great thing for American agriculture.

In 1649 there appeared in a sheet called *Moderate* the first-known English newspaper advertisement. It was an inquiry for a stolen horse and the offer of a reward for its return.

A Servant in Bondage

YOU may have recently received a circular signed by Mr. F. L. Houghton of Brattleboro, Vermont. We do not know whether the circular was sent out by Mr. F. L. Houghton personally of his own free will or whether it was prepared by or at the command of the Board of Directors and sent out over Mr. Houghton's signature in an effort to "WHITE-WASH" the true state of affairs that exist in The Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

Surely the statements made in the circular over Mr. Houghton's signature can not be verified by facts, and further, they do not represent Mr. Houghton's personal opinion as previously expressed.

Read what Secretary F. L. Houghton had to say about THE POLITICAL MANAGEMENT—THE INCREASING OF THE TRANSFER FEE—THE DEPRIVING THE MEMBERS OF THEIR RIGHT TO VOTE—THE EXTRAVAGANT AND WASTEFUL EXTENSION SERVICE—THE INGENIOUS BOOKKEEPING METHODS TO COVER UP CERTAIN OF THE ASSOCIATION'S EXPENDITURES.

These facts were furnished by Mr. Frederick L. Houghton to be used as "A MESSAGE OF WARNING TO BREEDERS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE" in the year 1921.

DANGEROUS DAYS

HIGH HANDED MOVEMENT TO DESTROY MEMBERSHIP RIGHTS

Holstein-Friesian Association Members Will Resent Efforts of a Faction to Invest Directors with Power to Amend By-Laws at Will, and to Centralize all Power in the President

Continuance of High Transfer Fees—Removal of Executive Offices from Brattleboro to the Middle West—President's \$12,000 Salary and Extravagant Extension Department Expense—Should be Voted Down

This plain statement of facts is of vital interest to every member who has the welfare of the Holstein-Friesian Association at heart.

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America, for over a third of a century has functioned, primarily as a record association of the breed.

It has grown to considerable proportions, by reason of the superiority of Black and White cattle and the individual efforts and loyalty of the breeders.

It always has been a popular institution as to government, and its members have felt an interest and responsibility in its affairs.

Every member has been privileged to exercise his voting prerogative, and by his ballot to have a voice in the disposition of any organization questions which have been under consideration.

TAKING AWAY YOUR RIGHTS

A certain faction, determined on taking the power from the hands of the membership, has injected into the official call for the Annual Meeting, June 1, an amendment which provides that any changes in the By-Laws may be made at any time by the Board of Directors, and without regard to the will of the members at large.

Such unjust and most intensive centralization of power is contrary to the principles of popular government, and its malicious possibility is more apparent when you reflect that a board of directors so selected and constituted as to be subservient to an unscrupulous president or Chief Executive, (should the president be of the character) could exploit the Association's resources at will. It is further proposed to constitute the President as the Chief Executive Officer,—a high and mighty potentate, and a fitting capstone to the whole selfish structure.

TRANSFER FEES MULTIPLIED FOUR TIMES

Every member is aware of the fact that transfer fees have been four times as large as they were previous to the Annual Meeting at Philadelphia in 1919, but do all members realize that the increase in transfer fees was made at the instigation of the same leading spirit who now seeks to place the right of By-Law amendments exclusively in the hands of the directors and to centralize all power in the president?

The Association receipts for all transfer fees

Shall They
Exploit the
Association and
its Funds?

during the fiscal year ending April 30 were over \$175,000. Bear in mind that the great reason for placing this "four times too big" tax on the breeder was that the money was needed to defray expenses of the Extension Department.

WHERE SOME OF YOUR MONEY WENT

Contemplate if you will, that some of the principal items of that Extension Service were: **President's salary, \$12,000; one of traveling assistants, \$6,500; another \$4,000. To that total add at least \$8,000 for junketing and speech making from Maine to California and \$5,000 for unnecessary printing and you have \$35,000.** Then reflect: Did any of that \$35,000 speech making and propaganda increase the size of your milk check, reduce the cost of feed or raise the price of your cattle?

(Let any member ask for an itemized account of thousands of dollars worth of extension work, traveling and speech making and he will find it camouflaged or hidden, by most ingenious book-keeping methods.)

This high handed and most preposterous attempt to make a member's vote of little use,—to centralize all power in the hands of the president and directorate, all the while extracting the big transfer fee from the breeder to grease the wheels of the chariot and provide extravagant salaries for the Orators.

Mr. Member: You have one consolation. You know that prior to the possible centralization of all power in the president and directors, your vote is as big and powerful as it ever was.

If you want to stop these things:

- 1.—The Directors given power to amend your By-Laws at will.
- 2.—The President regaling himself with a \$12,000 salary and unlimited traveling expenses.
- 3.—The Extension Service wasting each year, 30 to 40 thousand dollars on useless speechmaking and traveling expenses.
- 4.—The transfer fees four times what they were prior to 1919.
- 5.—The removal of the Executive Offices to the Middle West.

THEN SEE THAT YOUR PROXY IS IN THE HANDS OF THE RIGHT PARTY.

At the time the above message of warning was submitted by Mr. Houghton he was responsible to the members of the Holstein-Friesian Association for his election to the office of Secretary. He was free to express his views in the interest of the REAL BREEDERS, and he shows his spirit of loyalty to their interest in every respect.

After the office of Secretary was made appointive by the Board of Directors by a resolution passed at the Kansas City Meeting, the first meeting at which the Delegate Form of Government was put into operation, Mr. Houghton became entirely responsible for his position as Secretary to the Board of Directors, and

in the message of warning that was recently circulated over his signature we see an entire change of attitude.

Mr. Houghton's radical change in attitude, deserting the interests of REAL BREEDERS and going over to the camp of their enemies, reminds us of a story which we once heard about a Politician who was able to retain a high-salaried Government position at Washington, D. C., through several changes of administration. A friend asked him how he was able to do it and he answered that "he could change politics just as often and just as quick as they could change administrations."

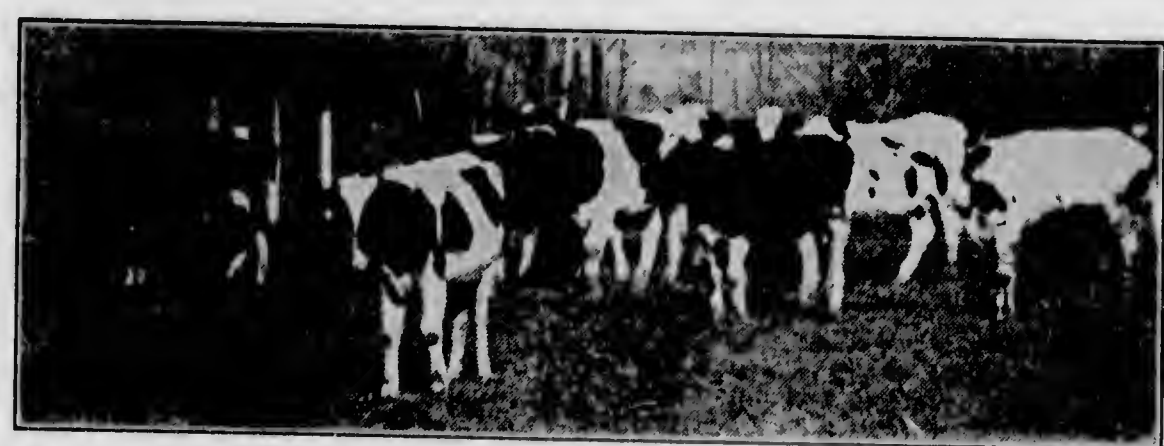


LETTIE DE KOL, CLOTHILDE

First prize aged cow, senior and grand champion female at the Hutchinson, Kansas and Oklahoma City Fairs. Owned by George Appleman, Mulvane, Kansas.

If civilized peoples were to lapse into the worship of animals, the cow would certainly be their chosen goddess. What a fountain of blessing is the cow! She is the mother of beef, the source of butter, the original cause of cheese, to say nothing of shoe-horns, hair-combs and upper leathers. A gentle, amiable, ever-yielding creature, who has no joy in her family affairs that she does not share with man. We rob her of her children, that we may rob her thereafter of her milk; and we only care for her when the robbery may be perpetrated.—*Charles Dickens.*

Ignorance is a minor element of courage.



DAUGHTERS OF WESTSIDE KING VALE 4th

We are overstocked. Can't you use a few of this Quality?

MENZO A. BROOKER

R. D. 2, South New Berlin

Chenango Co.

New York

Herä under State and Federal Supervision.

CLUB ACTIVITIES

ELDERON HOLSTEIN CLUB

At a meeting in the town hall at Elderon, Wisconsin, the Elderon Holstein Breeders Club elected as president, Richard Robe; vice-president, Otto Braatz and secretary-treasurer, E. C. Pock. The new directors are: A. J. McVey, Henry Schwalbach, and Emil Schrank.

The club appointed a committee to supervise calf club enterprises. The principal speaker at the meeting was John H. Lasher, county club leader, whose subject was club activities and the dairy business.

AT GROVE CITY

At a recent meeting W. C. Dale, John White, J. C. Jack and George McDougall all of Grove City, Pa., were elected directors of the Grove City Holstein Cattle Association. The other three members of the board are Frank Dowell, George Barnes and J. W. Hunter. At the first directors' meeting the new board elected Mr. Hunter president, Mr. McDougall vice-president and J. C. Jack secretary-treasurer. They plan a meeting in December when a twelve dinner will be served at the Grove City Commercial Club. The annual banquet will be held in February at the Penn Grove Hotel. The directors plan to extend the work of the cattle association and will organize more calf clubs.

HONOR BOY PRIZEWINNERS

Ralph Patton and Ralph Miller, who did so well in the Junior Club demonstration contest at the National Dairy Show and other fairs were given a demonstration on November 3d, by the home folks at Jesup, Iowa.

There was a program by members of the local school, then George Ekstrom, agricultural instructor at the Jesup consolidated school told about the club work being carried on and told how he coached the demonstration team. The two boys followed and gave their demonstration as nearly as they could without the cow and barn equipment which they had at the fairs. They stressed the importance of clean milk and told how it could be produced.

Floyd Johnston, field secretary of the Iowa State Dairy Association, presented the boys with gold watches provided by the De Laval Separator Company. Then county agent L. A. Walters, gave the boys white gold chains to use with their watches, provided by the breeders of the state.

DANE COUNTY CLUB NEWS

J. D. Stone of Oregon, Wisconsin, was elected president of the Dane County Holstein Breeders' Association, at their third annual banquet held at the Simon hotel at Madison, October 29th. Werner Tasher, Verona, was elected vice president and Raymond Schuster, Oregon, secretary-treasurer. All of the directors were re-elected, and G. P. Nace of Mt. Horeb was added to fill the vacancy left by J. E. Stolen, who has changed his residence and occupation.

J. D. Jones, Jr. state commissioner of agriculture, said that success in dairying is achieved only by constant progress. "In all agricultural work the end is not soil improvement, not crop improvement, not dotting the landscape with silos, but in the improvement of character of men and women, the improvement of their standards of living and the perpetuation of a high type of citizenship throughout Wisconsin."

County agricultural agent, Milton H. Button, was elected sales agent for the association. The commissions realized will not go to him but will be paid to the county Holstein organization and be handled by the secretary-treasurer.

S. S. Miller of Madison gave a report on the 1925 Dane county show herd which paid its way with a possible small surplus when all bills are collected. The circuit included the Rock, Green, Dane and Grand county fairs, the Elroy fair and the state fair at Milwaukee.

WEST VIRGINIA DAIRYMEN MEET

By HARRY L. BERLOVICH

West Virginia, it is admitted, is not a dairy state. Yet West Virginia has a live wire and up-and-going state dairymen's association, as was shown at the annual convention of that body at Parkersburg on November 4 and 5.

In a state where \$40,000,000 of dairy products are consumed annually and but \$11,000,000 worth produced in its boundaries, in a state where market conditions, road development and soil topography has held dairying in check, has the West Virginia Dairymen's Association been doing remarkable work in promoting dairying.

Working hand in hand with the dairy extension and dairy division of the University of West Virginia the mountaineer farmers are profiting largely through the sane judgment of Prof. E. L. Anthony, head of dairying and Prof. J. V. Hopkins the active secretary-treasurer.

Last year a bull placement project was worked out by the association, it being agreed by members of the association that bull calves would be donated for use in farmers' herds, with no charge whatsoever. The farmer who procures the bull, is to stand the cost of feeding and caring for him and is to receive what service charges he can collect for the use of the bull by other farmers, it being agreed upon the price for outside services, and when necessary bulls will be exchanged between farmers or groups.

"When we started the work, last year, we set our goal at 10 bulls a year," explained Prof. Anthony, "but to-day we have 25 such bulls placed and have requests for 15 more. None of the bulls are yet of serviceable age, as they were placed just as young as they could be weaned. I feel that these bulls will bring untold benefits to the state, in a dairy way. Prof. Hopkins is to be complimented for extending this work as he has."

In addition to being a factor in legislative way the association is going to add to its extension activities by trying to sponsor a statewide cow-testing association, directing all its activities from the college of agriculture at Morgantown. Because of the lack of enough dairymen in certain districts to start cow testing associations has this work been held in the background. The association hopes, with its new plan to carry the gospel of testing work to the most remote section of the state.

There were approximately 200 enthusiastic dairymen at the convention. The relative importance of the association can be gleaned from the fact that such personages as Hon. John Smith, secretary of agriculture for West Virginia; Hon. Nat Frame, director of extension for the state; Dr. C. E. Clement, market milk specialist for the U. S. Department of Agriculture; Prof. Oscar Erf, Ohio State University; Prof. C. H. Henderson, University of West Virginia, appeared on the program.

Dr. Clement, opened the sessions on November 4th with a sane talk on "The Milk Producer and the Milk Dealer." He was followed by Prof. Henderson, who in the farmers' own language covered the subject of mineral feeding. He explained that lack of minerals in a cow's ration would deter development of its offspring, would keep the cow itself from being in prime condition and would have a material effect on the milk supply.

Next on the program was Prof. Erf, who went into details with some of the experiments now being carried on in Ohio. "It has been said that our problems are not so much with production as with marketing to-day," declared Prof. Erf. "It is true that marketing is a big end of the business, but we are not yet out of the haze in our production problems. When we know that a cow that produces 150 pounds of butterfat a year does so at a cost of \$1.18 per pound while one that produces 400 pounds a year does so at a cost of 51 cents a pound, we should realize that our production problems are not solved."

"The price of milk cannot be based on cost of production, but cost of production should be gauged by the price of milk, wherever possible."

The final speaker during the first afternoon was Dr. A. E. Hardy, health commissioner of Charleston, W. Va. He gave a demonstration in testing milk for bacteria and sediment and a good talk on sanitation work with the farmers.

At the banquet in the evening, judge Reese Blizzard acted as toastmaster. In addition to a few local personages the speakers were Hon. Smith, secretary of agriculture; Prof. Frame, director of extension and Prof. Anthony, head of dairying in the state. The state championship demonstration team from Cabell County gave the demonstration which won for them the trip to the National Dairy Show. They were coached by F. N. Darling, County Agent.

Rain interfered with the tour planned for the second day of the session. However, stops were made at three mighty fine farm dairies, namely: J. C. Russell and Sons, Williams-town; S. B. Tallman, Washington and Amos Tebay, Lube.

At the first place there was a head of purebred Jerseys developed from two foundation cows which are still in the herd. The milk from the thirty cows is sold at retail. For two years with a number of heifers milking this herd has averaged 325 lb. butterfat.

Mr. Tallman has one of the most uniform and profitable Jersey herds in West Virginia numbering sixty-five head. In 1923 there were 24 head in milk of which number were heifers and their average was 8,000 lb. milk, 381 lb. butterfat.

At Mr. Tebay's place, a wonderful lesson was gleaned. Here is a herd that lost 98 cows before it was finally cleaned up of tuberculosis. In spite of all his disappointments Mr. Tebay stayed by his work and is profiting to-day. He has a registered Holstein herd with a few Jerseys. Five years ago he had a clean herd, but purchased a cow that brought tuberculosis to the farm, and before it was stamped out he lost nearly 100 cows.

In the election of officers, H. L. Smith, Martinsburg was again chosen president; Dr. T. E. Gore, Clarksburg, first vice-president; S. B. Tallman, Parkersburg, second vice-president; W. G. Riggs, Martinsville, third vice-president; and Prof. J. V. Hopkins, secretary-treasurer. The next convention will be at Clarksburg.

CLUB DOINGS IN OTTER TAIL COUNTY

The Otter Tail County Holstein Breeders' Association had a meeting in Pelican Rapids, Minn., on October 29, and voted to circulate a petition asking the county commissioners to order all cattle in Otter Tail County to be tested for tuberculosis. Under the present state law this test can be ordered, the county pays 25c to have each animal tested and there is no charge to the owner.

A sale in connection with the meeting was said to be very successful. A cow consigned by A. R. Knutson and a bull from the Onal farm near Alexandria each brought \$250. A banquet in the evening was attended by about 250 people. The election of officers resulted as follows:

President, A. R. Knutson, Pelican Rapids; first vice president Searcey Wright, Buse; second vice president, Mr. Hughes, Pelican Rapids; secretary and treasurer, John Utne, Fergus Falls.

OFFICERS OF WAUSAU CLUB

On October 31st the Wausau Holstein Club held its annual meeting at Wausau, Wisconsin and elected Alex Trantow, president; L. W. Gleason, vice-president; A. G. Melang, secretary.

Country club leader John H. Lasher, spoke on the value of club work, while county agent, Rogan, asked for the appointment of a calf club committee.

The club passed a resolution asking the directors of the fair association to set aside a special day for calf club work and to arrange that the calves should be paraded in front of the grandstand.

"You should be ashamed of yourself for breaking an umbrella over the head of your husband!"

"I assure you I had no intention of breaking the umbrella."

NEW MINNESOTA CLUB

The Wabasha County Holstein Breeders' Association was organized at Plainview, Minnesota, with a membership of 35. John H. Dubbels, of Elgin, was elected president, W. F. Lamprecht, vice-president, and L. M. Schneider, of Plainview, secretary-treasurer. George Witte, of Kellogg, Roy Mayer, of Lake City, Edward Schneider, of Plainview and W. J. Kooough, of Millville, were named directors.

THE FARM AIN'T SUCH A BAD PLACE, AFTER ALL

By R. C. NEWCOMER

The farm ain't such a bad place after all
When food is scarce and jobs are hard to get,
When we note the things we've grown
On the place we call our own,
There is no need to worry or to fret.
The farm ain't such a bad place after all
With growing stock, contented, all around,
For the happy, singing hens
From their neat and tidy pens
Depict a sweet contentment, few have found.

The farm ain't such a bad place after all
With pork and milk and cream checks all galore;
For it's great to work and plan
In this biggest field for man;
A happy home, our own, that we adore.

The farm ain't such a bad place after all
When trains collide, and mines entomb complete;
Or when urban passers-by
Struck by cars are left to die,
We'd rather walk the furrow than the street.

The farm ain't such a bad place after all
While humans love and hate and rise and fall;
In a field to work and live,
In a world to take and give;
The farm ain't such a bad place after all.

Joshaway Crabapple says: "Some girls use dumb-bells to get color on their cheeks and lots of them use color on their cheeks to get dumb-bells."—Wallace's Farmer.

He—I didn't know you had a loud speaker.
She—That's just ma laying pa out.

Mr. Newlywed—Why did you take your maiden-hair ferns back to the florist, sweetheart?
Mrs. Newlywed—To have their hair bobbed, dear—they're so out of style.

"You're the light of my life," she whispered, as he kissed her once more good night.
Just then a voice from the stairway said sternly, "Put out the light."

Miss Young: "In Turkey a woman doesn't know her husband until after she's married him."
Mrs. Wed: "Why mention Turkey?"



YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED to this Accredited
Herd in which there has never been a case of Abortion.

REASONABLE PRICES ON YOUNG STOCK

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

SCRANTON

PENNSYLVANIA

THE PRACTICAL DAIRYMAN

RAISING DAIRY CALVES

Raise only the best heifer calves from the best cows in the herd.

The raising of a good dairy calf begins before it is born. Feed the mother well.

Give the calf the colostrum or "first milk" from its mother. Colostrum is nature's physic.

Give the calf not more than three pints of milk the first feed. Be careful not to overfeed at any time.

When the calf learns to drink give it from 6 to 12 pounds of whole milk a day, depending on its size. Increase the amount as the calf grows.

Feed three times a day during the first two or three weeks. Begin skimmilk feeding at two to three weeks of age, or later if the calf is not in good thrifty condition. Wean at six months of age.

Feed not to exceed 16 pounds of milk a day at any time unless the calf is exceptionally large and thrifty.

Commence feeding grain and hay when calf is about two weeks old.

The first grain fed may be either cracked corn or whole oats or a mixture of the two.

Almost any combination of the ordinary farm grown grains will prove satisfactory when fed along with skimmilk.

Feed not to exceed two pounds of grain a day up to the time the calf is weaned.

Give the calf all the clover or alfalfa hay it will eat all the time.

Do not turn the calf on pasture until at least three or four months old.

Provide the calf with fresh water to drink.

Be careful not to bring on digestive disturbances through careless methods.—T. W. Gullickson, University Farm, Minn.

WORTHWHILE BULLETINS

Farmers who have installed water and toilet systems in their houses and barns frequently have trouble with them which necessitates calling a plumber. Plumbers' charges are high for the work they do and it is often difficult for the farmer to get a plumber when in need of him. Farmers' Bulletin No. 1460 issued by the United States Department of Agriculture

describes simple ways of doing little things, with the aid of a few simple tools, to keep home plumbing in good working order. It can be obtained from the Secretary of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., is written in simple language and is a worthwhile addition to any farmer's library.

"The Farm Electrified" is the title of a thirty-eight page illustrated bulletin issued by the Pennsylvania State Department of Agriculture. It gives the details of the Rutherford Farm Exhibition staged last January when over one hundred electrical appliances were demonstrated.

Information as to how the farm buildings were wired and the appliances installed is given. The amount of interest shown by the nearly six thousand people that visited the demonstration is the reason why the Department of Agriculture at Harrisburg is publishing the bulletin which is numbered 407 and is free for the asking.

DOPE ON FEED

There is little change in feed prices as compared with last month says the New York Agricultural News Letter. High protein feeds have declined in price, while some of the low protein feeds have advanced. The steady price decline movement recently apparent seems to have practically stopped.

A suggested ration for feeding with mixed hay consists of 300 lb. hominy or corn, 300 lb. bran or oats, 200 lb. cottonseed meal, 100 lb. oil meal and 100 lb. gluten feed. This furnishes an eighteen per cent, digestible protein grain mixture. Other suggested mixtures to include home-grown grain are as follows:

200 oats, 200 buckwheat, 100 corn meal, 300 gluten feed, and 200 cottonseed meal. This contains 18 per cent digestible protein.

1400 peas, oats and barley and 600 linseed oil meal. This contains 15.7 per cent digestible protein.

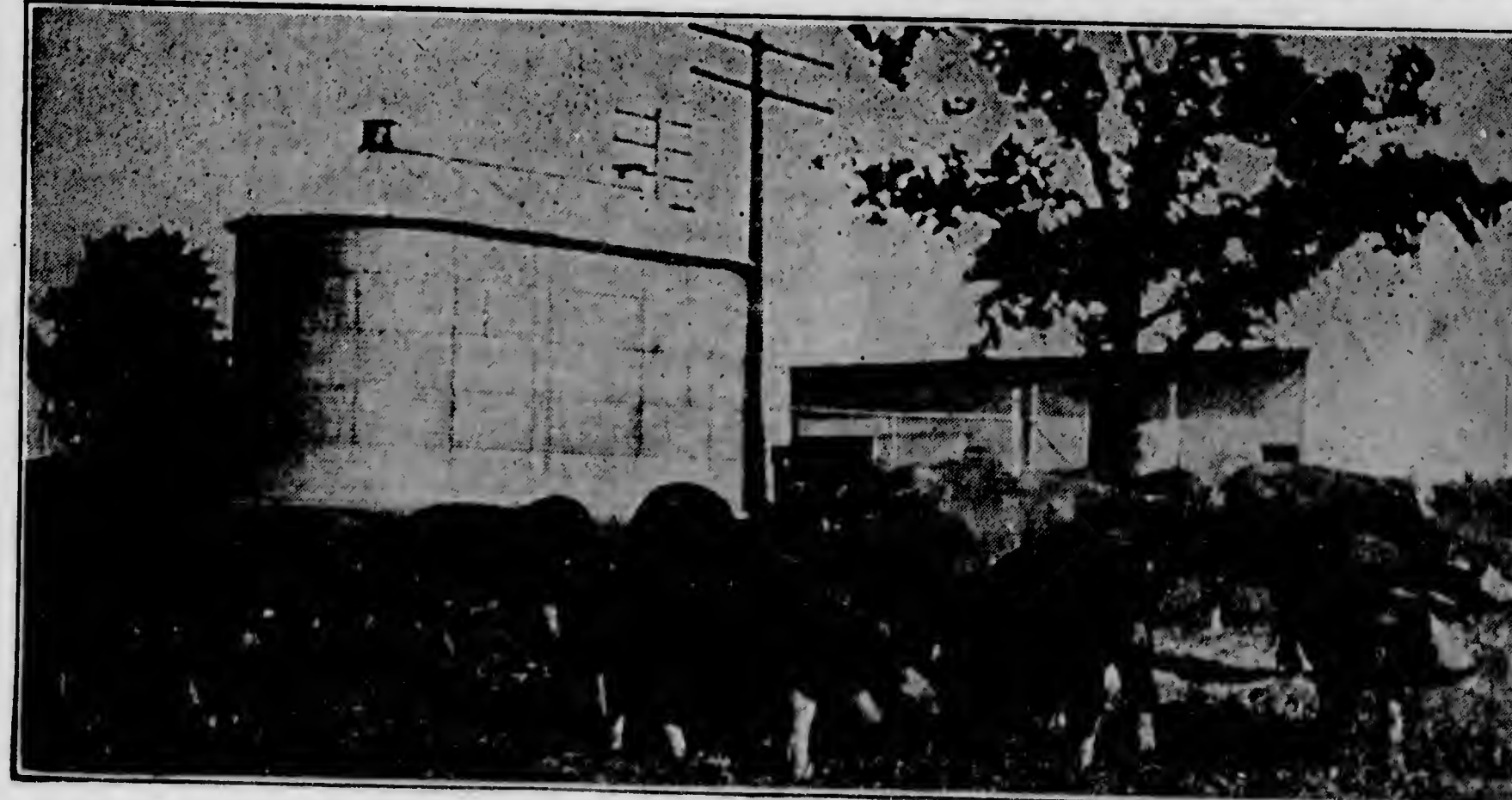
1400 peas, oats and barley, 400 oil meal, 200 gluten feed. This contains 14.9 per cent digestible protein.

600 oats, 600 barley, and 800 cottonseed meal. This contains 20.4 per cent digestible protein.

700 oats, 700 barley, and 600 cottonseed meal. This contains 17.6 per cent digestible protein.

700 oats, 600 barley or corn, 600 cottonseed meal, and 100 oil meal. This contains 18.6 per cent digestible protein, and would make a very satisfactory mixture both as to quality and cost.

A Co-operative Poland China Swine Journal, Owned by the Breeders; Upward of 400 Poland China Breeders now own this Swine and Farm Journal devoted to the interest of pure bred stock. Every Breeder of Poland China Hogs Should become a member of this Co-operative Journal.



Full Information Free—Write Today
for Sample Copy.

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THE POLAND CHINA ADVERTISER, : : : Bluffton, Ohio

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It may often be said that all men are prone to look so far abroad for fortune that they fail to see the Golden Sands under foot. So it may be said of Ponce de Leon in his quest for the spring of perpetual youth if he had turned to the good old "bossy cow" and made free use of her milk and forsaken all alcoholic drink he would have found the spring of perpetual youth or as near that as is likely to be found on this earth.

In those good old times, when men were in their prime, when several hundred years old we find they were pastoral and much of their daily food was milk and cheese. Not "Bossy's" milk to be sure, but "Nanny's," but nevertheless, good. As more

and more of the Anglo-Saxon race turn from strong drink to milk for daily use, so has the physical well-being advanced and the average length of life increased. We in America rule the world. We use more milk and less strong drink than any other people and our average length of life is longer, and if there are people who use less strong drink than we do it will be found they use hardly any milk at all.

It is said that the stopping by law of the use of strong drink has increased crime. If this is true why are all criminals against a law which helps them in their crimes? If they would cut out the use of alcoholic drinks and make a free use of the old cow's milk they would have a more enlightened view of the wrongs in counselling criminal acts. The old Bossy's milk keeps a clean body, mind and soul—God's gift to mankind.—*Pacific Dairy Review.*

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The Wertheimer herd is noted for production. During the month of August while enrolled in the Frederick County C. T. A. this herd of 17 milkers averaged 36.2 lb. fat, 1,080 lb. milk, the highest in the association and we believe the highest reported for any herd in the entire state of Maryland.

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"Of course I do."

"Huh! It's the same as the story about Santa Claus," said Johnny. "It's your father."

The fellow who greets an alarm clock with a smile will have no trouble in sprouting wings.

It's hard for a man to be satisfied with his lot unless he has a lot.

"THANKSGIVING EATS"

"When the frost is on the Pumpkin
An' the fodder's in the shock,
An' you hear the gobble, gobble
Of the struttin' turkey cock."

Tis' then indeed, that the housewife's thoughts naturally turn to the day of "Thanksgiving" so close at hand, and she begins to plan the meal for that day which our Pilgrim Fathers made memorial.

Instead of worrying over that which we do not perhaps have, let us make it a time of real Thanksgiving and Gladness for the many blessings we have to enjoy, and "just be glad."

Fortunately the majority of country people produce most of their food at home, so however lean the purse may be there is usually the makings of an appetizing and substantial meal on hand. Those living in towns and cities usually depend on groceries and markets for their holiday dinners. By taking extra pains everyday materials may be "dolled up" for festive occasions so that they do not appear ordinary. When not able to afford turkey have chicken, if oysters are prohibitive on account of high prices, scallop a cabbage, have macaroni and cheese, etc.

Naturally at Thanksgiving our thoughts turn to that King of birds, the turkey, as the backbone of our dinner, but if a turkey cannot be afforded a chicken nicely stuffed and roasted will be a delicious substitute, or if a real change is desired have chicken pie.

Two good sized chickens will make a nice chicken pie. It should be made as nearly like the Pilgrim Mothers made theirs as possible. Cut up the chickens, add half an onion, a few sprigs of parsley, cover with hot water and cook for one half hour, add salt and pepper to season well, then continue cooking until tender. Remove chicken from liquor and thicken this as for gravy. Place the chicken in a deep baking dish, taking out the largest bones, add gravy, if not enough to suit a little milk may be added. Cover with a rich biscuit dough, putting plenty of slits in it to allow the steam to escape properly while baking. If these openings close they must be cut again as it is important that the steam gets out of the pie.

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"He that discovered the new star in Cassiopeia deserves not half so much to be remembered as he that first married minced meat and raisins together."

There are any number of good recipes for mince pie. Nearly every housewife has her favorite, only one suggestion here. The next time you make mince pie try adding some preserved cherries, strawberries or peaches, they make a delicious addition.

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Two-thirds of a teaspoonful of soda to each cup of sour milk. Flavor with nutmeg and cinnamon. Flour to make a dough just stiff enough to roll out and handle well. Roll to one inch thickness and fry in deep hot fat.

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Cranberry sauce always adds the piquant flavor to so much rich food. My neighbor has a wonderful recipe and I will pass it on:

- 1 pint cranberries
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Boil sugar and water together five minutes, then add the cranberries and cook slowly until soft.

Besides the dishes mentioned there are always the customary addition of soup, sweet potatoes, vegetables, brown and white bread, spicy pickles, jellies, fruit cake. Tradition seems to demand that groaning boards should be loaded with all these tempting viands.

However American holiday cookery is changing to an extent and now that we have touched upon these good old-fashioned dishes, let us think of something out of the "beaten path" this Thanksgiving.

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then add the prunes and 1¼ cupfuls sugar, next stir in 1 cup of sour milk and two well-beaten eggs; at the last add ¼ cup melted lard. Bake in a moderate oven. When nearly finished sprinkle surface with granulated sugar. This can be served warm with a rich sauce.

By "dessert time" everyone has eaten as much as they really ought to have, and the dessert is that much, too much. Everyone is warm from the heat of the rooms and the eating of rich food so a light dessert is ideal.

Any flavor of icecream can be used, but vanilla would blend well with a hot sauce, and this combination would be delicious for the ending of a big dinner. There are a number of these sauces, but a fig or date sauce would be especially appropriate for the occasion.

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SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER,
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If You Want Fresh Cows, Springers, Heifers or Young Bulls

BRED IN THE PURPLE, you can secure them in Susquehanna and Wyoming Counties, Pennsylvania, from the following breeders and dairymen whose establishments are within easy driving distance of Tunkhannock, Thompson, or Montrose. You are invited to inspect these herds and make your own selection.

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A. R. Bush.....Montrose
L. N. Mack & Son....Montrose
Floyd E. Mack.....Montrose
Cecil L. A. Resseguie..Kingsley
A. E. Robinson.....Montrose
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CALVES of QUALITY
and **BREEDING**
from a *Tuberculin Tested Herd*

Eugene B. Bennett
Allamuchy New Jersey

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

Nov. 24—Madison, Wis., Wisconsin Holstein Breeders' Sale.
Nov. 28—Crown Point, Ind., Lake County Breeders' Consignment sale.
Nov. 28—Adell, Wis., G. P. Doyle Dispersal.
Dec. 16-17—South St. Paul, Minn., Geo. E. Hanscom Dispersal.
Dec. 17—Morrison, Ill., A. L. Goodenough Dispersal.
March 4, 1926—Chambersburg, Pa., C. L. Barnhart, 40 head; S. R. Miller, sale manager.
March 16, 1926—Sheridan, Pa., M. H. Bennetch Spring Sale, 75 head; S. R. Miller, Chambersburg, Pa., sale manager.
March 23, 1926—Harrisburg, Pa., Dr. J. L. Lenker Dispersal, Accredited Holsteins and Guernseys.

LENKERBROOK HERD TO BE DISPERSED

First among the establishments of Dauphin County to be placed on the accredited list were the herds of Dr. J. L. Lenker and his brother, William D. Lenker of Harrisburg, Pa. These herds were for a time both managed by "Bill" Lenker but for more than a year the Doctor has been running his own establishment. Milk from the Lenker herds is sold in Harrisburg and brings at retail the top price, 28c per quart. Needless to say this dairy product is of unquestionable purity and the highest quality. Dr. Lenker has brought his vast store of scientific knowledge to bear on the farm bacteria problem with the result that "Lenkerbrook" milk is the standard of quality in the Capital City of the Keystone State.

It is difficult to run two businesses and to give each one the time and work that it requires. This is especially true if the owner or manager is a professional man, for the farm is a tyrant master at times while the practice of medicine does not regard factory hours or time schedules. Consequently Dr. Lenker has found that he cannot do justice to his profession and also to his favorite business so he is reluctantly compelled to dispose of his farm and herd. This he plans to do on March 23, 1926. The Lenker herd consists of both purebred Guernseys and purebred Holsteins, and the animals are of high quality and breeding. Besides being on the accredited list this herd is one of the few herds in the country to be officially guaranteed abortion free, and has passed several clean tests which were conducted by representatives of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry. Before sale day we plan to tell our readers more about the Lenkerbrook herd which is known to be one of the very best in Dauphin County.

GREEN COUNTY BREEDERS' SALE

The sale of the Green County Holstein Breeders held at Monroe, Wisconsin, November 4, resulted in an average of \$113.50 for the 47 head sold. The total received was a little over \$5,300.

Dora Rag Apple Mercedes consigned by M. M. and O. M. Douglas of Brodhead, Wis. brought the top price of \$200, being purchased by a representative of the Cold Springs Farm at Monroe. The highest price for a bull was \$165 which Wayside Netherland Sir Ollie consigned by Theodore Bayrhofer of Monroe brought. He was purchased by Gottlieb Zimmerli of Monticello. All the animals stayed in Wisconsin with the exception of two which were purchased by Krausk Brothers of Peconia, Illinois.

Ros Andrews of Juda took seven head while Ed. M. Stauffacher of Monroe took six. Despite rainy weather there was a fair sized crowd but prospective buyers did not seem inclined to go above a price they had previously fixed in their minds. However, the average was higher than it was at last spring's sale or at the sale held just a year ago.

GOOD AVERAGE AT TROY

An average of \$173.27 was realized for the 58 head of registered Holsteins sold at Troy, Pa., under the management of the Troy-Canton Holstein Sales Association, October 24. The total was \$10,050.

Twenty mature cows averaged \$248.50, twenty heifers of milking age averaged \$173.50, six yearlings averaged \$90, two heifer calves averaged \$65 and the ten bulls averaged \$94.50.

The high cow was consigned by R. H. Fleming and was purchased by Breese and Dann of Elmira, New York for \$405. She had a private milk record of 11,615 lb., and is a daughter of Bradco Holingen Pontiac, one of the bull association sires.

IN GOODHUE COUNTY

The Goodhue County Holstein Breeders' sale realized an average of \$140, the sale total being \$9,005. The top price was \$600 for a cow consigned by A. J. Schafer of Cannon Falls, and purchased by Grahamholm farms of Rochester, Minnesota, who took sixteen head for \$3,065. The top bull brought \$185. He was from a cow that had made nearly 1,000 lb. butterfat in year test, was consigned by Carl Lunde of Zumbrota and went to Lester Tate of Cannon Falls. George C. Sherman and Sons of Minneapolis purchased five head for \$1,020.

AN IDAHO SALE

A Holstein sale staged at Caldwell, Idaho, on October 20th resulted in an average of \$124. The top price was \$175 for a female. The animals were good dairy producers as W. F. Turner's stock has topped the state in their class with a yearly average production of 367 lb. butterfat.

PAUL STEWART'S SALE

An average of \$149.50 was realized October 22d at the Paul Stewart sale held at Oelwein, Iowa. Twenty-nine head were sold, seventeen of these were bulls and averaged \$152.50.

The two first young bulls offered brought \$250 and \$285 being purchased by J. P. Eves for John Mallison and J. S. Livery of Independence, Missouri, who are members of a bull association.

DISPERSAL OF THE BANK'S HERD

The remainder of the herd formerly on the Sioux Falls Holstein farm were sold at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, October 29th. Thirteen purebred cows averaged \$178, the top price was \$325 for a four-year-old purchased by Grover Christensen of Beresford.

There was a large crowd, buyers being present from three states. The remainder of the machinery and other farm equipment was also sold at the auction which was ordered by the receiver of the bank.

DEMAND FOR FRESH COWS

Owing to the large number of young cattle offered, the fourth annual fall consignment sale of the McLeod County Holstein Breeders' Association, held at Glencoe, Minn., Oct. 27th, realized an average of \$81.17 for the 41 animals offered. This is a trifle more than the figures of last spring and about ten per cent over the sale of last fall. The total receipts were \$2,760.

The top price, \$200 was obtained for a mature cow while a three-year-old heifer brought the second price, \$190. It was evident that fresh cows or animals soon due to freshen were in demand.

RECENT WISCONSIN SALES

An average of \$124 was obtained for 67 head of registered Holsteins at the semi-annual sale of the Rock County Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association held in the county pavilion at Janesville, Wisconsin, October 27th. The cows and heifers averaged \$133, the fourteen young bulls brought \$1,405.

"Beauty Pontiac Tritomia" consigned by W. J. Ward and Son of Janesville brought \$225 going to C. J. Wart of Ft. Atkinson. She had a ten months C. T. A. record of 444 lb. butterfat. The same party paid the top price \$215 for a bull, obtaining the yearling "Star Neta Butter Boy," junior champion at the Janesville fair.

H. M. Stephens of New Richmond, Wisconsin, purchased 31 head for North Dakota farmers. W. D. James of the James Farms, Fort Atkinson, was another buyer.

Under the auspices of the Green Lake County Holstein Breeders' Club twenty head of young purebred Holsteins were recently sold at Berlin on Market Square. Practically all of the calves went within the county. Some however went to Ripon, Rosendale and Omro. The top price was \$125 obtained for a young heifer from the Will Martin farm.

Grade Holsteins with good cow testing association records averaged \$129.25 at the Albert Marsten sale held near Beloit on October 28th. The cows averaged 12,375 lb. milk, 475 lb. butterfat. The top price of the sale was obtained for "Fannie" with a record of 15,566 lb. milk, 600.4 lb. butterfat made as a four-year-old. She was sold to Earl Stauffer of Beloit, a member of the same testing association as Mr. Marsten. W. J. Dougan also of Beloit paid \$165 for a cow that produced 615.2 lb. fat. L. A. Markham paid \$150 for a cow with 536.9 lb. fat and \$127.50 for another animal.

The sale comes near setting a high market for grade cattle prices in Southern Wisconsin. The stock came from accredited herds and every animal of milking age had a production record. Only two of the offerings were allowed to go out of Rock county which shows the estimate Mr. Marsten's neighbors had of his herd.

Cedarfield Cornucopia Ormsby, a cow with a good C. T. A. record, brought \$285 at the H. J. Barker sale, held at Elkhorn, Wis., Oct., 29th. She was struck off to a representative of the State School for the Deaf.

Cows were in the best demand but as there were 34 head of young stock, the average was around \$90 as the 63 animals offered brought \$5,630. Theresa Ormsby, sold to Albert Meyer, who took \$1,310 worth of animals. Most of the offerings went out of the Elkhorn district.

At the largest dispersal sale held in Wood county for several years the herd of August Knospe of Vesper, Wisconsin, was dispersed October 23d. Forty-six animals were sold, the top price being \$250 for the herdsire. The highest price for a cow was \$225. Ed Witzig and A. P. Bean of Vesper purchased fifteen head. They are establishing a new Holstein farm.

STILL CLEAN

My entire herd has just passed another Clean Tuberculin Test. There has never been any T. B. or Abortion in it.

Our animals are now winning at the fairs. In an early issue I'll tell you more about them.

Meanwhile, my prices are still low, especially on young bulls backed by wonderful producing strains. Will be pleased to give you full particulars. Drop a card to

DAVID FALCONER
Scottville, Michigan.



KING PIEBE OF YORK 7th
heads Lime Rock Herd, which contains 30 head of

ACCREDITED HOLSTEINS
He is a show bull, was Grand Champion at the 1924 Lebanon County Fair.
His sire is by Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King from a 1,000 lb. year record daughter of King Segis Pontiac Count.
His dam is a showy granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs and has a year record of 796.9 lb. butter, 19,038.4 lb. milk.
We offer you Cows in milk, Heifers and Calves.

HUBERT S. MILLER
Myerstown, Lebanon County, Pa.

Come to Chenango County for Good Holsteins!

Chenango is one of the four leading counties of New York State for number of Registered Holstein-Friesians. Every owner is a practical Breeder and Dairyman, and each herd here listed is under State and Federal Supervision and is periodically Tuberculin Tested. These herds are within a short distance of Sherburne and Norwich. Good Roads and splendid railroad facilities.

Dan E. AndersonNorwich
Menzo A. Brooker
South New Berlin
Mrs. Maud Dwight
South Otselic

Cow Testing Association Reports

KING AGAIN AT THE HEAD

For the third successive month the purebred Holstein herd of R. H. King of Belleville headed the Mifflin County C. T. A. by averaging 41.1 lb. butterfat during the month of October. There are twenty-four herds enrolled in this association containing 260 cows of which 222 were in milk. There were 23 that each produced over 40 lb. fat, five over 50 lb. while 23 cows exceeded over 1,200 lb. milk. Purebred Holsteins made a good showing, half of the leading ten being purebreds and two others grade Holsteins, although the two leading cows owned by J. C. Fleming were of mixed blood. Nancy is credited with 62.7 lb. fat and her stable mate with 61.8. A purebred owned by J. B. Byler is third with 57.2 lb. fat from 1,786 lb. milk. Sadie, a purebred Holstein owned by Jonathan Peachey is next with 52.3 lb. fat from 1,804 lb. milk; Lady, owned by R. H. King is next with 51.9 lb. fat and the other purebred Holsteins in the honor list are owned by R. H. King and A. C. Yoder. The tester of this association is S. Rupert Harshbarger of McVeytown, Pa.

A JUDGE OF PRODUCTION

Leonard Miller of Kennard, Nebraska, is claimed to be the champion guesser of the corn-husker state. The Union Pacific ran a dairy special throughout part of the state and on it was a purebred Holstein called "Miss Secrecy." At each stop along the route slips were given out to the audience. The receivers wrote down their estimates of her last year's production and deposited them in a box and when the box was opened it was found that Mr. Leonard estimated that

the cow had produced 21,000 lb. which was the nearest guess; the exact figures being 21,064.2 lb. Mr. Miller was awarded a set of milk scales donated by the Kennedy-Parson Company of Omaha.

Leonard is going to high school at Kennard, helps milk the cows at home, and he has won over \$100 worth of prizes this year on his club pigs and calves. At the Miller farm they are milking twenty-eight cows and Mr. Miller is a member of the Tri-County C. T. A.

IN MINNESOTA

Seven purebred Holsteins owned by A. Reek of Inlay City, Michigan, averaged 499 lb. milk, 51.38 lb. butterfat in the Lapeer Co-operative Cow Testing Association No. 1 for the month ending September 30th.

Five purebred Holsteins owned by Farley Brothers averaged 65.47 lb. fat.

A registered Holstein owned by H. J. Schultz & Son led the Le Sueur County (Minn.) Cow Testing Association for the month of September by producing 55 lb. butterfat, 1,686 lb. milk.

The registered Holstein herd of Ted Beckel averaged 30.06 lb. fat, 925 lb. milk. The Schultz herd of twenty-three animals averaged 77.3 lb. milk, 37.5 lb. fat.

L. M. Sorem and Sons of Northfield, Minn. had both high producing cow and high herd in the Rice County C. T. A. for September. One of their animals produced 65 lb. of butterfat and 1,500 lb. milk. The Sorem herd averaged 33.07 lb. butterfat, 857 lb. milk. The second highest producer, also a purebred Holstein was owned by Harry Parson of Northfield and she is credited with 64 lb. butterfat, 1,683 lb. milk.

MOLLIE WENT TO MICHIGAN

Mollie, the champion grade Holstein of the recent National Dairy Exposition was sold to James E. Larrowe and will be placed on the Larrowe research farm near Detroit, Mich. Mollie is a five-year-old granddaughter of Cedar Lawn Canary Paul, grand champion of the 1920 National Dairy Show.

Mollie has a good cow testing association record. She was in milk 322 days last year and produced 12,904 lb. milk, 571.9 lb. butterfat. She headed a class of thirty-five cows at the show and her owner, Paul Moritz of Kohlsville, sold her to Mr. Larrowe for \$325.

THIRTEEN NOT UNLUCKY

C. A. Marsh of Cheney, Washington, has thirteen purebred Holstein cows. From April 17 to September 17 he realized \$1,400.49 from the sale of their milk, and sold a bull calf for \$15. He owns twenty-four purebred Holsteins in all and is an enthusiastic booster of the black and white breed.

FIRST IN COLORADO

"Betty Ollie Pontiac Segis" owned by Casper Hofmann of Denver, Colorado, produced 78.8 lb. butterfat during September, thus leading all the cows enrolled in C. T. A. work in that state. She is credited with 1,791 lb. milk which is exceeded by 1,992 lb. produced by "Hazel" a grade Holstein owned by Floyd Donley of Pueblo. Hazel is credited with 75.7 lb. fat.

Burglar's Wife—"Bill, you ain't tendin' to business nights since you stole that three-tube set."—Judge.

SOUTH DAKOTA TESTING

For the first time for many months a purebred Holstein does not head the list of cows enrolled in South Dakota C. T. A. work. De Kol Sioux of the Sioux Falls Penitentiary herd is in second place with 2,276.1 lb. milk 82.44 lb. fat, just beaten out by an Ayrshire cow with 82.81 lb. fat. The Ayrshire had the rather abnormal test of 5.9%.

Frank Johnson of Hetland had the cow in fourth position, she being credited with 61.02 lb. fat, 1,605.8 lb. milk. A grade Holstein of the Hintermeister herd was next, then came a purebred owned by Guy McKibben of Webster with 59.04 lb. fat and then comes Rohde and Rogness's cow, College Bess, with 48.17 lb.

The October average for all the associations was 20.34 lb. while the September average was 18.41 lb. fat. Dairy specialist, H. M. Jones, anticipates that the November average is likely to be even higher. The average price for butterfat was 49c per pound during October, or 16c higher than it was for the corresponding month last year while feed prices are lower than they were a year ago. Consequently South Dakota dairy farmers are in a better Thanksgiving mood than they were at this time last year.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY C. T. A.

Registered Holsteins were first, second and third in the Cumberland County C. T. A. for the month of October. Spot, a registered Holstein owned by Jesse Kurtz headed the list by producing 1,795 lb. milk, 77.2 lb. fat. W. W. Pepper owned the cow in second position, she being credited with 62.9 lb. fat, 1,656 lb. milk. J. H. Lear of Carlisle was the owner of the third cow with 61.1 lb. fat, 1,798 lb. milk to her credit. Two grade Holsteins followed her, then came two registered Holsteins from the Lear and Kurtz herds, followed by another grade and then two registered Holsteins owned by Mr. Kurtz. Each of these ten exceeded 50 lb. fat in the month. There

were 241 cows milked in the 27 herds, 34 of these exceeded 40 lb. of fat and 36 produced over 1,200 lb. milk.

The Kurtz herd was high with an average of 1,680 lb. milk, 59.4 lb. fat, but it contained only four cows. The Lear herd of twelve registered Holsteins was second with an average of 40 lb. fat, 1,227 lb. milk. Tester Raudabaugh reports that 22 of the herds are tuberculin tested and he expects to report 100 per cent before the year is over. With two exceptions all the members are feeding home mixed rations. Production is starting off ahead of the corresponding period of last year and the members of the association are confident of the future of the dairy business.

Two members of the association, George L. Snyder and J. M. Conrad, have purchased herdsires. Mr. Snyder purchased a grandson of King Ormsby Abbecker Helena, now heading the herd of Ivo V. Otto who leased him from W. A. Woods. This bull is a son of King of the Ormsbys from a good daughter of Korndyke Abbecker.

Mr. Conrad purchased a grandson of Lothian De Kol Korndyke, the splendid bull that formerly headed the Otto herd and that is now leased by the Pennsylvania State College on account of the remarkable production of his daughters.

Both Mr. Snyder and Mr. Conrad purchased bulls after inspecting the dams and looking up their showing in cow testing association work. They are on the right track for dairy production is the greatest recommendation for any dairy animal.

COLLEGE BESS FIRST

"College Bess" owned by Rohde & Rogness of Madison, South Dakota, led the Lake and Northern Minnehaha County C. T. A. by producing 1,710.8 lb. milk, 73.56 lb. butterfat in 27 days. College Bess recently dropped twin calves. The Rohde & Rogness herd led the association by averaging 65.2 lb. milk, 25.06 lb. fat for eleven cows.

A HERD OF HOLSTEIN PRODUCERS

W. P. Ward and Sons of Avalon, Wisconsin, have bred Holsteins for more than twenty years. Mr. Ward and his sons, Harold and Lawrence, farm 320 acres and have a herd of registered and grade Holsteins consisting of more than 75 animals. There were 35 cows that milked during the past year and their average was 10,897 lb. milk, 368.1 lb. fat. Some of the best Holstein bulls ever in Rock county have been raised by the Wards who recently sold a young bull to Rockwell and Katterhenry of Beloit, owners of Beauty, the champion grade Holstein cow of the state.

A MONTANA MAID

"Maid" a purebred Holstein owned by Andrew Senty of Billings, Montana, produced 1,725 lb. milk and 100 lb. butterfat during October in the Yellowstone C. T. A. The average production of the 230 cows tested was 657 lb. milk, 25 lb. butterfat.

The Senty herd averaged 853 lb. milk, 35 lb. butterfat. The highest herd consisting of fifteen cows or more, is owned by Jan Jansma also of Billings, whose cows averaged 917 lb. milk, 31 lb. butterfat. Jansma's herd has been first for several months.

CHAMPION LADY JUDGE

Mrs. Karl L. Ulmer of North Manchester, Ind., who won second place in the Holstein classes for farmer judges at the recent National Dairy Show, was the only woman in the one hundred and one that competed. She is reported to have said that she would sooner see a cattle show than a style show, but this remark may have originated in the brain of some enterprising reporter with little regard for the truth.

"And what is a blind pool?"
"A place where poor fish are caught."

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

NATIONAL POLAND-CHINA JOURNAL, SHELBYVILLE, INDIANA



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cts. for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.00. National Record records your Poland-Chinas.

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A Profitable Business—

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

Crawford County

is one of the three counties in Pennsylvania that are MODIFIED ACCREDITED AREAS, consequently are good districts in which to buy Holsteins.

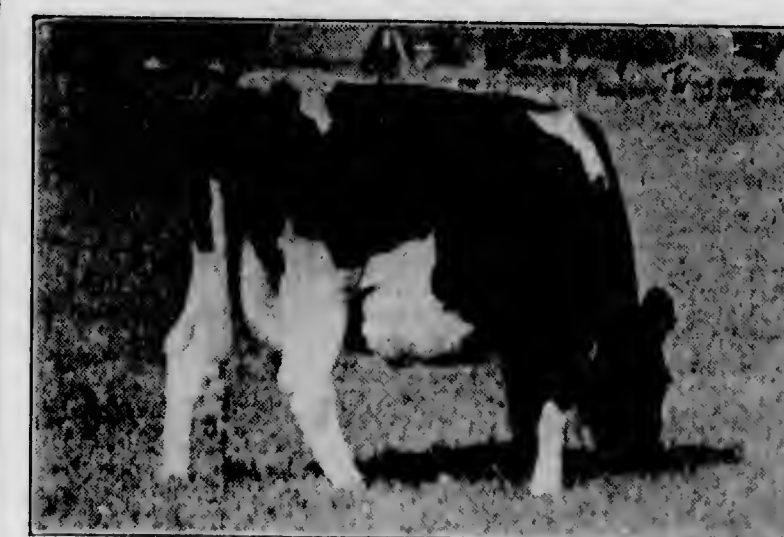
Log Cabin Herd has long been on the Accredited list. It is headed by KING HENGELVELD LEFA JOH, a son of the great King Joh from a 32 lb. daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka.

Cows, Heifers or bull calves, can we do something for you?

RALPH C. JACKSON

Conneaut Lake, Crawford Co., Pa.

SYLVAN LAWN FARM



HARTJE LASS

A granddaughter of KING HENGELVELD HARTJE, whose daughters and granddaughters are noted for size, type and production.

Notice her topline and tremendous depth of body. Others like her in SYLVAN HERD, which is under State and Federal Supervision.

Tell me your needs.

E. C. COBB

Chenango Co., Greene, N. Y.

Our Entire Herd

86 animals, again passed a Clean Test, June 18th.

Pioneers in the Accredited Herd movement, we raise, keep and sell, only

HEALTHY HOLSTEINS

Our Accredited herd is headed by a son of ORMSBY KORNDYKE LAD from a 35-lb. cow that averaged 91 lb. milk daily during her official test.

We have a couple of his sons and a few good heifers for sale.

CHENEY BROTHERS & JONES

Randolph, Virginia

**ORMSBY SENSATION 3D**

my herdsire, is backed by remarkable producers. Despite the fact that his dam was tested as a two-year-old and his sire's dam for only 305 days, their long time records average 19,974.5 lb. milk, 853.77 lb. butter.

Come and see Ormsby Sensation 3d and his daughters in my herd. Possibly you will want one of his sons or some good females bred to him.

S. T. WITHERS

Union Deposit Dauphin Co., Pa.
This herd is Accredited

Big Milkers and High Testers Combined

Bull born April 26, 1925.

Right in every way, 7/10 black, well marked.

His dam, Hillside Rhododendron produced 35.15 lb. butter in seven days. She averaged 92 b. milk a day for 30 days, average fat, 4.29%.

His sire is from a cow that produced 3,019.6 lb. milk, 135.83 lb. butter in 30 days.

The dam and sire's dam averaged 96.3 lb. milk a day for 30 days, with an average test of 3.93%. Persistence — Production — High Testing.

HILLSIDE AND SPRING-BROOK FARMS
Trucksville, Penna.

Herd recently passed Another Clean Test.

SYLVDALE HERD

is strong in the blood of

**MAY ECHO SYLVIA**

1,005.8 lb. milk, 41 lb. butter in a week.

Animals from this herd not only make great records but also win prizes at leading shows and State Fairs.

Buy your stock from an ACCREDITED Herd.

GLENN L. WARNER,
R. D. 5, Cuba, New York

WITHERS HERD MAKES FINE SHOWING

The herd of W. A. Withers of Elizabethtown, Pa. was enrolled during the past year in the Garden Spot C. T. A. which finished its second year October first, with thirteen members. There were 288 cows in the association during all or part of the year, the average number of cows for the full period being 220.10. The Withers herd average was 9,671 lb. milk, 357.4 lb. fat, for an average of 21.17 cows. The average production in the entire association is 7,653 lb. milk, 304 lb. fat.

Next to the Withers herd was the registered Holstein herd of H. Earl Long of Landisville. The average of this herd was 10,206 lb. milk, 353.2 lb. fat, for an average of 13.25 cows. A Guernsey herd headed the association with an average of 397.5 lb. fat.

Q-Dale Ruby, Veeman Korndyke, owned by Mr. Withers was the leader of the association being credited with 14,936 lb. milk, 520.5 lb. fat. A registered Ayrshire of the State Masonic Home farm was second with 507.3 lb. fat, with Dijkstra Segis Creamelle, also of the Withers herd third with 14,731 lb. milk, 502.2 lb. fat. Withers cows were eighth, sixteenth and eighteenth on the list.

YOUR CHOICE OF LADIES

"Lady" owned by V. W. Peterson of Long Prairie, Minn. led the Clarissa C. T. A. for September by producing 57.1 lb. fat, 1,269 lb. milk on twice a day milking. Another "Lady," also a purebred Holstein owned by Ivar Hanson of Clarissa, was milked four times a day and is credited with 1,935 lb. milk, 67.7 lb. fat.

The Hanson herd of seven milking cows averaged 973 lb. milk, 34.7 lb. fat and the Peterson herd of thirteen milking cows averaged 673 lb. milk, 29.4 lb. fat.

BUELL BUNCH WAS BEST

Frank Buell of Milford, Michigan, owns twelve grade and purebred Holsteins that averaged to produce 34 lb. butterfat and 968 lb. milk during October while enrolled in the Oakland County C. T. A.

The high cow is a purebred Holstein owned at the Pontiac State Asylum and is credited with a production of 2,601 lb. milk, 70.2 lb. fat.

RETIRE FROM BUSINESS

At a sale held by A. McLellan near Grand Island, Nebr., early in October, a registered Holstein brought the top price, \$190, while one grade cow brought \$130. Three registered heifers were purchased on behalf of the Soldier's Home. Mr. McLellan is retiring from business. He owned a big producing herd.

FOR SALE—King Winnie Segis Payne, 23 months old, registered Holstein bull, mostly white. T. B. tested twice. Price \$150. **RAYMOND E. KELLER,** Bloomsburg, Pa., R. No. 3.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY HOLSTEINS

Lola, a purebred Holstein owned by A. B. Craig and Son of Sewickley, Pa., headed the Allegheny County Testing association for the month of October by producing 73.11 lb. butterfat, 2,437 lb. milk. A Jersey was second with 67.73 lb. fat followed by another Craig cow with 64.48 lb. fat. The Jones Dairy and Dr. G. W. Ely each have a cow in the honor list credited with producing over 50 lb. fat.

Lola led for milk as well as fat. Susanna, a cow from the Allegheny County Home was second for milk with another Craig cow third. Nine of the ten highest milk producers were registered Holsteins, four of them belong to the County Home herd.

The Craig herd of ten registered Holsteins led for milk average, the figures being 885 lb. W. C. Chamberlain's registered Holsteins were third with an average of 662 lb. A registered cow in the Glass Brothers herd has produced 6,084 lb. milk from July 1 to October 31 inclusive, a period of 123 days.

FIVE CALVES IN ELEVEN MONTHS

Regier Carrie, a four-year-old purebred Holstein owned by Regier & Sons, Whitewater, Kansas, evidently does not believe in "bovine race suicide," for she has presented her owners with five calves within a period of eleven months. About October 20th she dropped triplet calves that are normal in every respect, and last November she had twin calves.

KEEP THIS IN MIND

Colonel Jesse G. Langdon, a California Holstein enthusiast recently purchased the Bear Valley Dairy Farm near Oleuma, California. This is one of the largest ranches in Marin county and maintains a herd of several hundred dairy cows, their product being marketed in San Francisco as certified milk.

"Look here," he said, "I'm going to leave. I've never seen such dirty towels in my life, and I can never find any soap."

"But you've got a tongue in your head," was the landlady's curt reply.

"Yes," was the quick response, "but I'm not a cat."

Special Bargain

Young Bull Ready for Service
BORN MARCH 1st, 1925
WEIGHT ABOUT 800 LBS.

Sire Grandson King Korndyke Sadie Vale. Sire from 30.40-lb. daughter of a 34.925-lb. dam. Dam 30.57-lb. daughter Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka. Price \$187.50 F. O. B. our station.

Tuberculin Tested

Inquire **HORTON, CRARY & CO.**
WARREN, PENNA.

FIRST IN SOUTH DAKOTA

"Sioux Alice Burke Rue" owned by the South Dakota Penitentiary at Sioux Falls is the first cow in South Dakota that has produced over 1,000 lb. of butter in one year in cow testing association work. According to figures published by Warden George T. Jameson, she has produced in a year 1,033 lb. butter, 23,000 lb. milk. A sister of this cow, Sioux Homestead Rue, last year in cow testing association work produced over 900 lb. butter, the highest yield reported in association work during 1924.

The entire penitentiary herd with 35 cows freshening during the year of which ten were heifers with first calves averaged 534 lb. butter, 12,439 lb. milk. This is the highest herd average ever attained in South Dakota in cow testing association work.

ILLINOIS COW TESTING

A grade Holstein owned by George A. Conro is the highest producer in the Illinois Cow Testing Association for the month of October. She is enrolled in the Kane County Association No. 3 and is credited with producing 1,975 lb. Milk, 77 lb. fat. Twenty associations report production for October. Purebred Holsteins head three associations and grade Holsteins six others, or nearly half of the associations are headed by black and white cows. An even better showing is made in herds for twelve of the twenty herds consisting entirely or in part of Holsteins, purebred or grade.

The production of 16,460 lb. milk, 588.4 lb. fat in the first ten months is shown by the grade Holstein owned by Frederickson and Nystrom Brothers in the state 500 Pound Butterfat Cow Club. She is closely pressed by two purebred Brown Swiss and they are followed by eight Holsteins, seven of which are purebreds.

FLOWERS AND BLOSSOM

"Blossom," a purebred Holstein owned by J. L. Flowers of Galion, Ohio, led the cow testing association of Morrow county by producing 72.37 lb. fat during September, while her stable mate, Sylvia, was second with 62.48 lb. fat. The Flowers' herd of seventeen purebred and grade Holsteins averaged 931 lb. milk, 34.09 lb. fat.

PERSISTENT PRODUCERS

"Tulip Homestead Johanna" a cow owned by the Rock County Farm at Janesville, Wisconsin, has produced in 212 days 16,218.4 lb. milk, 541.96 lb. butterfat. Superintendent Archie Cullen also reports that Tulip Rag Apple Johanna in 315 days has produced 19,126 lb. milk, 657.87 lb. fat.

BULL WANTED, preferably 15 to 18 months old, must be from an Accredited herd and an extra good individual. His dam must show for herself that she is a real producer. If you have the goods, write Holstein, c/o Box 110, Harrisburg, Pa.

NEW YORK BULL FOR ILLINOIS

F. E. Reynolds of Chicago, Illinois who has had correspondence with a number of BREEDER AND DAIRYMEN subscribers secured a young herdsire from Mrs. Maud Dwight of South Otselic, New York. Mrs. Dwight describes the bull calf as a fine individual, beautifully marked and very well bred. His sire is King Sylvia Pontiac Pietje who was by Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac and was from a granddaughter of the noted producer and record maker, May Echo Sylvia, the only cow ever credited with producing a thousand pounds of milk in seven days.

The dam of the calf is a daughter of Judge Lyons Walker whose 21 nearest dams have seven-day records that average over 30 lb. butter and 600 lb. milk. He was by Judge Lyons and from a 26.79 lb. daughter of King Colantha Clothilde and the thirty pound cow, Gelsche Walker also the dam of the great bull, Prince Gelsche Walker.

The second dam was a granddaughter of De Kol 2d's Butter Boy 3d, one of the greatest sires the Holstein breed has ever known. His daughters and granddaughters were great producers and his sons are among the greatest transmitting sires of the Holstein breed.

Mrs. Dwight's herd has been accredited for a long time so that Mr. Reynolds took no chances on health when securing his new herd bull. There is large production in every line of his pedigree and in her letter to the editor Mrs. Dwight says she feels sure that he will be satisfactory in every way to Mr. Reynolds.

"Waldron" as Mrs. Dwight's establishment is called has an enviable reputation for production, individuality and blood lines. It is with deep regret that those interested in the breed will learn that this herd is for sale owing to the ill health of the owner who does not feel able to continue to carry the cares of active management.

CHAMPION OF IRELAND

Stormont Belle, a five-year-old Friesian cow belonging to Mr. James Caldwell of Eden, Antrim County, Ireland, is the first Irish cow to produce 30,000 lb. milk in a year. In 352 days she is credited with a production of 30,573 lb. and was averaging nearly 70 lb. daily at that time. Stormont Belle was born August 23, 1920 and is in her third lactation period. Figures are not available for her first milking year but the second year she is credited with producing 20,820 lb. in 310 days. She is not only the first 30,000 pound cow to be developed in Ireland but was also the first Irish cow to produce 20,000 lb. milk in a year which she did in her second lactation period. She has a daughter, Ballyhill Brineen, just three years old that has produced 19,240 lb. milk in 336 days and is expected to reach the 20,000 lb. mark before her year is up.

"Ah wants a quote of sanctified milk." "What you all mean is pacified milk." "Look heah, small one, when Ah needs inflammation Ah'll specify."—Judge.



Cows That Produce

month after month and year after year — just the kind you like to own.

Our cows have produced from 10,000 lb. to over 15,000 lb. in C. T. A. work.

RAY J. SABIN

R. D. 2 Spencer, New York

Herd under State and Federal Supervision; last test CLEAN.

WE BREED HOLSTEINS

for size, type, health and economical production. If you want fresh cows, springers, heifers or young bulls, the following breeders and dairymen, located within a half hour's drive from Wyalusing, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, have them.

You are invited to inspect our herds and do your own picking.

L. L. Allis Rummerfield
A. L. Burlington ... Wyalusing
James Eastman Orwell
John H. Howard ... Wyalusing
F. B. Keeney Laceyville
W. B. Kennedy & Son
..... Wyalusing



JUST A SAMPLE

of the size, form and capacity of this herd.

If YOU are interested in securing stock of this quality, call on

O. I. Martin

Cambridge Springs, Penna.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.



Females of Quality

Producers and choice individuals
bred to

King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje

who has two daughters above 700 lb. milk in a week and is also sire of K P A P Gelsche, 687.06 lb. butter, 15,349.2 lb. milk in 10 months as a junior two-year-old, the class champion of Maine.

Come and See This Herd.

A. E. Robinson
Susquehanna Co., Montrose, Pa.

A Healthy Territory!

On April 1, 1925,

89.2% of the herds in Allegany County, New York, were either Accredited or has passed one clean test. More than one third of the cattle and practically one-third of the herds are Accredited.

The following owners of purebred Holstein Accredited Herds live close to Cuba, New York, work their own farms and milk their own cows. They offer YOU cattle that will earn a profit for YOU and invite YOU to look over their herds.

Amsden Bros.Cuba
Roy ChamberlainCaneadea
Glenn GermanCuba
Glenn L. WarnerCuba
Mary F. Witter & Son ...Cuba



KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA FAYNE

One of our former herdsires. Notice his Size and Type.

He is a grandson of KING SEGIS PONTIAC ALCARTRA and also of KING HENGELVELD AAGGIE FAYNE. We have Cows and Heifers for sale at all times also a few choice bull calves. Come and see our Accredited herd, the oldest in Northumberland County. Visitors always welcome.

MURRAY A. MILLER
Sunny Lawn Stock Farm,
Milton, Pa. R. D. 3.

HERE AND THERE

Dressel Brothers of Shakopee, Minnesota, own a purebred Holstein that led the local cow testing association by producing 55.5 lb. butterfat, 1,389 lb. milk during September.

Carl Smith of Defiance, Indiana, purchased a calf and enrolled in junior club work in 1920. He is now nineteen and has won two club championships with the original animal and two of her offspring. One of the heifers raised by Carl won first prize at the Auglaize county fair for the boy to whom the calf was sold last spring.

Zella Segis Hartog owned by Pat House led the Grays Harbor, Washington, Cow Testing Association by averaging 958.5 lb. milk, 32.44 lb. butterfat during September. A purebred in the herd produced 2,403 lb. milk 85.5 lb. butterfat.

A herd of 42 grade and purebred Holsteins owned by the State Hospital at Ionia, Michigan, led the Belding-Ionia Cow Testing Association by averaging 958.5 lb. milk, 32.44 lb. butterfat during September. A purebred in the herd produced 2,403 lb. milk 85.5 lb. butterfat.

Johanna Pontiac Rag Apple 2d, owned by J. W. Howell and Son of Johnstown, Colorado, headed all the cows enrolled in C. T. A. work during August in the State of Colorado by producing 1,995 lb. milk, 87.8 lb. fat.

IDAHO C. T. A. WORK

Lady, a registered Holstein owned by H. T. Jacobs of Declo, Idaho, led the Mini-Cassia Cow Testing association by producing 58 lb. butterfat, 1,611 lb. milk. The high herd consisted of ten grade and registered Holsteins owned by Joe Walker of Declo and averaged 1,141 lb. milk, 36.2 lb. fat.

Rachael and Queen are two registered Holsteins owned by George Haltom of Nampa, Idaho. Rachael produced 74.4 lb. fat, 1,854 lb. milk during September while enrolled in the Canyon County C. T. A. Queen was second with 66.1 lb. fat, 2,205 lb. milk. Haltom cows were also fourth and fifth and naturally the Haltom herd had the highest average in the entire association.

Polly, owned by G. H. Douglas and Son of Meridian, led the Ada County C. T. A. by producing 57.5 lb. fat during September. Polly is a purebred Holstein. Her mother, Dot, was second with 1,473 lb. milk, 57.4 lb. fat. Colantha, also a purebred Holstein owned by Alfred Records of Eagle was third with 51 lb. butterfat and 1,644 lb. milk.

The Douglas herd consisting of seven grade and registered Holsteins led with 1,264 lb. milk, 46.3 lb. fat. Ten grade and registered Holsteins in the Records' herd averaged 1,094 lb. milk, 32.8 lb. fat.

Why not induce your neighbor to subscribe for the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN? He will enjoy reading it as much as you do.

A BIG HOLSTEIN DAIRY

The Pellissier Ranch Company of Whittier, California, has a herd of 500 cows which have all the marks of purebred Holsteins, yet there are only twenty-five purebred cows in the bunch, the others are high grades. The herd is managed by Frank Pellissier, Jr., who recently conducted thirty members of the Whittier Rotary Club over the ranch. They were particularly interested in Panseo Quality now fifteen months old, a young bull raised on the farm whose dam, Segis Pontiac Charlotte De Kol, has a record of producing 1,106 lb. butter in a year. The milking cows are kept in strings of thirty and are washed twice daily before they are milked. The milkers receive a bonus for every pound of milk from their string, above a certain minimum set for the month and consequently they keep their charges "fit" all the time. For four successive years the Pellissier cows enrolled in the local C. T. A. have averaged above 500 lb. butterfat.

HOLSTEINS FOR CHILI

November 4, Senor Schrivanih of Chili, South America, purchased three heifers, one a two-year-old and the others yearlings from the Linker-Lepien herd at Hartford, Wis. The price for the trio was \$2,200. Two of them are animals that have distinguished themselves at several of the great shows this fall. The Chilean gentleman has purchased a number of animals from various purebred herds and will ship them in two consignments to his native land. He took four youngsters from the W. H. Steffensen herd at Appleton, Wis., and purchased several animals at the recent E. N. Murphy dispersal.

CHAMPIONS OF WISCONSIN

With sixty-eight teams competing, the Fennimore high school judging team won the Wisconsin Livestock Breeders' judging contest staged at Madison, October 23 and 24. The winning score was 4,425 points. Viroqua was second with 4,380, Ft. Atkinson was third with 4,388.3 and Janesville fourth with 4,387.9.

Emmett Arnold of the Janesville team scored 99 points out of a possible 200 in judging Holsteins, thus winning the gold watch given by the Wisconsin Holstein Breeders' Association. The Milton team was first in judging beef cattle.

TOOK A GOOD ONE

Greene and Vaughn of Amboy, Ill., recently purchased a young bull from John Puls, well-known Holstein breeder of Hartford, Wis. There are 24 yearly records back of the animal, including the one made by his dam as a two-year-old, that average 948 lb. butterfat. Mr. Greene visited a large number of Wisconsin herds before finally selecting his new young herdsire.

If you like the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN—say it with subscriptions.

BOUGHT FROM HIS NEIGHBOR

Joe Szama of Abbotsford, Wisconsin, purchased a fine young bull from his neighbor Arland Stall, lately. The calf is nine months old, is a very good individual and nicely marked. He is a son of Ormsby Jewel Prince, the 2,800 lb. son of "37th" owned by the Cherokee Better Holstein Bull Association. His dam, Zerma DeSoto, has a seven day record of 450.40 lb. milk, 27.01 lb. butter and is reported to be a high class dairy cow. The twelve nearest dams of the young bull average 29.65 lb. butter in seven day test and six of these have yearly records averaging 1,022.66 lb. A number of prospective buyers had liked this bull but turned him down for a cheaper one when told that his price was \$100. Mr. Stall says: "Baltimore for oysters, Boston for its beans, New York for its pretty girls, CHEROKEE FOR HOLSTEINS."

RADIO IN THE BARN

Roy Menning is a dairyman living near Appleton, Wisconsin, and is also a radio fan. Finding that some of the best radio programs came in just as he had to milk he put an extension loud speaker in the barn, which is 500 feet away from the house containing his five tube set. Now the swish of good Holstein milk falling into a foaming pail mingles with orchestra and organ concerts from the air. Mr. Menning says that the cows seem to enjoy the programs but he has not yet determined the effect on milk production.

NORTH DAKOTA SHIPS HOLSTEINS

For years purebred cattle from Wisconsin, Minnesota, Ohio, New York and other states have been shipped into North Dakota, but the situation is now being reversed for a carload of purebred Holstein cows from the New Salem Holstein Breeders' circuit has been shipped to Russell, Ill. Everyone of the fifteen cows in the shipment had a testing association record of better than 300 lb. of butterfat in a year.

IDEAL HERD NEWS

Ideal King Creamelle, the handsome bull heading the herd of purebred Holsteins owned by Cecil L. A. Ressegue of Kingsley, Pa., is siring handsome calves. Cecil writes us that they are mostly heifers and that as far as individuality is concerned they could not suit him better.

He also announces that he will not reserve for his own use the full brother to Ideal King Creamelle. This is the young bull dropped on January 10, 1925, by Pietje Alcartra Fayne. There is exactly one year and six days between the birth dates of Ideal King Creamelle and his younger brother. We anticipate that now Cecil has decided to sell the younger bull that some good herd will soon have at its head a son of Pietje Alcartra Fayne.

There are two full sisters of these young bulls in the Ideal Herd and both

are splendid individuals. The sire is Dutchland Konigen Creamelle Boy, a son of King Segis Pontiac Konigen and Dutchland Creamelle Colantha Vale, 881.23 lb butter, 21,701.7 lb. milk in a year, a daughter of the former world's champion milk producer, Dutchland Colantha Vale.

The oldest daughter of Pietje Alcartra Fayne recently dropped a bull calf by King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje and this young fellow may be reserved as a future head of the Ideal Herd.

Last March we reported the sale of a bull, Ideal King Clothilde, to Allen Brumbaugh of Greencastle, Pa. This bull was a son of Miss Korndyke Clothilde, a 26 lb. cow in the Ideal herd. Miss Korndyke Clothilde now nearly fourteen years old, recently dropped a heifer calf by King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje, so that Mr. Ressegue now has two full sisters to Mr. Brumbaugh's herdsire.

BIG MIAMI DAIRY

Owing to the rapidly increasing demand for milk experienced at Miami, Florida, several carloads of registered Holsteins have been purchased by Dr. J. G. Du Puis, who operates a large dairy near Miami. The Doctor owns a dairy of over 700 animals, nearly all of which are Dutch Belts.

About 10 years ago the Doctor started in the dairy business, as some of the babies he was doctoring were not getting sufficient milk or the right kind of milk and he knew of no one who was producing milk of the desired quality. From this small start production has grown until at the present time 1,000 quarts are produced daily and sold at a retail price of 30 cents per quart. At first Mrs. Du Puis looked after the business of the dairy, but it became too large for her, so now Dr. Myers, a graduate of Ohio State College, looks after the bacteriological work.

There are 67 dairies and more than 7,000 head of dairy cows in Dade County, yet milk and cream is shipped in carloads to Miami from the north. So rapid has been the increase in population that the local dairies have been unable to increase their herds and business in proportion.

BULL FOR SALE.—A son of SUELLA OF GRAYFIELDS, the cow that made 86.2 lb. butterfat in August, milking twice a day; and has a seven-day record, made as a three-year-old, of 25.67 lb. butter. His sire is the World's Record Bull, ROLO PONTIAC FAYNE 385047. He was born July 25, 1925; is a good, straight, topky fellow. His two nearest dams average over 38 lb. butter in seven-day test. First check of \$150. CHAS. WERTHEIMER, Frederick, Md.

Washington reports that girl infants are harder than boys. They must be. A male child is not born with the constitution to stand the winter exposure that girls endure and continue to live.

WILLOW BROOK HERD

has for junior herdsire



KING ORMSBY ENDERCAMP

a son of King of the Ormsbys and Vandercamp Segis Aaggie Jewel. The seven-day records of his dam and sire's dam average 33.80 lb. butter and the year records average 1,097.61 lb. butter and more than 23,000 lb. milk. Owing to a lack of help we will sell you your choice of our ACCREDITED HERD.

A. L. BOWELL & SON,
Thompson, Pa.

100 ENVELOPES

and 200 5 1/2 x 8 1/2 Note
or Lettersheets,

printed with your name and address and postpaid to you, \$1.00. Send \$1.00 for one year's subscription to our farm and home journal and 25c extra to pay postage and get a trial box of stationery free. Send cash with order to

Fletcher's Farming

Hondo, Texas



SENSATION CLOTHILDE TEHEE

is not only a splendid individual but is siring handsome calves. His dam produced 21,968 lb. milk, 945 lb. butter in a year as a three-year-old; his sire's dam 30,024 lb. milk, 1,250 lb. butter in a year. He is a Dairy Bull and heads a big producing Dairy.

This herd is ACCREDITED and Crawford County is now a Modified Accredited Area.

L. S. BROWN,
R. D. No. 1. Sagertown, Pa.

Auctioneering Is a Profession

There Is More to It
Than Just a "Lingo"



A Successful Auctioneer Must

- Be a Salesman;
- Tell the Truth;
- Know how to handle a Crowd;
- Know the Value of the Goods he is Selling;
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GRAFT, grand or petty, is Moral, Financial and Spiritual "SKIDDOO" for any man who indulges in it. Salesmanship should Inspire and Command Confidence.

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Summing up the whole thing—PERFECT AUCTIONEERING is a study in PSYCHOLOGY and it is up to the Auctioneer to diagnose and develop each situation as it arises.

Mead's the Man

Phone or write for dates

GLENN R. MEAD

The Auctioneer

East Aurora, New York

PERUVIAN DAIRY STUDENT AT AMES

Alejandro Guerra of Siouani, Peru is a dairy course student of Iowa State College. He is specializing in cheese making. His father manufactures cheese on an 8,000 acre ranch. At present there are 400 cows on the ranch, all native animals.

Alejandro plans to take back to his native home a number of purebred Holsteins, so as to build up a more profitable herd. The average production of a native cow is not more than 2,000 pounds yearly. The cheese manufactured on the ranch is carried on the back of the Peruvian beast of burden, the llama to the nearest railroad, 50 miles away, and then shipped to Lima.

About 400 llama are kept on the ranch as well as 10,000 sheep and 400 alpacas. The only cultivated fodder crop is alfalfa. During the summer months the cattle graze on the native grass, the alfalfa is cut and baled for winter use. Irrigation is necessary for the production of alfalfa and one-third of the Guerra ranch can be irrigated. The water is collected by earth dams across a small river and also from wells with pumps operated by small gasoline engines. The ranch owners are of Spanish descent, most of the laborers are Indians. At present all sheep shearing is done by hand but Guerra plans to introduce machine clippers when he returns.

Alejandro has a brother taking the animal husbandry course at the North Dakota Agriculture College, while two of his sisters are attending an American private school in Lima.

ROSS RAISES WINNERS

Fred Ross of Oelwein, Iowa sold three calves to the Buchanan county calf club and all of them went to boys of a family named Zimmerman living near Brandon. At the Buchanan county fair held at Independence, Iowa, the calves exhibited by the Zimmerman boys placed first, second and third. A half-sister to these three heifers was first in her class at Sioux City and second at the state fair at Des Moines.

POWELL SELLS TO VIRGINIA

W. C. Swanson of Swansonville, Virginia, recently purchased a dozen purebred Holsteins, 10 two-year-old heifers and two young calves, from E. A. Powell of Syracuse, New York, the oldest living active breeder of black and white cattle. These heifers weighed from 1,000 to 1,200. They were shipped to Danville, Va., in the care of G. R. Kelts, an employee of the Powell farm and were carried to their new home by auto truck.

750-ACRE FARM on State Road, 5,000 cords wood, 300,000 timber, \$12,500. Cash required, \$5,000. W. F. HERR, Brooklyn, Conn.

If you like the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN—say it with subscriptions.

**Conformation, Beauty
Production, Symmetry**
as well as Safety and Profit
are characteristics of
Polled Holsteins



A Polled Bull will improve the production and individuality of your herd as well as the fat test of the milk.

Let us Demonstrate This to You.

George E. Stevenson

727 Connell Bldg., Scranton, Pa.

Owing to Ill Health I Must Sell

my ACCREDITED herd of 35
Milking Cows and Bred Heifers.

Several are granddaughters of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac or Judge Lyons. All are sired by good bulls and bred to Extra good ones.

This is your Opportunity to secure Good Healthy, Well-bred Quality Holsteins at a very reasonable price.

MRS. MAUD DWIGHT

SOUTH OTSELIC NEW YORK

SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF



MODEL DARIUS KING SEGIS

inherit the producing blood that flows in his veins.
His sire was from a 30 lb. Glista cow that averaged 92 lb. milk a day.
His dam, Clara Clothilde Lyons, as a two-year-old, averaged 91 lb. milk a day during the week of her official test, and in 305 days produced 20,771.2 lb. milk, 723.40 lb. butter. She was from a 30 lb. daughter of a 32 lb. dam.
We'd like to sell you something that would please you from our Accredited Herd.

FRED B. KEENEY
Laceyville, Wyoming Co., Pa.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

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Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

FANCY POULTRY—30 varieties. Catalogue free. HERMAN BLUMER, BERGER, Mo.

BUFF ROCKS—Bred to lay. Cockerels, \$3 each. B. H. THOMAS, Eaton, Ohio.

READY TO LAY—White Leghorn Pullets \$1.50. ELLA WHITWOOD, Hudson, Ill.

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CHOICE MAMMOTH BRONZE Turkeys from Boston winners. ELSIE HALLOCK, Washington Depot, Conn.

FOR SALE—8 White Pekin ducks, 1 drake; also a few large Pekin drakes for breeding. Mrs. F. W. NOYES, Hooksett, N. H.

SILVERLACED WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—\$2. Mrs. R. H. CHAMBERS, Rd. 7, VAN WERT, OHIO.

GOOD LAYING WHITE MINORCAS—Order cockerels now for October delivery. All others go. ELDA LEWIS, Bourbon, Indiana.

PEDIGREED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS out of dams with high trapnest egg records up to 280 eggs. Mrs. FRANK BENDA, Browsersville, Minn.

GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAMS—PAIRS \$5; Trios, \$7. Satisfaction guaranteed. B. M. MOSS, Northern Boulevard, College Point, New York.

BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, twelve weeks' old, \$1 each. No better breeding. Don't delay. WALHALLA POULTRY FARM, Noblesville, Ind.

CHESTER COUNTY BABY CHICKS

Black and White Leghorns\$10 per 100
Barred Rocks and Reds\$12 per 100
White and Silver Wyandottes\$13 per 100
Jersey Giants\$22 per 100
Larger Lots Cheaper. 1,000 chick orders a specialty.

GEORGE S. CULLEN,

Box H ELKVIEW, PA.

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SEND FOR OUR Holiday Specials. GLENDALE GLADIOLUS FARMS, Allen, Mich.

EIGHT IRIS \$1.00, 8 GOLDEN GLOW \$1.00, 6 Lemon Lilies \$1.00, 6 Bridle Wreath \$1.00. Mrs. VAN R. DAVIS, East Brady, Penna., R. D. 2.

ALFALFA and all kinds of hay. Ask for delivered prices. HARRY D. GATES COMPANY, Jackson, Michigan.

ALFALFA SEED 95% pure \$7.50 per bushel; hulled white sweet clover, 95% pure \$5.00 per bushel. Track here; Sacks free. GEO. BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

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FOR SALE—White Collies. Eligible. B. L. McDILL, Brooklyn, Indiana.

FOX TERRIER PUPPIES, \$5.00. Write immediately. Mrs. PLEW, Rockport, Indiana.

WHITE ENGLISH BULL PUPS—\$10 and \$15. H. M. ORR, INDIAN TRAIL, N. C.

SHEPHERD PUPS—Guaranteed from heel working stock.

FAIR OAKS FARM, NORWOOD, MINN.

AMERICAN BULL TERRIER PUPPIES. Write your wants. MAPLE BROOK FARM, Delavan, N. Y.

CHOICE COLLIE PUPPIES—Handsome, intelligent. NORRIDGEWOCK FARM, NORTH STONINGTON, CONN.

PEDIGREED WHITE COLLIE PUPS, Shomount strain, males \$15.00. GEORGE GORANS, BENSON, MINN.

PEDIGREED AIRDALE PUPPIES—eight weeks old, sound, healthy stock, priced right. SUPERIOR KENNELS, PINCONNING, MICH.



HUNTING DOGS—Coon, possum, skunk and rabbit dogs. Reduced prices. Sent on trial. SAM. STEPHENSON, Covington, Tenn.

FOR SALE—Collie pups, 4 months' old, from heel driving parents, \$15.00. JOHN C. RADY, Oakfield, Wis.

POLICE PUPS. Pedigreed. Register eligibility in A. K. C. VINDABERG KENNELS, Mrs. R. TURBERG, Torrington, Conn, Conn. R. F. D. 1.

GREAT DANE FEMALE—Ten months' old. Reg. A. K. C. Very affectionate. An ideal companion and guardian. Quick sale, \$25.00. HESSEL L. SCOFIELD, Henderson, Michigan.

FARM RAISED GERMAN POLICE PUPPIES—Ready to ship. Faithful companions. Best cattle dogs. Picture of parents on request.

WM. J. SCHUCK, New Ulm, Minn.

LOVELY 3 MONTHS OLD GERMAN (SHEPHERD) POLICE PUPPIES. Also one two years old—females. Ideal farm dogs, protectors, companions. Supreme quality, pedigree and registered. MT. CROTCHED KENNELS, Antrim, N. H.

LIVE STOCK

APRIL CHESTER WHITE pigs with pedigree. FREMAN SPARKS, PLAINFIELD, WIS.

FOR SALE—Swiss Saanen Milk Goats. Excellent producers. C. F. BALLOU, Halifax, Pa.

SPOTTED POLAND-CHINA spring boars and gilts, pigs weaning age, priced right. H. E. RALSTON, MARENGO, OHIO.

FOR SALE REGISTERED OXFORD RAM LAMBS, Well grown, sire imported. Also one yearling ram bred in Canada. OSCAR SHIRLEY, HOULTON, MAINE

CANARIES

SEIFERT CANARIES from registered stock. Reasonable. DAISY CALVERT, Fall Creek, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE—Canaries, guaranteed, \$8. All kinds cage birds. GEORGE T. FOSTER, 427 2d Street, Greenport, L. I., N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

ALL WOOL YARN FOR SALE from manufacturer at great bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, HARMONY, MAINE

DELICIOUS WHITE HONEY for sale. 60 lb. can boxed, 13 cents per lb. F. O. B. Lodi. WM. HABERMAN, Lodi, Wis.

HONEY FOR SALE—New crop direct from producer. Also Sweet Clover seed. Write for prices. JOHN A. SHEEHAN, Falmouth, Kentucky, Route No. 4.

STANCHIONS—Old reliable Perfection swing stanchion, warranted the best. Thirty days trial. Agents wanted. Box "O" STANLEY C. SWIFT MFG. CO., CURA, N. Y.

CEMETERY MEMORIALS from Vermont marble and granite. Reduced prices. Artistic designs. Send for our new catalogue.

THE TEMPLE BROTHERS, RUTLAND, VERMONT.

BARREL LOTS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED CROCKERY, Hotel Chinaware, Cookingware, Glassware, etc. Shipped direct from Factory to Consumer. Write for particulars. E. SWASEY & COMPANY, PORTLAND, MAINE

UNLEACHED HARDWOOD ASHES improves meadows, pastures, orchards, wheat, oats, corn, lawns, flower gardens. Free Circular. Agents wanted. GEORGE STEVENS, PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO, CANADA.

ALFALFA LEAF MEAL—Something new. Made from alfalfa leaves without the stems. Low in fibre, high in protein, rich in vitamins. A grand food for poultry. Prices, \$2.50 per cwt., or \$49.00 per ton, f. o. b. Middletown, Conn. Made at Lamar, Colorado, by the Lamar Alfalfa Milling Company. MEECH & STODDARD, Inc., Middletown, Conn., Distributors for Eastern United States.

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Handsome Heifer Calves

SIRED BY



KING PIETJE AAGGIE PONTIAC

whose dam and sire's dam average 33.70 lb. butter in 7 days and 83 3/4 lb. milk daily. They are from big producing cows, show promise of developing into big producers and are right in every way.

ROBERT I. SPRINGER

Susquehanna Co. R. D. 1 Factoryville, Pa.
Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

ON THE HILLS

of Tioga County have been raised some of the best Holsteins that ever came from New York State—big healthy cows that yield large quantities of rich testing milk.

The following breeders of healthy Holsteins whose establishments are located near Owego and within easy driving distance of Elmira, Ithaca, Binghamton or Waverly can supply you with good cattle and invite inspection of their herds.

Roy J. Sabin.....Spencer
C. F. Gridley.....Candor
C. F. Giles.....Apalachin

Quality Cattle

OUR KIND



JOSEPHINE KAREL MECHTHILDE

Every animal in this herd has passed Three Clean Tuberculin Tests. They are not only choice individuals and big producers, but produce milk of high quality, as our herd test runs from 3.7 to 3.9%.

I want to sell a few.

H. A. STOTTMAYER
Hagerstown, Maryland R. 5

FROM COUNTY AGENT TO HOLSTEIN BREEDER

A. K. Rothenberger of Norristown, Penna., is a successful Holstein breeder. Mr. Rothenberger graduated from Cornell University in 1911 and was one of the first five Pennsylvania county agents. Mr. Rothenberger thought that he could farm better than he could teach others to farm, or else he thought he could teach better by practicing what he preached, so he started farming for himself and has met with a considerable degree of success.

Modern machinery is advocated by Mr. Rothenberger to save labor, and as far as possible he uses labor saving machinery. He grows wheat, sweet clover and soy beans while potatoes are one of his outstanding cash crops.

Like many beginners Mr. Rothenberger had bad luck with his first purebreds. He purchased some untested cows and they infected his entire herd. He started again with ten heifers which he purchased at an average price of \$200. Of their first ten calves seven were heifers, sired by a grandson of May Echo Sylvia.

A milk machine is in use. Mr. Rothenberger said he has used it every day for a year and a half and does not have a defective udder or a three-teater in the barn. The establishment is called Kriebelle Farms. The chief sources of income are milk and eggs with baby chicks as a side line. There is a flock of 1,500 White Leghorn hens. The eggs are carefully crated and shipped to the New York market.

THE SIOUX FALLS PENITENTIARY

The purebred Holstein herd owned by the Sioux Falls Penitentiary has headed the cow testing associations of South Dakota so many times that particular attention has been directed to this institution. Therefore a little information about the "Pen" Farm and herd will be in order.

The present penitentiary farm contains fifteen hundred acres. Originally there was only eighty acres including the buildings. A few cows were kept to provide milk and some driving horses for the officer's use, but as the population of the institution grew it became apparent that something besides a binder twine plant must be provided for the many idle hands about the place.

Armed with the proper state authority, officers of the institution bought a tract of nearly eight hundred acres and rented another seven hundred acres. Every foot of the land can be seen from the top of the stone wall surrounding the work shops of the institution. The farm buildings are about a mile north of the penitentiary. The farm residence is a roomy structure with all modern improvements. At present besides the superintendent and a night watchman there are twenty-two inmates who operate the farm and stay at the farm house.

The stock barn is modern in every essential. The Holstein herd is headed by Duke Segis Matador, a two-year-old bull for whom the state paid \$1,000. The

herd contains a number of animals that have made large records in cow testing association work and that are also high class individuals.

The hog houses are commodious and convenient and contain around 1,000 head. There are accommodations for \$3,000 chickens, Rhode Island Reds. In spite of an unfavorable year there were 12,000 bushels of corn picked, 13,000 bushels of small grain harvested and 300 tons of alfalfa and wild hay cut and baled. The potato crop turned out 2,000 bushels and we will not take space to tell of the amount of the garden produce, much of which was canned for winter use.

Including officers, guards and prisoners there are about 400 people to feed daily, this takes from eight to ten bushels of potatoes and about 25 lb. of coffee. Six hogs and three beeves are consumed every week. Last year three million pounds of binder twine was produced at the institution and every pound of it sold with the exception of the small quantity used on the farm.

DEMAND FOR BARRON HOLSTEINS

Three carloads of Holsteins were shipped from Barron, Wis., during the last week in October. One went to Fred Converse, an Illinois dairyman, another to P. O. Augustine of Grand Forks, and the third to H. J. Puggi and Frank Hubhorst of Howard Lake, Wright County, Minn. Fred J. Krahenbuhl, of the Barron County Holstein Breeders' Association showed the visitors around and his office handled the necessary clerical work.

BUILDING A MILKING HERD

Saville and McCordle of Lexington, Wash., have now 44 purebred Holstein milkers in the Cherry Hill dairy, having recently added nine obtained from the herd of James Chamberlain of Chehalis. The Chamberlain herdsire won second place last year at the Pacific International livestock exposition held at Portland.

FIFTY HEAD FOR JAPAN

Keitaro Mukai, who has been inspecting Holstein herds in many of the western states, recently purchased fifty head of purebred Holsteins from Californian herds on behalf of T. Shikata and Company of Osaka, Japan. A large proportion of the Japanese herds were depleted by pleura-pneumonia.

Smiff—What time is it, old boy? Or haven't you your watch with you?

Billfuzz—It's 11:45 a.m.; but I never carry a watch.

Smiff—Then how do you know what time it is?

Billfuzz—I shave at 7:30 every morning and I can tell what time it is, day or night, by feeling how much my beard has grown.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE.—Several carloads grades and purebred springers. C. T. A. records and T. B. tested. Al. Motl, Secy., Marshfield Holstein Club, Marshfield, Wis.

HIGH IN COLORADO

The registered Holstein herd at the Turkey Creek Ranch owned by Spencer Penrose of Colorado Springs, Colo., and managed by George Sinton took the highest honors in the Pueblo Cow Testing association for the recently ended year by averaging 10,877 lb. milk. It was third highest for butterfat production with an average of 369.6 lb. Changeling, a member of this herd was high cow having 622.2 lb. fat credited to her, while Dirkey was fifth with 559.8 lb. The highest milk producer was Audrey Valdessa with 17,660 lb. and her stablemate Snowflake was second with 16,912 lb.

OLD HERDS DISPERSED

One of Michigan's oldest herds was sold recently at Howell. It was owned jointly by James I. VanKeuren, president of the First Bond and Mortgage Co. of Lansing, and George Barnes, editor of the *Livingston County Republican*. Mr. Barnes has been a breeder of purebred Holsteins for many years, while the original VanKeuren herd was started back in the old pioneer days by the father of the present Mr. VanKeuren.

FROM MICH. TO PENN'A.

Clark Patterson and Son of the Orchard Crest Farms at Eighty-Four, Pa., have placed the young bull, Serradella Echo Walker, at the head of their herd. This bull came from Serradella Farms, Oscoda, Michigan, owned by Carl E. Schmidt. The bull traces to May Echo Sylvia, K. P. Pontiac Lass and the noted sires King Walker, King Segis and Pontiac Korndyke.

SCOTT RUNS TWO HERDS

O. C. Scott of Ottertail and Brainerd, Minnesota, has farms at both places on which he keeps purebred Holsteins. He recently transferred 46 head of purebred Holstein cows from the Brainerd farm and placed them on the Echo Stock farm near Pleasure Park. The Echo Stock farm dairy now consists of 66 head of purebred Holsteins.

A NICE RECORD

A purebred Holstein cow owned by William Manska topped the Macomb County C. T. A. for the month of September by producing 80.13 lb. fat, 2,399.4 lb. milk. Her showing is all the more creditable as she freshened last May. The Manska herd was recently tuberculin tested without finding a reactor.

BIG C. T. A. RECORD

A purebred Holstein owned by the Illinois Masonic Home of Sullivan, has produced in 183 days 10,223 lb. milk and 320.3 lb. fat while enrolled in the Moultrie County Dairy Herd Improvement association.

"I understand you got rid of your loud speaker."

"Well, not exactly! I'm still paying her alimony."

MILLER SELLING STOCK

During the past two months S. R. Miller, of Thornwood Stock Farm, at Chambersburg, Pa., has sold six very fine large cows from his accredited herd to M. H. Bennetch, of Sheridan, Pa., and E. M. Gingrich, Jr., of Myerstown, Pa. He also sold a good cow and a heifer to W. H. Miller, of Carlisle, Pa. The two Millers are not related as far as we know, but have been acquainted for a number of years. W. C. Snoke, of Mowersville, Pa., also obtained two good heifers from Thornwood Stock Farm. Evidently there is a demand for good healthy Holsteins for dairy production purposes in southern Pennsylvania.

WHY HE WENT TO CHURCH

"Hey, what are you doing at church so often?" The question was asked of a grouch who had been noticed going down to church every Sunday for some weeks. "You are not a church member, have little use for religion, and yet you are seen every Sunday in the same seat, tell me why," remarked the interested party. "Well, sir" retorted the grouch, "I admire that preacher. I admire any man who can keep a hundred women quiet for an hour and a half." 'Nuff said.

STATE OWNED BUT GOOD

The Western State hospital at Steilacoom, Wash., has a herd of 68 milking Holsteins that were enrolled in the Pierce County Cow Testing association for the month of September. Despite its size the hospital herd led for high average, the figures being 1,542 lb. milk and 54 lb. fat, a splendid showing for a herd of this size consisting of both cows and heifers.

ALFAGOLD AGAIN

The purebred Holstein herd of the Alfagold Farms headed the McGregor Cow Testing Association for the month of September by producing 34.82 lb. butterfat. Alfagold cows are first, second and fifth on the list; Pietie making 74.8 lb. butterfat, Johanna 55.5 lb. and Forest Edge 54.1 lb.

GOT A GOOD ONE

L. W. Gleason of Texas, Wisconsin, recently purchased a fine young bull from A. G. Melang. The animal was sired by Sir Walters Snowdrop Ormsby, whose sire St. Olaf Ormsby Sensation, recently won second place at the Minnesota State Fair and was a son of Ormsby Sensation. The dam comes from a line of heavy milkers that give milk of high quality.

Garland Humphrey, who recently sold his farm at Fleet, together with his family, left Monday for Florida, where he expects to locate.—*Personal Item in the Chilhowie (Va.) Vidette.*

"Why don't you work? Hard work never killed any one!"

"You are wrong, lady. I lost both my wives in that way!"

How Do You Like Her?



There are others like her in PINE RIDGE HERD which is headed by

King Reliance Lockhart Veeman

whose dam produced 882.10 lb. butter in a year, 15,847.7 lb. milk—in the Dairyman's Division—two milkings a day.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision—last test CLEAN.

Dan E. Anderson

Norwich, N. Y.
R. D. 3

All the Cattle in Crawford County, Pa.

Have been tuberculin tested TWICE under the Accredited Area Plan. In the second test 99.2% passed CLEAN.

When buying Holsteins, purebred or grade, why not come to Crawford County. The producing capacity and individuality of our cattle equal their health record.

Any of the men listed below would be pleased to supply your needs or put you in touch with responsible breeders who can.

L. S. Brown,Saegertown

Ralph C. Jackson,

.....Conneaut Lake

Maple Grove Stock Farm, F.

Jones, Mgr.,Centerville

O. I. Martin,

.....Cambridge Springs



Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago

is siring splendid youngsters.

He is by California's best bred herdsire and greatest show bull.

The dams are producers and backed by many records.

Let me sell you a nice young bull, or else some good females bred to our herdsire. Remember our herd is ACCREDITED.

L. L. ALLIS

Rummerfield, Pennsylvania.



QUALITY STOCK

Daughters of the grandly bred bull

KING ALCARTRA RAG APPLE POSCH

one of the best sons of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje.

Three different years he carried off the grand-championship at the Susquehanna County Fair, evidence enough of his type and quality.

Looking for Holsteins? Remember our herd is Accredited and has never housed a reactor.

A. R. BUSH

MONTROSE

PENNSYLVANIA



MAPLE GROVE YBMA GLISTA

His dam, MAPLE GROVE SPOFFORD PRINCESS, 641 lb. milk, 27 lb. butter in a week, was bred, raised and tested here.

His sire, MODEL DANIEL GLISTA, was by a great show bull and from a 31-lb. Glista cow from a 34-lb. Glista dam.

Yet you can buy his sons from us at prices ranging from \$50 upwards; his daughters from \$65 upwards.

The dams are big producing cows and the entire herd is ACCREDITED.

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

F. Jones, Manager

R. D. No. 4

CENTERVILLE, PA.

Home of Champions



COLONEL JOH LYONS

was first prize aged bull, senior and grand champion male at the famous Susquehanna County Fair and also headed the champion herd.

He is by KING JOH from a 33.63-lb. daughter of King Lyons and his ELEVEN nearest dams average 32.15 lb. butter in A. R. O. work.

COLONEL JOH LYONS heads our herds which number 120 head and are under State and Federal Supervision.

Let us sell you one of his sons or some good females bred to him.

L. N. MACK & SON and FLOYD E. MACK

Montrose, Pennsylvania



DE KOL KLASSJE HILLSIDE

the cow in the foreground while enrolled in C. T. A. work, produced 861 lb. butter and more than 20,000 lb. milk in ten months. Then, freshening again before the year closed, she was entered in semi-official test and in 305 days made a record of 858.47 lb. butter, 20,447.5 lb. milk.

She and her stablemates are bred to

TRAVERSE ECHO SYLVIA KING

whose dam produced 33.27 lb. butter, 736.4 lb. milk in 7 days and averaged 102 lb. daily for 30 days. Judged by her work and that of her SIX great daughters, she is one of the greatest cows of the breed.

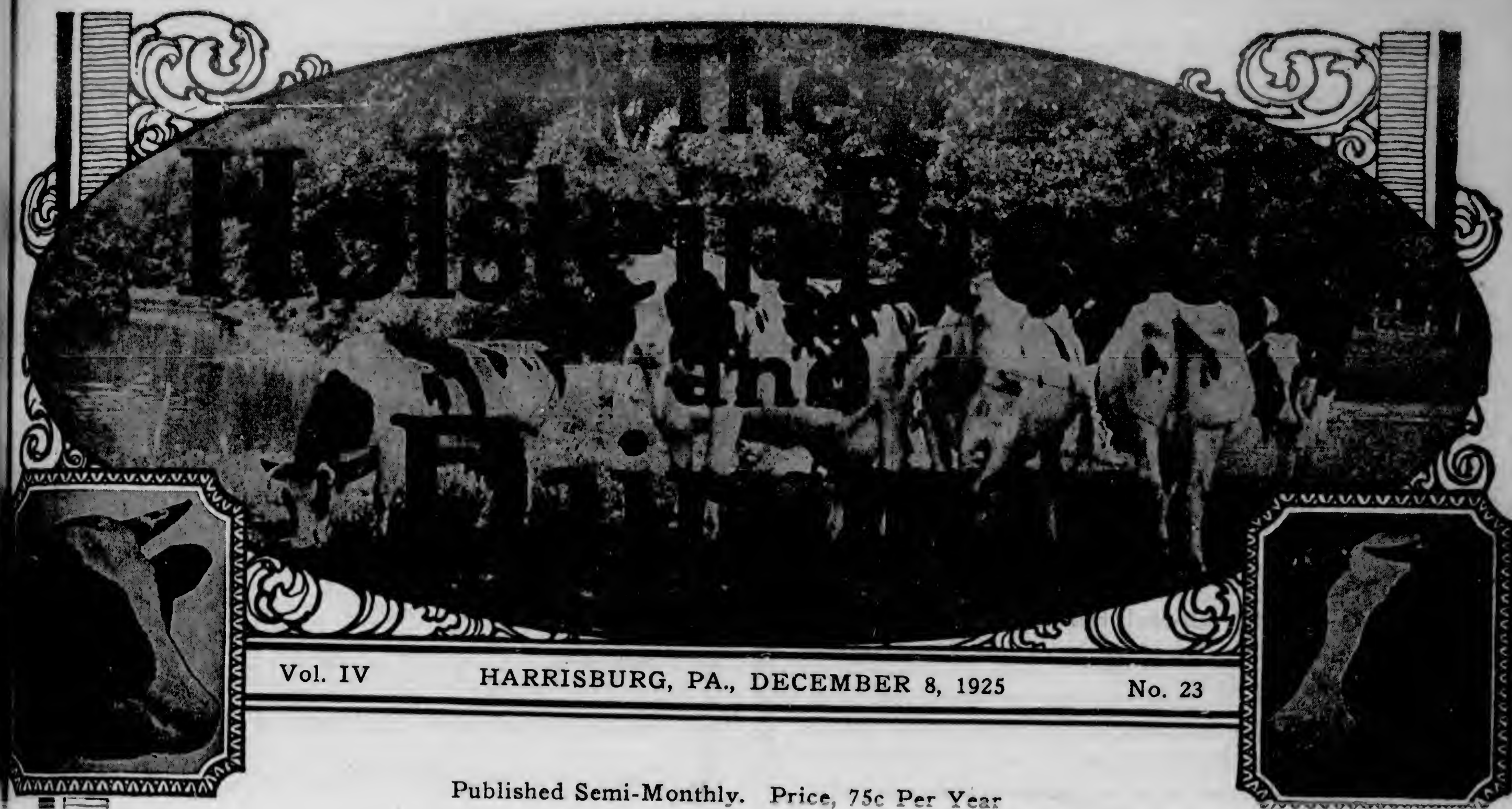
Let me price you a good bull or a few good females from this Federally Accredited Herd.

A. L. BURLINGTON

Wyalusing,

Bradford Co.,

Pa.



Vol. IV

HARRISBURG, PA., DECEMBER 8, 1925

No. 23

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



SCENE IN THE BARNYARD OF HUBERT S. MILLER, MYERSTOWN, LEBANON COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA



Entered as second-class matter April 8, 1922 at the post office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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AND EXPERIMENTAL STATION
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PA.

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Fully Accredited Cattle



COLONEL JOH LYONS

One of the well-bred, handsome bulls heading our ACCREDITED purebred herds which now number around 140 head.

Just think, 140 head of ACCREDITED HOLSTEINS for YOU to choose from. For many years these herds have been handled to produce profitably, the result is that cattle obtained here make good anywhere. We want to reduce our herds to the capacity of our stables.

L. N. MACK & SON and FLOYD E. MACK
Montrose, Pennsylvania.

Must Be Sold!

My Accredited Purebred Herd of 35 Milking Cows and Bred Heifers.

They are choice Individuals, Big Producers and Royally Bred. Several are granddaughters of Champion Echo, Sylvia Pontiac or Judge Lyons. All are sired by Good bulls and bred to Extra Good ones.

This is your opportunity to secure Good, Healthy, Well-bred Holsteins of real Dairy Quality at a very reasonable Price.



Mrs. Maud Dwight

South Otselic, Chenango Co., New York

AN IDEAL HERDSIRE

SON OF



PIETJE ALCARTRA FAYNE

Age	Butter	Milk	Time
8 years	30.03	707.7	7 days
5 years	25.16	632.7	7 days
3 years	23.63	568.0	7 days
C. T. A. record	718.00	17,168.0	1 year

Highest record daughter of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje for both milk and butter.
All records made by us.
She combines what all breeders are striving for, namely:

Individuality—Production—Breeding.

Her son, born Jan. 10, 1925, is well grown; nicely and evenly marked, and a very good individual. He is FULL BROTHER to our herdsire, Ideal King Creamelle and also has two FULL SISTERS in our herd, (both young).

Price \$500.

We want to show you this bull, his sire and dam, his full brother and many other relatives.

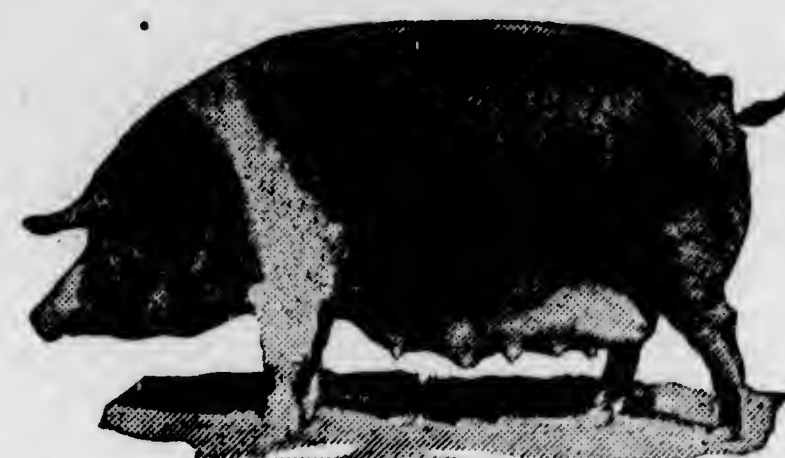
CECIL L. A. RESSEGUIE, Kingsley, Pa.

(This Herd has passed FOUR Clean Tests.)

HAMPSHIRE

PROFITABLE IN THE HANDS OF ANY PRACTICAL FARMER

1918	1921
1919	1922
1920	1923



WORLD'S GRAND CHAMPIONS FOR 6 YEARS

The Hampshires have won over all breeds in the carload classes at the International at Chicago, the greatest livestock show in the world.

As usual the Hampshires not only won the grand championship, but had the heaviest carload for their age of the entire show.

Not only at the International, but at practically all of the large shows during the past few years, Hampshires have carried off the highest honors in the carload classes. These honors have been won by average farmers. The Hampshire hog and good home-grown feed have achieved the desired results.

A copy of the HAMPSHIRE ADVOCATE, the official breed paper, will be sent to you free upon request. The Hampshire Advocate Company can put you in touch with breeders who have these profitable money-making brood sows.

WRITE TO

The Hampshire Advocate Company

409 WISCONSIN AVENUE

PEORIA

ILLINOIS

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. IV

HARRISBURG, PA., DECEMBER 8, 1925

No. 23

Two of Susquehanna County's Accredited Herds

By F. Russell Howard

AMONG the leading breeders in Susquehanna County, Penna. are the Macks. L. M. Mack and his son Maurice live on one farm and his brother Floyd lives on an adjoining farm. While these farms are owned separately the herds are practically one as the herdsires and occasionally females are owned in common. The Macks are working dairymen, operating their own farms and milking their own cows, and are not only high class farmers and efficient dairy-

men but are also splendid judges of cattle and handle their herds from the standpoint of profitable production as well as individuality. Should by mischance a low producer or a poor individual be raised by the Macks they do not pass it on to an innocent purchaser with enthusiasm but little knowledge, but the animal is slaughtered for beef. This course, pursued over many years, with the use of high class sires selected for individuality and backed by producing blood lines, has resulted in a herd that will, from the angle of conformation or of profit-making ability, compete with any in the entire country. Then too, these herds are on the accredited list, the health of the animals vouched for by the highest State and Federal veterinary authorities.



KING RAG APPLE PLUM COPIA

is by an intensely bred Korndyke sire and is from a cow that two different years exceeded the 30 lb. mark in official seven day test, as a five-year-old making 30.47 lb. butter in a week from 668.6 lb. milk and then as a six-year-old increasing her butter record to 33.26 lb. King Rag Apple Plum Copia is not only a handsome bull but is also a high class sire as shown by the type of his offspring and the production of his daughters that are already in milk.

Floyd Mack has a farm of 120 acres and is also well stocked as he has fifty-seven head of purebred Holsteins at the present time. His dairy is turning out milk by the barrel and they do it easily. The cows are of real good type and the young cattle exceptionally fine. Floyd has a number of daughters of Colonel Joh Lyons that are just good enough to go anywhere.

"Lafe" Mack's cows are noted throughout the county for their type and production and his young stock gives promise of developing into real good dairy cows having the type and conformation that we all like to see in dairy cattle.

The older members of both herds are mostly daughters of Grand Champion Segis 2d and they are remarkably milky animals. This noted bull sired a splendid lot of daughters that have won in the show



COLONEL JOH LYONS

ring and that are capable of holding their own at the pail with the daughters of any bull in the country.

The calves sired by Colonel Joh Lyons would please the most critical judge. This bull was secured by the Macks after they had seen his offspring in the Riker herd. He was by King Joh from a 33 lb. daughter of King Lyons and his dam was a 29 lb. daughter of Judge Hengerveld De Kol. The seven-day records of the eleven nearest dams of the Colonel average over

At the present time "Lafe" Mack and his son have about eighty head of purebred Holsteins on their farm, consequently they are rather busy as most of the time they manage to get along with the help of one man. The past fall has been a good season for fall plowing and they have nearly sixty acres turned over preparatory for the crops of next year.

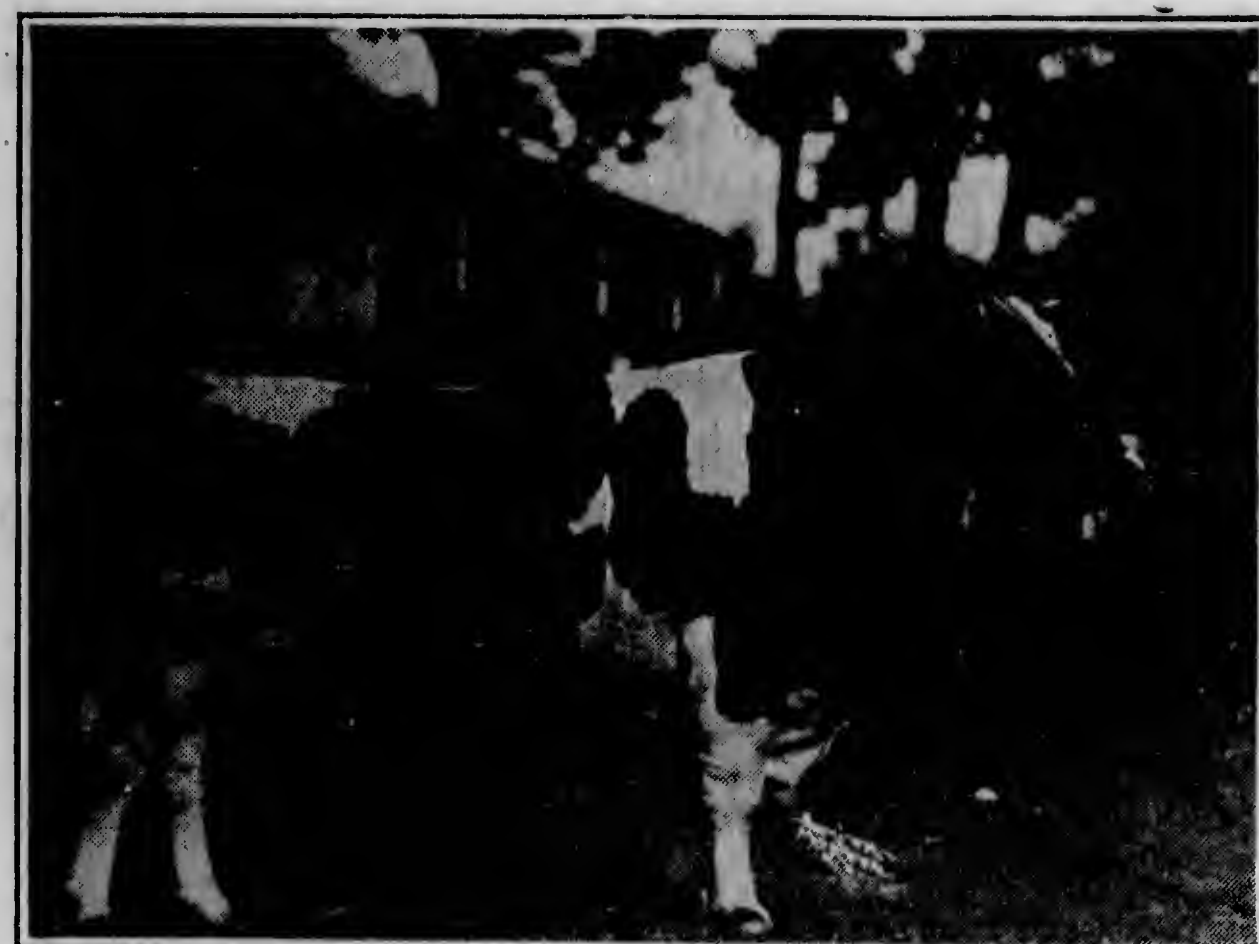
One of the bulls in service in these herds is King Rag Apple Plum Copia, leased from J. S. Howard and Son of Springville, Pa. This very handsome bull

32 lb. butter, but better still, he and his offspring are animals of remarkable type and conformation.

The Mack Brothers have exhibited some of their animals different years with signal success. At the 1924 Susquehanna County Fair the Macks exhibited the champion four dairy cows while their herdsire, Colonel Joh Lyons, not only headed his class but was also made senior and grand champion. The grand champion female came from this herd as did the leader of the two-year-old class. This year they did not exhibit at their home county fair but took some of their animals to the fair at Binghamton, New York, where their white herdsire was placed second and the two-year-old prize winner, now a three-year-old, headed her class, both meeting with plenty of high class competition.

State Owned Holsteins of Iowa

ONE of the largest owners of Holsteins in this country is the state of Iowa, for the Board of Control has under its supervision 842 animals, all of which are black and white. During the fiscal year 254 of these averaged better than 10,000 lb. milk. The total product of all the cows in the institutions of the state was 7,581,547 lb., all of which was used to feed the inmates and their caretakers. The best cow is No. 499 of the Cherokee hospital herd. She produced 20,810 lb. milk which was figured to be worth \$434.67 over her



CHEROKEE ORMSBY PIEBE

Noted show bull which won many honors at big cattle shows and expositions. Photographed as a three-year-old.

feed cost. The most profitable herd was that at the Cherokee hospital, the average net profit being \$194.44. The herd at the Mount Pleasant hospital was second with an average net profit of \$187.07 and this herd had the highest average production, 11,919 lb.

The Holstein herd at the state sanatorium at Oakdale is noted for the quality of its animals. Recently a grade Holstein of this herd produced over 20,000 lb. milk in a year. The Oakdale herd contains another cow that has given 19,449 lb. milk in twelve months. The average production of this herd is 9,554 lb. Of the eighteen grades milking the full year, ten gave over ten thousand, while sixteen of the 24 purebreds exceed the ten thousand lb. mark. The net profit of the Oakdale herd was \$152.81 per cow.

The herd at the state juvenile home at Toledo, Iowa,

consists of grade Holsteins. From September 1, 1924 to August 31, 1925, the twenty-three milkers produced 217,278 lb. milk valued at more than \$5,500. The net profit of this herd was \$2,655.53. The average was 9,446 lb. milk. This is estimated to be worth \$241.87 while the average feed cost was \$126.41 per cow. There was a nice profit to pay for labor and other expenses.

Several Iowa state institutions have exhibited purebreds different years and sometimes competed against each other. Last fall a show herd was exhibited by the Iowa State Board of Control which selected animals from different institutions and this met with a considerable degree of success. One member of this exhibit, Princess Piebe Mercedes Ormsby, was first prize aged cow, senior and grand champion female at the Missouri and Iowa State fairs. At the Missouri State Fair the Iowa State exhibit furnished the fire prize heifer calf and junior champion and the first prize two-year-old heifer and members of this exhibit won high honors at a number of great cattle exhibitions.

Perhaps the most noted animal owned by the state of Iowa was Cherokee Ormsby Piebe, a bull that headed the herd at the Independence State Hospital. This bull was shown in 1923 at the Iowa State fair, where he won first prize in the three-year-old class and was made senior and grand champion. At the Waterloo Dairy Cattle Congress and also at the National Dairy Show he won first in his class and was defeated only for the grand championship. In 1924 he was again exhibited at the Iowa State Fair, where he won first prize in the aged bull class. His offspring are very promising and are expected to bring great credit and considerable advertising to the state owned herds of Iowa.

Pioneer Electric Farm Lighting

THERE are now many American farms on which electricity furnishes light and power but it is not generally known that electric lights were in use on a farm in this country before they were adopted by the greatest cities of the world. Before electric lights brightened the pathway of wayfarers along Broadway or the boulevards of Paris they were already in use on a hill farm in Tompkins County, New York.

It was in 1875 that two Cornell University professors, William A. Anthony and George S. Moler, built the first dynamo constructed in America. This dynamo which meant the beginning of electrical engineering or the generation and transmission of electric power was exhibited at the Centennial exposition in Philadelphia, at Chicago in 1893 and in St. Louis in 1904. It is still at Cornell and recently served as a shop motor in Rockefeller Hall. A short time after the building of the dynamo it was used to supply current through underground cable to two arc lights which helped illuminate the college campus at Ithaca. This was the first known transmission of electric power by underground cable, and the first outdoor arc lighting in America.

Professor Moler, one of the builders of the first American dynamo, is still at Cornell. He recently improved the mechanism of the great clock in the Library Tower, the regulator of the student's classes and activities, and it is claimed that the time is now constantly accurate to the split second.

Reasons Why Bradford County Is a Dairy District

By GEORGE M. LYON

BRADFORD County is one of the great dairy counties of Pennsylvania. For many years this county has been noted for the amount of butter produced in it while the product of its dairy herds is sold in fluid form in the cities of New York, Scranton and Allentown. Considerable of the fame of Bradford County as a milk and butter producing district is due to the quality of its Holstein herds, both purebred and grade, and the reason for this quality is not hard to find. It lies in the character of the purebred bulls which in years past have headed its leading purebred Holstein herds. Daughters of these bulls have gone into many of the herds at present existing in the county while sons of these bulls have headed widely scattered herds of both purebreds and grades where their daughters have exceeded their dams in producing ability.

Among the many good sires that have headed purebred Holstein herds in Bradford County we find Korndyke Abbekerk, Rag Apple Korndyke, Judge Hengerveld De Kol, Prince Segis Korndyke Jr., Segis Hengerveld Beets Lyons, King Korndyke Hengerveld Veeman, King Pontiac Alcartra Wayne, Lakeland King Pontiac, Dutchland Colantha Denver Prince and several others of nearly equal fame.

Professor Gowen of the University of Maine claims that the factors in the order of their importance in selecting a bull for the transmission of producing ability are: first, the producing ability of his daughters; second, the demonstrated producing ability of his dam; third, the dairy qualities and producing ability of his half sisters. Everyone of the sires mentioned in the preceding paragraph has had his worth proven by each of these tests.

Perhaps the most outstanding sire that ever stood in Bradford County is Korndyke Abbekerk, who for several years headed the herd of G. M. Lyon and Sons of Wyalusing and who was also used in the Jenningshurst herd at Towanda and the Milanhurst herd at Milan. This bull was a son of Pontiac Korndyke and was from a daughter of Hengerveld De Kol, a combination of blood lines found in the pedigrees of a number of famous sires and noted cows. Korndyke Abbekerk was a bull of rare individuality and great transmitting ability which has been shown through both his sons and daughters. Although most of the life of this bull was spent in small herds where he did not have the opportunity afforded many other sires of lower quality, yet he is one of the so-called Century Sires and will rank with the best of this select circle.

The best son of Korndyke Abbekerk born and raised in Bradford County was Korndyke Abbekerk Netherland, a son of Milanhurst America De Kol. This cow, a beautiful animal of extreme dairy type, is credited with making a number of very large records. Tested as a four-year-old she produced over 34 lb. butter in seven days from 651 lb. milk. She was continued on strictly official test for the entire year and produced in that time 1,231.35 lb. butter, 26,433.4 lb. milk, a record

which the Blue Books show has never been equaled by any other heifer of her class in strictly official work.

Some of the best daughters of Korndyke Abbekerk were mated with King Korndyke Hengerveld Veeman, a son of Sir Korndyke Pontiac Artis from a good daughter of Sir Veeman Hengerveld with a record of over 30 lb. butter and over 600 lb. milk made in a week. This mating proved a very successful cross and the results were in great demand. When the J. G. Kerrick herd was dispersed in March 1919 the sale was topped by a daughter of King Korndyke Hengerveld Veeman from a daughter of Korndyke Abbekerk.

Daughters of King Korndyke Hengerveld Veeman were mated with sons of Korndyke Abbekerk, thus intensifying the blood of these two great sires. In many of the leading herds to-day in Bradford County you find the blood of Korndyke Abbekerk and where you find it, invariably you will find that combination desired and sought for by all breeders, combined individuality and production.

To-day there are many high class young sires in active service in Bradford County. One of these is Echo Car Born Sylvia, grand champion of all breeds at the county fair held at Towanda last fall and three-



KORNDYKE ABBEKERK

One of the really great sires of the Holstein Breed.

fourths brother to Echo-Sylv Car Born with a record of 31,982 lb. milk, 1,260 lb. butter in a year. Both are sired by Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac.

Other very promising young sires are Traverse Echo Sylvia King, a very handsome bull heading the herd of A. L. Burlington and W. B. Kennedy & Son; Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago, a bull of remarkable backing heading the L. L. Allis herd; King Ona Belle Pontiac, The Sixth Korndyke, Winterthur King Segis Emer, Bell Farm Chieftain, King Onyx Pledge Ormsby and King Ormsby Crijntje owned by John Howard and a number of sons of King Sylvia Johanna Pontiac who formerly headed two of the best herds in this county and who now stands at the head of the Bernhard Meyer herd at FINDERNE, New Jersey.

In George Washington's time ice cream was a novelty, but the average United States citizen now eats two and one-half gallons a year.

Another very annoying place to live is just beyond your income.

Care of the Herdsire

By GEORGE LESLIE

THE herdsire, representing, as he does, half the value of every animal in the barn, should be handled with care and be suitably fed.

Many really good bulls get poor care, being shut off in a none too clean box stall, deprived of good light and exercise, and then, when they turn "mean" or "ugly" or become sterile, are killed.

Within the last year I have seen three notable instances of this thankless manner of keeping good and valuable bulls.

One was a Holstein—a remarkably fine individual of the well known and highly productive Ona family. He was in a very large box stall, but it was knee-deep in manure and straw, and poorly lighted. He was thin and looked, as he no doubt felt—miserable. Asked what the bull was being fed, the herdsman said: "Some hay and a little bran and oats."

Such handling of a valuable animal is poor economy, to say nothing of its inhumanity.

Another, an outstanding Ayrshire, was well fed and in a stallion in a good barn, but his hoofs had not been trimmed in so long that he walked with evident discomfort and with a slouchy gait, being forced back on his hind feet so that they turned partially upward. The owner of this bull was very proud of him, but was thoughtless as to the animal's comfort, probably not realizing the bad effect of such a condition.

The third was a well bred Jersey which was a sire of a number of cows and heifers of great capacity as milkers, and was in a box stall which hadn't been cleaned in months and was as thin as a lath. No exercise, no grooming, a very limited diet and not enough water—all these for the animal that had really made the herd!

One of the most essential things in keeping a herd sire in good health and breeding condition is exercise. This is the everyday necessity for both comfort and well being. If he is let out in the yard or in a paddock and provided with an empty keg or barrel to bunt around, he'll enjoy himself while getting the exercise he needs. Another way of reaching the same result is to have a stout wire stretched across a corner of the barnyard or the paddock, with a large ring on it, to which, by a light, strong chain and swivel his nose ring can be attached. The chain should be long enough so that he has freedom of movement. If there is no other method of exercise provided, the bull should be led and made to walk for at least half an hour every day, and an hour morning and afternoon would be better still.

Care of the feet is quite important. So that the animal may stand firmly and squarely on his feet, the hoofs should be kept trimmed down; the stall should be cleaned daily, and clean dry bedding provided so that the danger of foul foot may be lessened.

In the matter of feed a young bull two or three years old does not need as much in the way of concentrates as an older animal, even when in fairly constant use. As a rule 4 lb. to 5 lb. a day of a good standard milking ration not over 20% crude protein is plenty, with a liberal supply of roughage. The latter is very important for development of barrel, from calfhood up.

The more mature bull will generally consume as much hay as a cow in milk, and to good advantage. With legume hay, a high protein ration should not be used, and from 4 lb. to 8 lb. of grain is indicated, according to the weight of the bull and the frequency with which he is used.

A reasonable amount of silage will not be amiss, from 5 lb. to not over 15 lb. a day according to age and weight, being a fair allowance. If dried beet pulp is preferred, from one to three pounds per day, soaked so as to make it light and soft, is a palatable and healthful addition to the daily ration.

Water should be where the bull can get it whenever he wants, which is best arranged for by a drinking cup in his stall. If, however, the barn is not equipped with drinking cups but has some other form of water supply, don't fail to give the herdsire water as often as the cows.

The animal from which all your young stock derive 50% of their constitutional vigor, type, health and capacity for production, deserves to be treated not as a prisoner on short rations, but as a highly valuable member of the dairy family, with all that this carries in the way of good care, kindness and suitable food.

Farm Made Drinks

H. C. COLLINGWOOD, editor of the *Rural New-Yorker*, is claimed to be the originator of the Apple Consumer's League, the members of which pledge themselves to "call for apple" in some form at every public eating place at which they take a meal. Mr. Collingwood has recently been writing articles against the widespread use of "pop," carbonated water flavored and colored, often with essences derived from coltar. He favors the use of milk as a beverage and also pasteurized apple juice. If all tourists coming from the farms would call for one or both of these "drinks" when stopping for refreshments along the road they would soon be on sale at a large proportion of the stands. The increased demand would result in better prices for milk, and for cider apples, and so would benefit the farmers. Advertising of this kind results in increased demand which means more sales and better prices. It looks as though Mr. Collingwood has again hit the right nail on the head.

"Red" Grange

H. AROLD GRANGE, noted football star, drinks milk with nearly every meal, says his father, Deputy Sheriff L. N. Grange, of Wheaton, Ill. Before "Red" became noted as an iceman or as a football player, he worked on an uncle's farm and learned to do considerable farm work. He is said to be a lover of farm life and farm work. His many admirers, those who have seen him lead the University of Illinois team to victory, and those who only know him through the pages of the newspapers, wish him so great a degree of success in his professional football career that some day he may be able to own a farm of his own.

For modes of faith let graceless zealots fight; he can't be wrong whose life is in the right.

Improving Dairy Cattle by Continuous Use of Sires of Proven Breeding Quality*

R. R. GRAVES

Dairy Cattle Breeding Investigations, Bureau of Dairying, Washington, D. C.

RECENTLY there have appeared in the press such statements as the following: "Breeding production to production does not tend to result in further increase of productive capacity. It more often ends disastrously. It is now recognized by a steadily increasing number of leading breeders that the scales and Babcock test, great as have been their contributions to dairy advancement, can not safely serve alone in directing breeding plans."

There can be no question that breeding production to production, in the sense that this method of mating has been commonly followed, has not always brought desirable results. Inheritance for producing capacity has been gauged by breeders by the individual production record of a cow. If a bull is the son of a cow with a high record and is mated to a cow with a high record, this is breeding production to production and it is thought by many that the progeny of the mating should be a high producing animal. Frequently the results of this type of mating have been disappointing and have led to such statements as the one quoted. The difficulty is, that in the interpretation of the results of such matings, consideration has not been given to the fact that the inheritance of all animals for any given character, such as producing capacity, is double in its nature—that is, it has a double origin. Each individual possesses an inheritance for each character received from each parent, though outwardly the individual may for some features or characters show great resemblance to one parent, and in other features or characters show more marked resemblance to the other parent. Nevertheless, the individual does possess and will transmit an inheritance for each feature or character received from each parent, though it may be visible or invisible. Hence the statement that all individuals are double in their inheritance.

The cow that has a large record does not necessarily have an inheritance from both parents for high-producing capacity. She may be mixed, that is, heterozygous, in her inheritance for producing capacity. From one parent her inheritance for producing capacity may be for high production and from the other parent her inheritance for producing capacity may be for low production. If the factors determining a high-producing capacity are dominant over the factors determining low-producing capacity, this cow may be a high-producing animal and yet she may transmit a low-producing



capacity to half her offspring. Our failure to breed cattle that will be pure for an inheritance for high production by breeding production to production is not the fault of our production records, nor can we say that our production records are not indicative, but rather that we have not applied correctly the knowledge given by the production records to our selection and breeding methods. We have failed to take into account the double nature of the inheritance of each individual for each character.

In a number of papers and talks in the past few years the writer has advanced the theory that the sire's hereditary makeup for producing capacity is more accurately indicated by the production records of

a number of his daughters than is the hereditary makeup of the cow for producing capacity, by her individual production record.

Where all the daughters of a sire are uniformly excellent producers, it would seem to indicate that such a sire has in his germinal makeup only factors that will determine high producing capacity and, therefore, that he is pure—using the term "pure" as a synonym for the genetic term "homozygous"—in so far as hereditary factors controlling high producing capacity are concerned. We commonly refer to such a sire as being prepotent for high production. This prepotent sire for high production may or may not be prepotent in transmitting good type also.

If the sire gets some good-producing and some poor-producing daughters, it would seem to indicate that he is either heterozygous in his inheritance for producing capacity, and will therefore transmit to some of his offspring the inheritance that will determine high-producing capacity and to some the inheritance that will determine low-producing capacity or else that he is homozygous for recessive factors determining low production and that a part of his daughters may be good producers because of their having received from their dams dominant factors determining high-producing capacity. It is realized that there are all degrees of producing capacity but the terms "low" and "high" are here used to illustrate extremes. The real test to determine the hereditary makeup of both the sire and the dam is the breeding test—the inheritance that is actually passed along to a number of offspring. Because of the fact that it is possible to measure the inheritance of the producing capacity of a larger number of daughters that are by a single sire, and in a short space of time, than is possible for any considerable

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number of daughters from a single dam, it is possible to determine more accurately the hereditary makeup of the sire than of the dam.

Our theory is, therefore, that improvement in dairy cattle breeding will be brought about most rapidly by the discovery and use of these prepotent sires that are pure for the hereditary factors determining high production.

It may be questioned whether unrelated sires of the same breed possess the same factors or combinations of factors that enable them to be prepotent. This remains to be proved but the indications are that they do possess them. If they do, then by the use of proved sires of the same breed for six or seven generations, the resulting progeny will approach the condition of being homozygous for the factors determining high-producing capacity. The continuous use, for generation after generation, of sires of proven ability for transmitting high-producing capacity, in an effort to breed a pure line for high-producing capacity, is one of the breeding projects which the Bureau of Dairying has under way.

We have several calves at the Bureau of Dairying experimental farms that have three, four and five direct generations of proved sires. This statement should be qualified in two ways. In the first place it is not meant to imply that all the ancestral sires in four generations are proved. If the sire of the individual in question is definitely proved, no further attention need be paid to his ancestry. It is possible for this sire to be homozygous for the inheritance determining high production and yet for both of his parents to be heterozygous in their hereditary makeup for the factors controlling producing capacity. In Jersey cattle, for example, spotting is recessive to solid color. We may have two solid-colored parents that carry the recessive factor for spotting and from these parents we may get calves at different matings that are (1) homozygous for spotting and are therefore spotted; (2) homozygous for solid color and are therefore solid color; or (3) heterozygous in their inheritance for color and spotting, but are of solid color, possessing and transmitting, however, the inheritance for both solid color and spotting, as were the parents. Therefore, if either the sire or dam is once definitely proved to be homozygous for the character desired, there is nothing to be gained, insofar as that particular character is concerned, by consideration of the ancestry.

The second generation sire to be considered would be the sire of the dam, and the third generation sire to be considered would be the sire of the maternal granddam and so on. In the accompanying chart only the sires that need be considered, providing they are proved, are shown. If each of these sires be homozygous for factors determining high producing capacity and if each has the same combination of factors, the only opportunity for the individual in question to have received recessive factors must have come through the maternal great granddam, granddam and dam. So that in speaking of four direct generations of proved sires we are actually referring to only one sire in each ancestral generation.

The second qualification is in the statement that each of these sires is proved to be homozygous for the

hereditary factors determining high-producing capacity. To determine that a sire is homozygous for factors determining high-producing capacity is not as simple as it may appear. If a bull is heterozygous in the factors determining producing capacity and is mated with cows that are also heterozygous, some three-fourths of the daughters would be good or high producers and one-fourth poor producers.

If a sire is homozygous for the recessive factors determining low producing capacity and is mated with cows that are homozygous for dominant factors determining high-producing capacity, all the daughters should be good producers; they will be heterozygous in their inheritance, however, and will transmit low production to half their offspring. If a sire is mated with good cows it is a difficult matter to determine his hereditary makeup. A very large number of daughters from such matings would be required before his transmitting ability can be determined. It would seem that the best way to prove a sire would be to mate him with low-producing cows. Ordinarily, the low-producing cow would be homozygous for recessive factors determining low production unless she had some organic trouble that prevented the expression or fulfillment of her inheritance for high production. In the present stage of our breeding operations, when most cows are probably heterozygous for their inheritance governing producing capacity, a bull's hereditary makeup should probably not be estimated from the producing capacity of less than six daughters. As more cows become homozygous in their hereditary makeup for the dominant factors governing high-producing capacity, it will become more difficult to prove sires in such manner as to be certain of their being homozygous for dominant factors determining high producing capacity. Another factor that adds to the difficulty in determining the hereditary makeup of an advanced register or register of merit sire is the fact that breeders do not test the poor daughters of a sire due perhaps to not wanting the unfavorable publicity that such a record would bring, and due also to the high requirements for advanced registry and register of merit. As our testing of purebreds is handled to-day a sire that is homozygous for recessive factors determining low production, if mated to a few cows that are homozygous for dominant factors determining high production, and if only such daughters as are from these homozygous cows are tested, may acquire a reputation for being a great sire, whereas if the records of his poor daughters from poor cows were published it would give a more accurate indication of his real hereditary makeup. Certainly, breeding animals could be more intelligently selected if all records, whether good or poor, were published.

If the theory is correct that the use of proved sires for generation after generation will produce a strain that will be homozygous for dominant factors determining high production, then this same theory offers a method for the selection of bull calves that will prove to be prepotent sires.

So far as we know no attempt has been made to determine how many factors are concerned in the inheritance governing producing capacity. Perhaps the stimulation to secrete milk may be a simple inheritance.

The good dairy cow may vary from the poor-producing cow only in that she has this greater stimulation to secrete milk. Does the dairy cow have a different capacity for the assimilation, digestion and conversion of large amounts of nutrients, in the form of grains and roughage, into dairy products than the beef animal that produces a limited amount of milk? Or is it all in this one difference, the stimulation to convert nutrients into milk, or the stimulation to convert nutrients into meat? (Certainly the cow will not be a greater producer than is permitted by the strength of her weakest link in the chain of essential functions of the organs entering into the scheme of digestion, circulation and secretion.) In the herd of the Oregon Agricultural College several years ago were four full sisters, daughters of a noted sire. Three of the daughters made good records, but the fourth daughter seemed incapable of making one. On the death of this daughter it was found that she had a leaky heart valve. Perhaps this daughter had the same inheritance for producing capacity as did her three full sisters but because of this organic defect she could not utilize this inheritance to the fullest extent.

Since the number of factors entering into the determination of producing capacity is not known, no accurate prediction can be made as to the probability of securing an animal that is homozygous for the factors determining high-producing capacity, as a result of three or four generations of proved sire matings. If we assume that the stimulation to secrete milk is the variable characteristic that causes the difference in producing ability between the high-producing and the low-producing cow and if we further assume that practically all cows have the digestive capacity to consume, digest and assimilate large amounts of nutrients for the production of large amounts of milk and butterfat, and have the constitution that will enable them to withstand the consequent tax on their physiological makeup, we could, perhaps, credit the results of several generations of proved sire matings.

There is one other phase of inheritance in milk and butterfat-producing capacity that should be briefly discussed. Wherever there has been a cross between two distinct breeds of dairy cattle that have a considerable difference between their milk flow and range of butterfat percentage, such as the Holstein-Friesian cross on Guernseys or Jerseys, it has been observed that the resulting progeny have a milk flow and a percentage fat that is intermediate between the two parents. In these crosses the inbred F_2 generation has not shown a segregation of characters such as might be expected. This, together with a common belief of live stock breeders that a sire and a dam have a certain level of producing capacity and that the progeny will have a producing capacity that will represent an average of the parental levels, has led to a belief that the inheritance for milk and butterfat-producing capacity is a blending inheritance.

In the crosses between two distinct breeds there are probably so many independently inherited factors having a bearing on the milk flow and percentage fat in each parent that it is almost impossible to bring about in any limited number of animals a segregation of factors that will result in the exact reappearance of either

of the parental characteristics, or of the desired combinations of the characteristics of the two parents. According to Coulter, if two races of corn were crossed in which one parent had large grains, but those were few in number, and the other parent had small grains but many in number, the F_1 progeny would have grains intermediate in size and number. Now if the F_1 plants were inbred in the hope of obtaining a combination of the two extremes of large and also numerous grains, and if there were five factor pairs that influenced these quantitative characters in each case, in order to secure the desired pure type from this cross of two parents, each having five pairs of factors influencing their respective desired character, it is estimated that 100 acres of corn would have to be grown in order to have an even chance of securing one plant having the desired combination.

While in crosses between breeds having markedly different hereditary makeups as to such characters as milk flow and percentage fat, the following generations do seem to possess an intermediate milk flow and percentage fat, yet there is not the same evidence in crosses within a breed. No average or intermediate production such as is found in the crosses between distinct breeds will be found in the production records of the daughters of a single sire and their dams. The production records of the purebred daughters of an individual sire will be quite variable and cover a considerable range. A high record daughter may come from a low-producing dam and a low-producing daughter may come from a high-producing dam, or from two dams of approximately the same producing capacity may come daughters with records that vary widely. We have explained in this paper how that may very well come about through the dominant factors for high production and recessive factors for low production and the double nature of each individual in its hereditary makeup. In this discussion we have used the expression high and low producing capacity as illustrating extremes. There is need of further explanation, however, concerning the reason why some prepotent sires consistently raise the producing level of daughters coming from dams hav-

AN EXAMPLE OF A PREPOTENT SIRE

DAUGHTERS				DAMS				DIFFERENCE		
Milk		Fat		Milk		Fat		Milk		Fat
Lbs.	%	Lbs.	%	Lbs.	%	Lbs.	%	Lbs.	%	Lbs.
14,191.8	5.09	724.7	8.219.7	5.35	482.3	+5,971.9	-0.76	+242.4		
12,840.4	5.35	690.3	8,508.1	4.63	385.3	+4,366.3	+0.72	+305.0		
11,153.6	4.81	537.2	7,728.9	5.09	393.2	+3,424.7	-0.28	+146.0		
11,190.8	5.79	635.6	9,079.8	5.83	521.4	+2,111.0	-0.04	+114.2		
9,622.9	4.85	462.2	6,979.8	5.72	350.3	+2,543.1	-0.87	+72.9		
9,133.7	5.59	498.7	8,918.4	4.59	410.4	+215.3	+1.00	+83.3		
Ave. 11,343.7	5.25	591.5	8,238.3	5.29	430.3	+3,105.4	-0.04	+161.2		
Percentage increase or decrease								+37.00%	-0.76%	+37.46%

The records of the daughters of this sire appear in the columns on the left and at the right of each daughter's record is the record of the dam. This sire increased the milk producing capacity of each daughter. The per cent fat of the daughters was decreased in all but two cases, but the decrease in per cent fat was not sufficient to offset the increase in milk and consequently every daughter showed an increase yield of butterfat.

ing records of 500, 600 and 700 pounds butterfat. (See table 1, showing records of daughters of prepotent sire and their dams.) The most logical explanation would seem to be that of the cumulative or multiple factor hypothesis. The cumulative factor hypothesis explains variations in quantitative inheritance such as height, yield, number of rows of grain on ear of corn, length

of ear, etc. The theory is that quantitative characters are produced by cumulative factors—a factor that when added to another similar factor, affects the degree of development of that character. The theory is illustrated by Correns experiment in crossing red and white strains of *Mirabilis*. Instead of the F_1 's being red as was expected, they were pink; intermediate between red and white. When these pink— F_1 's—were interbred a ratio of 1 red: 2 pink, 1 white was secured, the explanation being that a single dose of the determiner for red gives pink, while when the F_1 's were interbred a double dose of the red determiner gave red. Similarly, varying degrees of redness in wheat were secured in experiments at the Swedish Experiment Station in which wheat with red and white kernels were crossed, the degree of red in the crossbred kernels depending upon the number of doses of red received.

An interesting case of an intermediate result in crossing two varying characters was secured by Phillips in crossing two breeds of ducks—Rouens and Mallards—of different sizes. The Rouens were more than twice as heavy as the Mallards. The F_1 birds were intermediate in weight between the Rouen and Mallard parents, and due to the number of independent factors influencing the weight the F_2 birds did not segregate, but were also intermediate in weight, though more variable than the F_1 birds. None of the F_2 birds were as heavy as the Rouens, nor as light as the Mallards.

Punnett and Bailey crossed two breeds of fowls differing widely in weight. The weight of the F_1 birds was much closer to that of the larger parent breed than to that of the smaller parent breed. This was taken to mean that one or more of the factors influencing large size showed dominance. Extreme variants were scarce in the F_2 generation, due to the small number of birds raised, but the F_3 birds had a great variation in weight, covering the ranges of both parent breeds. Individuals representing the extremes of the F_3 variants were mated and broods secured which averaged larger than the large parent, and smaller than the small parent. The interpretation was that there were four independent factors having among themselves unequal influence on the total weight; that when none of these factors were present birds of the minimum size were secured. Recombinations which included all four factors produced a race larger than the large parent. Similarly, recombinations which include the four allelomorphs of these factors produced a race smaller than the smaller parent. It was also assumed that two of the four hypothetical factors exerted a greater influence on total size than the remaining two factors.

Coulter says that the results of such experiments are in accord with the Mendelian method of inheritance, only two assumptions being necessary: (1) that dominance is absent, two doses having twice the effect of one; (2) that the independent similar factors are cumulative in their operation.

In connection with the cumulative factor concept, a modifying statement should be made as to the mechanism involved. Heretofore it has been assumed that we are dealing with numerous, separately inherited factors, absolutely identical in their nature, cumulative in their effect. No doubt one might regard with suspicion such a seemingly artificial mechanism.

Probably it would be easier to believe if it were modified in the following manner. Instead of assuming that the numerous factors are identical in function, we may assume that each factor has its own peculiar function, but that the function plays a part, directly or indirectly, in developing the quantitative character in question. For example, suppose height is the character. One of the factors determines the development of numerous nodes; another increases the amount of chlorophyll; another determines the size and vigor of the root system; another brings early germination and a long growing season. Such factors, although not identical, will be cumulative in increasing the height of the plant. Of course, a single dose of one type of factor may not bring the same increase in height as would a single dose of one of the other types, and therefore the mathematics of the situation will be slightly modified.

Applying the cumulative factor theory to producing capacity of milk and butterfat, if we assume that the presence of eight pairs of cumulative factors was necessary for the complete expression of an 800 pounds butterfat producing capacity, an animal with only four pairs of cumulative factors would have a producing capacity varying about the 400 pounds butterfat mark. If a sire were found that was homozygous for the eight factors necessary for an 800 pounds butterfat capacity and he were mated with heterozygous cows having enough of these cumulative factors to permit a 400 lb. butterfat capacity, then if the animals resulting from this mating were inbred, animals would be secured that would have producing capacities ranging from 400 to 800 or more lb. butterfat. This would seem to be in accord with what actually does happen in breeding work.

The great problem that has to be faced by the man who would breed uniformly high producing cattle, is that the hereditary material controlling producing capacity with which he must work is not purified or standardized. In order to make definite progress he must know the purity of the material with which he is working. The producing capacity of an individual cow is not a sufficient guide as to the purity of her germinal plasm for producing capacity, but the producing capacity of a number of daughters of a sire, especially if they be out of dams of known low producing capacity does give us a measure of the purity of the germinal plasm of the sire in regard to this character. It would seem to make little difference whether the theory of complete dominance or the theory of cumulative factors be followed. It is still the exceptional prepotent sire that offers to us the most rapid means of purifying the inheritance of our dairy cattle for high producing capacity. Coulter says: "We now know that individual variations are not always mere fluctuations or responses, but may be due to varying doses of cumulative factors. A selection on this basis may very well result in a new race that breeds true; and a race that breeds true is De Vries' definition of a new species." And so by the use of proved prepotent sires for generation after generation we may finally breed dairy cattle that will breed true for a high milk and butterfat producing capacity.

You can queer duty by making a problem out of it.

Secretary Jardine on His Department

SPEAKING before the National Coöperative Milk Producers' Federation on November 24th at Philadelphia, Penna., Secretary of Agriculture William M. Jardine, said:

"The policy of the Department of Agriculture has been and will continue to be one not of direction but of service in the lines in which farmers themselves have become convinced that service is needed. The department was established for promotion of American agriculture and it seeks to give farmer's constantly the service which they themselves have found essential to progress. Marketing problems have been studied in the department for some time. The Office of Markets was established in 1913 and one of its first projects dealt with problems of coöperative marketing and purchasing organizations. This project has expanded slowly. Research has been carried on in the fundamental problems of coöperation. Historical and statistical data regarding agricultural coöperation have been collected from all parts of the United States. The material available deals with marketing and operating problems of associations, the cost of doing business, and the economic and legal factors under which they operate, as well as the broad questions involved in the relationship of the members to the associations.

The department has also made various surveys of conditions surrounding the production and marketing of particular products in specific areas with a view to determining the possible advantages of a system of marketing the products coöperatively, thus assisting coöperative organizations in obtaining knowledge of the basic factors which are involved in both production and marketing.

Various other services of the department, not directly based on the coöperative marketing studies, are nevertheless of value to coöperative organization. Estimates, forecasts, and statistics of crop and livestock production are provided. A comprehensive market news service is given, reporting shipments, receipts, prices, and condition of commodities. Well defined and generally accepted standards for farm products have been established, and shipping point inspection is being extended rapidly. This type of service is vital to the fullest development of coöperative marketing. The licensing of public warehousemen under the United States Warehouse Act administered by the department has assisted coöperative marketing organizations in enabling them to secure improved credit facilities and to develop more orderly marketing. Studies of cost of production and cost of marketing are likewise of value, while closely akin to these are studies in accounting systems adapted to agricultural needs.

Recently intensive surveys and analyses of the operating, financial, and marketing problems of particular coöperative associations have been carried on. These studies have been of value not only in themselves, but because they have proved a valuable guide to coöperative organizations in setting up operating standards and methods. In short, it is a method of developing in the agricultural field the scientific business study which

has proved so valuable in corporations and other industrial organizations.

Although the department has made these and various other studies which have proved distinctly useful to the coöperative movement, the work has not grown as fast as have coöperative organizations. From 1919, when a wave of organization activity began to sweep agricultural America, until the present time, coöperation has grown among farmers until this year it is conservatively estimated that \$2,500,000,000 worth of farm products will be marketed coöperatively. This is a phenomenon of which no one interested in American agriculture or in the American nation can fail to take cognizance.

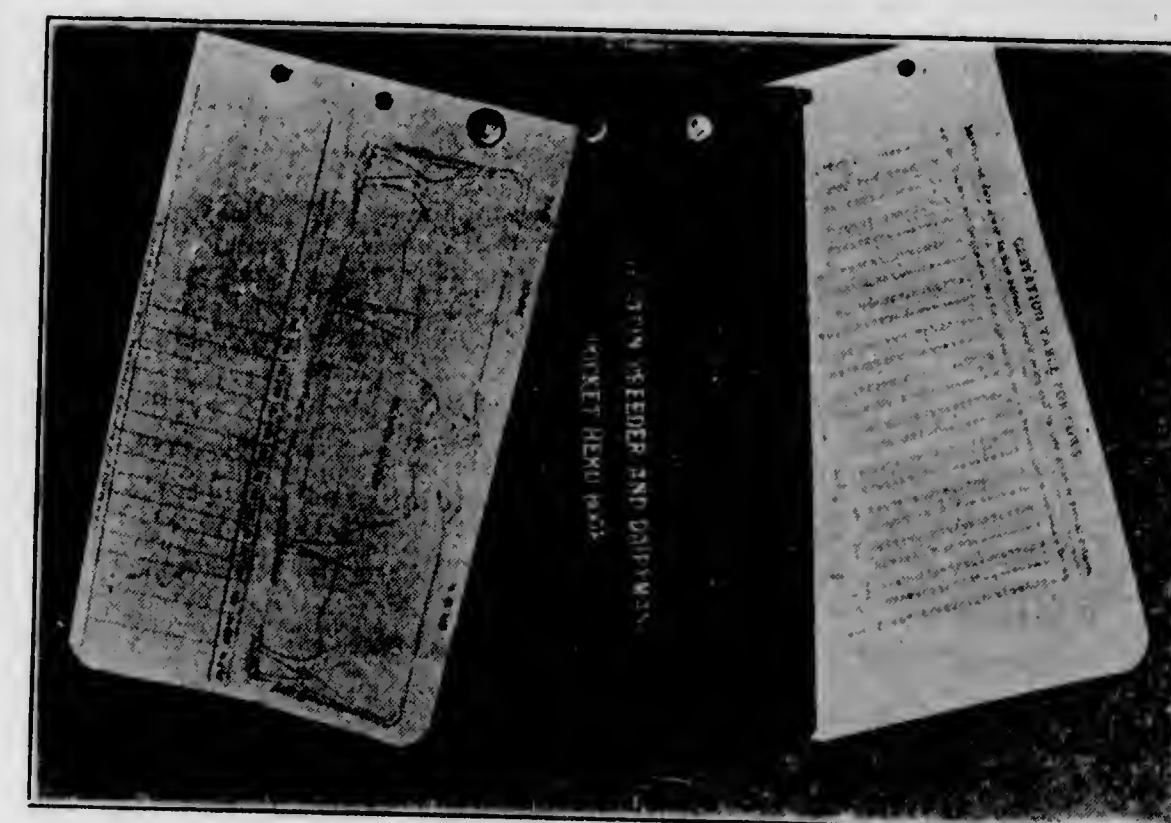
A Versatile Youngster

REED VORAN, who exhibited the champion heifer in the Calf Club division at last year's Kansas State Fair, recently distinguished himself by tying with two other youngsters for first place in the Reno County poultry club.

Reed started junior club work in the spring of 1923 with a Shorthorn heifer. The following year he changed to a Holstein and raised White Rock and Rhode Island Red fowls. His sister, Fairie Voran, cared for the champion heifer in Junior Club work the year before Reed carried off the honors. They are children of D. A. Voran, a banker at Pretty Prairie, Kansas, who is greatly interested in agriculture and who made it possible for his children to become leaders and prize winners in junior club work.

"I don't know what to do about our baby," said a modern young mother. "I can't get him to sleep because he tosses his head about so he shakes the radio sets right off his ears."

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The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

G. H. TRUCKELL, Associate Editor
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DECEMBER 8, 1925

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

World-ly Editors and Windmills

MR. M. S. Prescott, Editor of the World, in his report of the Grand Rapids Convention, appearing in the June 13, 1925, issue of the Worlds tells his readers this:

"Under the head of new business, former president Aitken presented a resolution that a Committee consisting of President Lowden, Secretary Houghton and Messrs. Moscrip, Reynolds and Elder be a committee to report at the next annual convention such amendments as may be necessary to carry out more effectively the purposes for which we are organized. Mr. Aitken has in mind as within the scope of this resolution a study of the question of reincorporation in some state other than New York where more recognition will be given to the rights of membership corporations to govern themselves. He complained of the operation of the New York laws and the litigation in which we have been involved for the past five or six years, and urged reincorporation in some state like Illinois where these questions have already been settled by the courts of last resort in favor of the association. There was no particular discussion of the resolution and it was passed without objection."

In the November 22, 1925 issue of the Holstein Breeder and Dairyman we published an announcement that a legal action had been brought to enjoin the Committee appointed under the Aitken resolution from taking any action in the matter of incorporating the Association in some State other than the State of New York.

Now that the Political Cunningness has been detected in trying to sneak the Association out from under the corporation laws of the State of New York by a cleverly worded blanket resolution and thus be able to further exploit the Association's Reserve Fund, the Editor of the World, that represents or is controlled by the POLITICAL MILLIONAIRE outfit, has an entirely different story to tell his readers and, in his paper under date of November 28, 1925 this is what he has to say:

"We do not understand that the committee appointed under the Aitken resolution at Grand Rapids is intending to recommend reincorporation in any other state, or the amalgamation or consolidation of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America with any other association or corporation as Van Gorder charges in his complaint."

The Editor publishes his latest statement under the title "Tilting at WINDMILLS." That might be a new name for him but we have heard of a much more common expression used to designate those people who "could not tell the truth."

It looks to us as though The Directors of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America have had a "change of heart" in the matter, since Senator Van Gorder commenced this last action in the Supreme Court of New York State. They are evidently trying to put up a sort of "Jekyll-Hyde" alibi, we opine they will not succeed.

Appropriations for T. B. Indemnities

HEARINGS on the Agricultural Appropriation Bill will begin about the first week in December at Washington. Opportunity will be afforded any special agricultural interest that desires a hearing, announces chairman Walter W. Magee. It is unofficially reported that the officers of the Budget Bureau do not look with favor upon continuing the appropriations for tuberculosis eradication on the same scale as made by Congress last year. The cattle industry will offer a strong protest if these appropriations are reduced or cut out.

The possibility of a substantial reduction in appropriations for bovine tuberculosis control has been mentioned a number of times by the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, the only paper, we believe, that has called attention to the growing sentiment among government officials that cattle owners are now able to bear their own losses when tuberculosis is discovered in their herds. It must not be forgotten that it was because tuberculosis eradication is a matter of public health, that appropriations for indemnities were obtained in the first instance. It is apparent that herd owners who delay the testing of their herds may before many years, have to bear all losses without any indemnity from either the state or federal governments.

Report of the Secretary of Agriculture

THE dairy situation is more favorable than it was a year ago. Production is less than last year, consumptive demand has been good, and the storing season closed without burdensome surpluses. Prices of all dairy products are higher and have followed a more normal trend.

Production in 1924 was heavy. It was stimulated by ideal weather and by some increase in the number of cows. Production in 1925 will be less. Prices are higher. On September 1, 1924, the normal peak date for storage holdings, butter stocks were at a record high mark. These stocks were cleared before the 1925 producing season began, yet they exerted a depressing influence throughout the fall and winter. September 1 this year found stocks on hand more nearly in line with

prospective requirements. Fall production did not seem likely to be unusually large. The position, in short, was statistically more favorable to producers.

The foreign situation has strengthened domestic markets. Except for exports of condensed and evaporated milk, outlets for domestic production of dairy products are very largely confined to our own markets. There is always the possibility, however, of our domestic supply being supplemented by imports for Denmark and from countries in the Southern Hemisphere, which are forging ahead rapidly as sources of supply. The European demand has been sufficient this year to hold prices in European markets at levels which, together with our own tariff barrier, have prevented imports of any consequence.

Dairy production continues to expand in the Southern Hemisphere. New Zealand and Australia have just finished a season of record output. The production of these two countries has expanded greatly since the war. They still have room for expansion. Argentine dairy production has also increased considerably since the war. The further development of the western Provinces of Canada and the recovery of Europe are adding to the world's supply. Siberia, a large exporter of dairy products before the war, is also recovering.

That's Where the Money Goes Pop Goes the Weasel

VOLUME 51, Page 187 of the Holstein-Friesian Herd Book gives the members of the Holstein-Friesian Association a little idea as to where some of their money is going. To save you looking up the passage or finding a Herd Book, in case you do not happen to have this Volume, we are printing below the passage referred to:

ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

Cleveland, Ohio, Tuesday, June 5, 1923.

The Board went into Executive session to fix the salaries of the officers for the ensuing year, and salaried officers thereupon withdrew. Mr. Norton acted as secretary of the session and made the following report:

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Officers present: President Lowden, Directors Mott, Bell, Moscrip, Armstrong, Elder, Schaefer, French, Pabst, Reynolds, Field and Norton.

Upon motion made by Mr. Field, seconded by Mr. French, the Treasurer's salary was raised to \$2,000. (An increase of \$200.)

Upon motion made by Mr. Field, seconded by Mr. Moscrip, the salary of the Superintendent of Advanced Registry was raised to \$6,000. (An increase of \$1,000.)

By motion of Mr. Field, seconded by Mr. Mott, the salary of the Secretary was raised to \$6,000. (An increase of \$1,000.)

Upon motion of Mr. Reynolds the matter of salary of the Assistant to the Secretary was referred to Secretary Houghton.

By motion of Mr. Field, seconded by Mr. Pabst, the salary of the Auditor was raised to \$5,000. (An increase of \$200.)

Upon motion of Mr. French, the salary of the Director of the Extension Service was raised to \$5,000. (An increase of \$500.)

On motion of Mr. Field, seconded by Mr. Bell, Mr. Cooper's salary was fixed at \$4,200. (An increase of \$600.); Mr. Barney, \$4,400; Mr. Horst, \$2,600; Mr. Bill, \$4,400; and Mr. Long, \$4,500.

Mr. Field moved that the Chairman of the Executive Committee should be paid \$3,000, for last year's services. Motion carried.

A motion was made by Mr. Mott, seconded by Mr. Field, that the Chairman of the Finance Committee should be paid \$1,000, for last year's services. Motion carried. (The foregoing to take effect June 1.)

The breeders will recall that a few months previous to the Cleveland meeting when this salary grab was staged, that Mr. James A. Reynolds, Chairman of the Executive Committee who was voted a \$3,000 slice, and Mr. F. L. Houghton, Secretary, who had his slice increased from \$5,000.00 to \$6,000.00, wrote a very pathetic letter to the members under date of March 22, 1923, telling them, or probably we had better say, warning them of the proposed raid of \$93,000.00 upon the Reserve Fund to do Extension work. Thus the expression

That's where the money goes.
Pop goes the Weasel.

The Draining Department

THE Holstein-Friesian Association was operated at a loss and depreciation of over \$59,000.00 for the year 1921; over \$39,000.00 for the year 1922; over \$40,000.00 for the year 1923 and over \$56,000.00 for the year 1924 or a total sum of over \$194,000.00 for the last four years.

Inasmuch as the Association's Treasury is being drained and the breeders' pocketbooks are being drained why not refer to a certain department that has its headquarters in Chicago as the "Draining Department" instead of the Extension Department? It is true that it extends the pocketbooks of a certain few but as it is draining the Association's Treasury and the breeders' pocketbooks, we believe the "Draining Department" would be more appropriate.

The Quiet Observer

(A contributed Editorial)

I HAVE been a member of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America since 1916. I was a reader of its official organ for a good many years. I am still a member of it but it has done me no good in recent years. It was a first class organization while it was poor and lived among the lowly but when it fell into the hands of those who have been directing it in recent years, doubling prices and doubling everything but service which it has really fallen down on, I don't think so much of the association.

In my humble opinion these fellows had better be careful about what they say or do, or they are going

to be licked in the controversy which has developed through the organization of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., Harrisburg, Pa. The fact that it is published in the good old Keystone State where there is whole lot of good, old-fashioned, flat-head Pennsylvania Dutch farmers, of which I am one, still doing business successfully, ought to spell "W-A-R-N-I-N-G" to those fellows who have been too long on the job of making the Holstein-Friesian Association of America a paying proposition.

I tell you its wonderful to *feel powerful* when you get the chance to feel that way. This is just how I look upon the whole circus they are running. Now personally I have nothing against the old association but I don't like its manners. It hasn't met any of the issues that has confronted it in recent years on the fair and square. I don't think it is good for the health or the digestion of anyone to hold office particularly the same office in the same organization for longer than a very short period of years.

To the members of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, I would say "Stick to the job." You seem to be disturbing the other fellows a good deal, and that in itself looks suspicious particularly when they are sending out to their members rather frantic letters and communications telling how bad you are and how good it is. Of course they have more dollars to spend in making noise but they have to make much more noise than you do in order to get there with you because you didn't have any noises to counteract when you started so you really have the big jump on them. I have a great many friends in the old association but "pumpkins is pumpkins," and there you are. I love them just as much as I ever did, at least after they began to decline, by that I mean the association and the individual who turned the wheels.

I knew Mr. Houghton years ago. Perhaps at the time when his association was too poor to do the job itself he started the *Register* which was for years the official organ. Of course that makes it hard for him to take short turns at the high rate of speed of what has never been more than a narrow gauge concern. Don't anyone know such an organ should never have been published by an officer of that or any other association that wants to run on an impartial basis. I have met Mr. Houghton several times, I thought he was a very fine gentleman and I think so yet but it is a hard job to serve man and master at one and the same time.

These are only the observations of one man, not meant for anyone to agree with them if he don't want to but if he will think a bit I believe his common sense will make him at least start him to think and if it does, well it pays to think of some things.

Breeders Pay

IT IS high time that the breeders of Holstein cattle refused to have their Association's Treasury or their pocketbooks drained of every dollar by outsiders. Of course we are not accusing any one of going into the Association's Treasury and lugging off bags of money, that would be thievery of the first order, but there seems to be other ways of getting the breeders' money that is about as effective as carrying it away in bags.

The so-called Extension waste as Secretary F. L. Houghton referred to it, seems to be one of the ways often resorted to to gain access to the treasury house of associations and organizations such as the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

The Holstein breeders have seen politicians come into their ranks without the least trace of the odor of a cow stable, sit down beside the Association's Treasury box and the first thing the breeders knew, they were drawing a salary and in one instance the same politician got two salaries.

We have seen the millionaires advertise their record cattle at the Association's expense.

We have seen the Dealing Element promote, manage and advertise cattle sales at the Association's Expense.

We have seen the Association's funds used to design putty cows, these cows among other things are useful as playthings for the idle rich.

Now it is rumored that the Extension Committee, headed by Mrs. Ruth McCormick, purposes to use the Association's funds directly or indirectly to advertise certified milk, the kind of milk which is produced at the so-called breeding establishments where the cows are kept in palatial stables and the attendants wear white hats, white coats and white pants—such breeding establishments as are owned by some of the wealthy members and Directors of the Holstein-Friesian Association.

Is it any wonder then with all these outside influences draining the Association's Treasury and pulling at the breeders' purse string, that the Association should run behind year after year and that the breeders should withdraw and organize a new Association managed and controlled by real breeders?

Our Advice

WE HAVE received a number of inquiries from breeders asking our advice as to whether or not they should join the new Association, the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc.

Our advice to breeders is:

If they are interested in breeding purebred Holstein cattle for legitimate dairy purposes, by all means join the new Association.

If they want to restore public confidence in the breed, increase the price and demand for their surplus cattle, by all means join the new Association.

If they want to be free of the unjust and unnecessary tax levied through increased fees, by all means join the new Association.

Here are a few of the reasons:

First, The life Membership fee in the new Association is \$10.00. In the old Association it is \$25.00.

Second, The new Association has a Business Form of Government, the same as Banks, Railroads and Commercial Enterprises, where every member has a right to a direct vote in making By-Laws, electing officers and fixing fees. The old Association has a Political Form of Government. The members do not have a right to a direct vote in formulating By-Laws, electing officers and fixing fees. The cost of electing delegates and paying their expenses to the annual meeting places an unnecessary tax on the breeders.

Third, The new Association has a Board of six Directors elected by the members, each Director a breeder and dairyman who follows dairying as his major business. The old Association has a Board of sixteen Directors and at the present time one is a dairyman. The other fifteen are made up of Politicians, Dealers and wealthy breeders. Some are not herd owners nor ever were.

Fourth, The registration fee in the new Association is \$1.00 for males and females. The registration fee in the old Association is \$1.00 for females and \$2.00 for males.

Fifth, The transfer fee in the new Association will be 50 cents to members and \$1.00 to non-members. In the old Association it is \$1.50 to members and \$3.00 to non-members.

Fundamental Dairy Research by the Department of Agriculture

TO CARRY out the policy of enlarging the work in fundamental dairy research it was necessary to readjust the activities of the Department of Agriculture by cutting down the force devoted to co-operative work in the States so as to make it possible to undertake new investigations without additional funds. Work on the scientific principles governing the nutrition of dairy cows was considerably enlarged. The new building for research in nutrition was put into use and has greatly facilitated this important study.

On account of the large amount of calcium (or lime) in milk, heavy-milking cows require a great deal of it in their feed. Experiments have been conducted which show that if heavy milkers do not get sufficient calcium in their feed they will take it from the reserve supply in their bones in order to put it into the milk. This drain on the cow's body has a serious effect on her health and ultimately reduces her capacity for milk production and the bringing forth of normal, well-developed offspring. Dairy cows are more liable to suffer from a deficiency of calcium in their rations than from a lack of any other feed constituent so far studied.

It has also been found that calcium taken into the cow's stomach in various kinds of feed is assimilated into body tissue and milk with different degrees of readiness. The assimilation of calcium from such calcium compounds as ground rock phosphate, ground limestone, and bone meal has also been studied a good deal, and it has been found to be much lower than that from either alfalfa or timothy hay.

The quantity of phosphorus contained in the diet has an important effect on calcium assimilation. If a milking cow receives a diet which contains sufficient assimilable calcium, but not enough phosphorus, she will at first take phosphorus from her soft tissues to put into the milk; but the phosphorus which can be spared from the soft tissues is small in amount, and it is soon used up. When this has happened, the cow then begins to take phosphorus from her bones. The chemical composition of the bones is not easily changed; therefore, when phosphorus is taken from them, calcium comes along with it in the proportion of two parts by weight to one of phosphorus. Calcium coming

from the bones in this way, and not used for milk secretion, is lost in the manure. Thus a cow may lose calcium from her body on account of a shortage of phosphorus in her diet.

Cows which receive too little calcium or phosphorus in their rations go down in their milk yield, and finally come to grief in one way or another, just as surely as cows which receive too little general nourishment. The difference is that in the latter case the cow gets thin, and any one can see what is the matter with her as soon as he looks at her; whereas in the former case she may appear to be in very good condition, and the cause of the trouble can be discerned only by rather difficult and expensive investigations.

Farmers and dairy investigators generally recognize the fact that one of the quickest ways of increasing the net income from dairy farms is to have cattle that will produce more milk and butterfat than the average cow does at the present time. The average production of the cows of the United States is much too low. In round numbers it is about 180 pounds of butterfat a year. This can be increased, no doubt, in two ways: (1) By feeding our present cows better; (2) by raising the hereditary level of the producing capacity of our dairy cattle by better breeding. Both of these phases of the problem are being carefully studied by the department.

Breeding experiments are under way involving 1,500 head of dairy cattle in various parts of the United States. The object is to determine the method of breeding that will insure uniformity in the transmission of the capacity for high production of milk and butterfat. The methods of mating that are being compared are line breeding with outbreeding and inbreeding with outbreeding. With these goes the continuous use for generation after generation of sires that have proved their ability to transmit uniformly high-producing capacity to their offspring.

As a result of production studies made with the records of animals in the Advanced Register and Register of Merit, the theory has been advanced that a sire's hereditary make-up for producing capacity is indicated by the production records of a number of his daughters more accurately than a cow's hereditary make-up for producing capacity is indicated by her individual production record; that where all the daughters of a sire are uniformly excellent producers, this may be taken to indicate that such a sire has in his hereditary make-up only those factors that determine high-producing capacity, and therefore he is pure (or homozygous) for the factors controlling high-producing capacity; and finally, that by the use of such sires for generation after generation, dairy cattle might be bred that in the course of five or six generations will have an inheritance that will make it possible for all of them to be high producers, and that will make it impossible for them to transmit to their offspring an inheritance for low-producing capacity.

The difficulty is to find these pure sires. Up to this time we have looked to the Advanced Registry and Register of Merit to prove our sires. The difficulty in the selection of a proved sire through official testing is that the poor daughters of a sire may not be tested, because of the requirements for entry into the Ad-

vanced Registry or Register of Merit, and also for commercial reasons.

In the cow-testing association this difficulty may be largely overcome because it is the practice to test the entire herd, including the good and the poor daughters of a sire. Heretofore, the proving out of the thousands of well-bred sires in use in cow-testing associations in this country has not been emphasized. The department is now taking steps to secure the necessary data to measure accurately the transmitting ability of the sires in use in cow-testing associations.—*Secretary Jardine's Report for 1925.*

Edward A. Powell

EDWARD A. POWELL, of Syracuse, New York, pioneer importer and breeder of Holsteins, died November 19. Mr. Powell had been ill for several months. He would have been 88 years old had he lived until next January 27th.

E. A. Powell was born on a farm near Shadeland, Pennsylvania. In his later years he loved to tell stories of his early struggles and experiences. He came to Syracuse in the late sixties and went into the nursery business with W. Brown Smith, the first treasurer of the Holstein-Friesian Association. He married a daughter of Mr. Smith and became a brother-in-law to Wing R. Smith. With the two Smiths and Anthony Lamb a partnership was formed called Smiths, Powell and Lamb, and this firm was instrumental in bringing many purebred Holsteins from Holland to this country. Among the famous animals owned by this firm was the bull, "Netherland Prince" and the cow "Clothilde," winners of many prizes at shows. These animals with their collateral relatives founded famous families. The Aaggie strain was also developed in this country by this firm.

In later years Mr. Powell was in business for himself on the Lakeside Farm which adjoins the New York State fair grounds. At this fair Powell animals won many prizes.

Mr. Powell was President of the Holstein Breeders' Association of America and after this association was joined with the Dutch-Friesian to form the Holstein-Friesian Association of America he always took a leading part at the annual meetings.

Mr. Powell was very prominent in Syracuse business circles, was at one time president of the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce and was a vice-president and director of the Onondaga County savings bank. Mrs. Lucy Smith Powell survives him as well as one son, E. Alexander Powell, a well-known traveler, magazine writer and newspaper correspondent.

A Friend to the Real Breeders

WITH the passing of Edward A. Powell the Holstein fraternity has lost one of its greatest figures, a man who was instrumental in popularizing the breed in this country and who helped to build the Holstein-Friesian Association of America until it became the largest and best-known breed association in the world; a splendid judge of cattle and human nature, and a business man, farmer and Holstein breeder.

It is no secret that Mr. Powell was not in sympathy with the present management of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. Back in 1918, Mr. Powell and some of his associates, notably the late W. A. Matteson, successfully checkmated the group of politicians who had been planning for some time to gain control of the association. When the big fight was on at Syracuse, June, 1921, Mr. Powell was ill, otherwise we feel certain that he would have been heard advocating the principles of service and economic management which he believed in. Before that meeting he had an interview with his friend, A. L. Brockway, and authorized the publication of a leaflet from which the following excerpts are taken:

First—"Tell the members of the Holstein-Friesian Association for me that the proposition to place the power to amend the by-laws in the hands of the directors, I consider to be the most vicious attempt on the part of a few men to control the Association that we have ever had to face!"

"In fact, the menace is so great that I hope the membership will RISE UP TO A MAN and insist that all authority in the great membership organization shall be kept exactly where it now is and where it has always been, right in the hands of the members, JUST WHERE IT BELONGS!"

"Why, the possibilities which this authority would give to a Board of Directors, and what it could do to our great reserve fund and income, is well nigh overwhelming."

"Tell them never to let out of their hands the rights that now belong to them, and which have always belonged to them from the very inception of our great organization. Tell them to keep the right of making or amending by-laws, or electing their Secretary and Superintendent of Advanced Registry strictly within their own grasp, in the hands of the membership and to rebuke by defeat, the men responsible for this attempt to take these powers away from the members."

Second—"Tell them that I feel that it is high time to return to former methods of conservative and efficient management, reducing expenditures to within such bounds as will lighten the burden to the individual breeder, without sacrificing results."

Third—"Tell my fellow members that while our Association was young, conservatively managed, everything was done for the benefit of the breeder. The service was good, the fees were as low as possible to do the work and guarantee the accuracy and honesty of the records. In consequence, the charges were moderate, making the burden to the farmer and breeder a light one, and at the same time, building up a surplus for the reserve fund each year as we went along."

"And now in the time of our great prosperity and financial richness, everything seems to be done to heap the burden upon the breeder by increasing the transfer fees to **FOUR TIMES THE FORMER CHARGE**, which is excessive and entirely unnecessary; and by extravagant expenditures in the so-called 'extension department' involving big traveling costs, a large salary to the President and others, expenditures generally which are only adding to the burden of the breeder and not producing any results."

FARM SCALES

This is the age of scales and weighing. The increase in the number, character, and use of scales is a sure index of advancement. This is true of agriculture. The farmer to-day is using scales for a greater variety of purposes and more of them than ever before. Scientists have weighed the earth. Now it appears to be profitable and useful for farmers to weigh about everything that comes out of it.

Many people watch their pocketbooks carefully but lose money through a failure to have scales or safeguard properly those that they have. It is hoped this article will cause farmers and other persons to consider their scales a little more seriously and take better care of them.

The compound lever scale has proved to be a sort of magic mechanism which has transmuted most of the volume measures of the farm into weights. The bushel, peck, etc., formerly units of volume, are now in most cases actually units of weight. This is the result of practical experience of commerce and the requirements of modern times. A bushel of wheat is no longer a certain container or volume filled with grain, but it is 60 pounds of it. In more primitive conditions it is convenient to use volume measures, but they will not meet many modern demands. We change our habits with reluctance and ever treasure old names after the things themselves have vanished. As a result we now possess a long list of weight units which are called bushels; but the exact weights of these bushels depend upon the kind and location of the commodity. It is one thing for wheat, another for shelled corn, another for ear corn, and something else for oats, rye, barley, apples, etc.

In many farm products the standard bushel weights differ in different states. In going across a river which serves as state line to a large city market the standard may increase or decrease. Weighing has come to stay and will increase, but the foregoing makes manifest a confusion that exists in our measures. Simplification will follow in course of time.

Progress in adopting weighing has gone quite far already in some things. In several large city markets to-day, radishes, beets, kale, spinach, onions, and the like are sold by weight.

The weight has also in some cases absorbed another old volume unit. In the dairy industry the best way of determining the yield of an individual dairy cow, and also of the herd, is to weigh the milk and from this deduce the number of gallons, if it is necessary to use gallons as the basis of comparison or for settlement. In the more advanced dairies the pound has come into use altogether for determining the milk yield and for the basis for selling milk to the distributors.

Agricultural investigators are studying a multitude of practical problems and the scale is a powerful tool for attacking most of them. For instance, in studying the habits of bees and the actual net yields of hives under different conditions, one of the most useful devices consists of a specially designed scale on which the continuous weight history of the colony is secured.

An accurate scale is the best fact finder in existence.

One member of the Packers and Stockyards Administration relates that while on the farm he put in a wagon scale that proved to be of very great value. It was then and is still the custom in that section for country buyers to purchase much of the livestock locally at so much a head, after which the animals are shipped to the terminal markets where they are sold by weight. The wagon scales afforded a means for those on the farm to weigh the cattle before the sale, and in this way they were in a position to check the offer made by the buyer on the price per head basis, and they were by their knowledge of the weights and market conditions protected against accepting unreasonably low bids and consequent losses. Other farmers not having this advantage were often the losers as a result of dealing with the experienced buyers.

A scale is a device which should receive respect as a useful and essential implement. It is capable of a variety of uses, and should be kept accurate and otherwise in first-class condition.—*Southwestern Stockman-Farmer.*

"That fellow was an impudent fraud. How did he manage to wheedle money out of you?"

"O John, he told me such a sad, pitiful tale about his poor wife who was a widow with six little orphaned children!"

THE FARMER MUST LOVE HIS LAND

With a love that is tender and keen and kind the farmer must love his land;

He must study its mood for ill or good if its whims he would understand;

He must tramp it in sun and frost and rain, he must ride it from plain to hill,

He must never dismay at its changeful way, but love it and trust it still.

This furrowed line that is soft and fine, and spread like a woman's hair,

Will move to answer his eager word, and burden beneath his care;

But that rugged hill, rough-scarred and still, where hawkweed runs like fire,

Will bear with scorn his scanty corn, and choke it with weed and briar.

Yet each, like a child to be loved no less, must share in his willing toil;

Man has his own—so he must condone the faults of his wayward soil;

For underneath, like a potent breath, the hill holds peace and power,

But only the care that is patient care can come to its rightful dower.

With a love that is watchful and wise and sure the farmer must love his land;

For the gift is good that the Giver of all has laid to his heedful hand;

He must see the beauty of barren hills; he must guard his fields like gold;

And the land will answer him back with love when the tale of his toil is told.

—*Katharine Atherton Grimes, in the Indiana Farmer's Guide.*

A hapless man may yet be hopeful.

Sunshine Dairy



**Q-DALE BELLE PONTIAC
KORNDYKE**

This handsome granddaughter of Pontiac Korndyke is a specimen animal in the **SUNSHINE DAIRY**, one of the Accredited Holstein herds of Lancaster County.

You will like her and her stablemates. They are bred to **KING PIEBE YORK PONTIAC** 439,991, a double grandson of that noted sire of show ring winners, King Piebe of York.

**CHOICE YOUNG BULLS
FOR SALE.**

W. A. WITHERS

Elizabethtown,

Lancaster Co., Pa.

DOMESTIC DAIRY MARKETS

Early in November a heavy shipment of New Zealand butter reached San Francisco and it is now reported that several thousand boxes are afloat coming from the Argentine to New York. Considerable of the New Zealand shipment was put in storage pending favorable price developments. No further large imports are expected owing to the firmness of foreign prices plus the domestic tariff.

At the close of October prices were nine cents a pound higher than last year but the difference narrowed during November and was only three cents on November 27th. High prices have continued to stimulate production and market receipts during November will probably be 10 per cent heavier than those of last year.

Current cheese production is apparently no heavier than last year, although for the year it will likely show a slight gain. Condensed milk production in October was almost identical with that of September, with neither month showing any material increase over 1924.

Turning to the other source of available supplies, stocks on hand, we find that on November 1 storage holdings of butter were approximately 30% lighter, American cheese 6% heavier and canned milk about 5% heavier than last year. Unless export conditions change, domestic trade will have to almost entirely absorb storage reserves as well as current production, but there is no feeling prevalent which even suggests that this cannot be done. All dairy products have moved fairly well despite high prices, which factor as much as any other is responsible for dairy markets pretty generally being in what may be termed a satisfactory condition.

THE FOREIGN DAIRY SITUATION

Foreign markets for dairy products are strong enough to keep this country practically free from foreign supplies except cheese of more or less non-competitive varieties. Unfavorable spring weather in Australia and New Zealand has retarded production while delivery has been interfered with until recently by the prolonged strike of British seamen. European production generally has entered its seasonal decline. Despite the new German tariff there has been a strong demand in that country. Weather and pasture conditions in the Argentine dairy section are generally excellent.

German consumption has reached a high level during the past two years. Nearly 20,000,000 pounds was imported into that country during October, the first month in which the new tariff became effective. Denmark and the Netherlands each supplied about a third with the rest largely from Russia and the states on the Baltic. German demand for foreign butter has definitely increased beyond the point regarded as normal

before the war, while reports indicate that production is not far below that of pre-war years.

October imports into the United Kingdom were considerably less than those of a year ago, the proportions being 77% of butter and 87% of cheese. In the corresponding month of last year nearly 10,000,000 pounds of butter were received from Australia and New Zealand against 3,000,000 pounds this year. In Great Britain October prices of dairy products and of dairy cows were somewhat lower than a year ago.

Due principally to the effects of cooler weather upon pasturage, butter production in Denmark showed a decline. Of the total exports 27% went to Germany and 72% to Great Britain. Several thousand pounds went during October to the United States, the first shipment since June.

According to the best authorities little more butter will be forthcoming from Russia this season. The total exports for the season amounted to 48,000,000 pounds of which about five and a half million were sent out of the country during October.

Shipping difficulties resulting from the prolonged strike of British seamen are reported as having been overcome in New Zealand and Australia, the strike practically collapsing. While some produce was shipped the congestion of supplies in New Zealand and Australian ports was becoming very serious. By the first of November shipments were afloat to English markets amounting to nearly 16,000,000 pounds.

The early months of the season have been unfavorable in both dominions. In New Zealand a long wet winter and a rough spring have resulted in cows entering the summer season in poor condition and an actual decrease from last year's dairy production is expected.

FRANCE AND PHOSPHATE

France's interest in Morocco is not confined to fighting tribesmen. In a report Basil Miles, American Commissioner, points out that the greatest economic wealth of Morocco lies in its phosphate beds, covering an area of 750,000 acres, between Casablanca and the Zem River.

"The latest estimate of total deposits here," he says, "is 25,000 million tons. Other enormous beds to the south have also been discovered. The Kourigha beds are being directly exploited by the French Government through its Office National des Phosphates. The area now being developed (since 1921) is said to contain several million tons, and is located 90 miles from the port of Casablanca. In 1921 there were shipped 8,000 tons of these phosphates, in 1922 80,000 tons, in 1923 about 200,000 tons, and in 1924 over 400,000 tons. The total output for 1925 is expected to reach 600,000 tons. This is only a portion of the phosphates produced in French territory. France, with Alsace and her colonies produces some 60 per cent of the total world output, which was 7,000,000 tons last year."

ENGINEERING AND AGRICULTURE

Various addresses interesting to farmers will be given at the Fall Meeting of the North Atlantic Section, American Society of Agricultural Engineers. The meeting will be held at Schenectady, New York in the Hotel Van Curler on December 10, 11 and 12, and this three days' session will be devoted to engineering problems as related to agriculture. The program covers a wide field and the phases of Rural Electrification, the Farm Building Situation and Farm Power Machinery, etc., will be discussed.

The importance of farm agricultural engineering can be seen when we learn that agriculture employs ten million more horse power than all industries in the United States; that agriculture uses about 46 per cent of all the lumber produced in this country as well as 20.6 per cent of all cement produced in the United States. The magnitude of this trade induces engineers to study the present agriculture situation and its future demands.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE AND LEGISLATION

At the 59th annual session of the National Grange which closed at Sacramento, California, November 20th, resolutions were passed demanding an equalization of railroad freight rates and opposing any horizontal increase until such equalization shall be made; favoring consolidation of railroads to eliminate the evils of competition, reduce the overhead cost and remove the necessity for raising carrying rates with representation of public interests on all utilities and control boards; insisting that county agricultural agents extend their activities to include farm marketing as well as production problems; advocating an Agricultural Day in October of each year; and deciding to take the lead in calling, at an early date, a conference of the executive committees of all dues-paying farm organizations in the United States to initiate a nation-wide agricultural program of farm leadership.

The National Grange goes on record as favoring:

A system of taxation based upon ability to pay and upon benefits derived.

A merchandising law to compel truthful branding of foods, foodstuffs, seeds, fertilizers, insecticides, germicides and fabrics.

Repeal of Parcels Post rate increase and return to former schedule.

Early construction of international waterways, such as Mississippi River and St. Lawrence projects.

High tariff on poultry products.

Increase of the nation's forest reserves and vigorous conservation of all natural resources.

Payment of war debts in full.

Early entrance by the United States into the World Court.

Exemption of coöperative associations from income tax provisions.

Continued federal aid in trunk line road-building and assistance to the states in practical road construction.

Conscription of Labor and Capital in time of war.

Leasing of Muscle Shoals on best possible terms to insure early operation.

An occupational tax for aliens and prompt deportation of alien law violators.

Liberal appropriations for eradication of bovine tuberculosis and the European corn borer.

Heavy penalties for all who traffic in narcotics.

Endorsement of the Purnell Bill in Congress and support of the Packers Consent Decree.

Higher duty on clover and alfalfa seeds to reduce importation of poor quality seeds.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE OPPOSES

The Twentieth Amendment concerning Child Labor.

Ship subsidies of every form, name or nature.

Branch banks, except within large cities where public convenience seems to demand branches.

Further expenditure for reclamation and irrigation projects except when demanded by actual production needs.

Creation of a Department of Education at Washington with its head a member of the President's Cabinet.

Any change in alien immigration laws.

Repeal or revision of plant and animal quarantine No. 37.

Continuance of franking privilege in post office department administration.

Any use of milk or milk products in combination with vegetable oils to manufacture imitation butter.

Any modification or weakening of present prohibition laws.

Any form of sales tax.

WELL MANAGED CLUB

The Cherokee Holstein breeders reelected all their officers at their recent meeting at Colby, Wis. E. A. Brehm is president, William Graumann, vice-president, and W. C. Wurthman, secretary-treasurer. The club is in a good financial condition, the auditors' report showing that there was over a hundred dollars in the treasury.

The club will continue to support the Cherokee Holstein Calf Club and a committee for that purpose was elected. A request was made to the railroad company to clean the stock yards at Colby which were said to be in bad condition. It was decided to give one dollar to each junior who exhibited an animal at the fairs next fall and, if financial conditions permit, this amount may be increased. There was also talk of a county show herd. The matter will be brought up at the next county board meeting.



MAPLEWAY HERD

was established 1880 and has been run from a dairy angle for 45 years.

It is ACCREDITED. Animals from here win in the show ring. Our cows make a profit over feed cost, and are just the kind YOU should own.

To secure them write or visit

Miller Brothers

Clark's Summit

Penn'a

Choice
Accredited Cows

Daughter of KING AL-CARTRA RAG APPLE POSCH, three times Grand Champion at the Susquehanna County Fair, bred to a son of WOODMONT ECHO SYLVIA CHAMPION, first prize three-year-old bull at the New York State Fair.

Our cows return a Profit above feed cost, ranging from \$100.00 to \$171.00 in a C. T. A. year.

A. R. BUSH

Montrose, Susquehanna Co., Pa.



IDYLLWILDE KORNDYKE

DIONAGEN

my junior herdsire, is from a 31.36 lb. junior four-year-old, whose dam made 31.3 lb. butter in 7 days and was from a 30.5 lb. cow. There's Production Plus Transmission for you. His individuality is the best, so are his sons and daughters. Prices Right.

A. E. ROBINSON

Susquehanna Co.

Montrose, Pa.

Mahwin King Johanna
Rue

Heads the herd at Old Home Farm.

His sire is King of the Johanna Lads whose daughters are big producers.

His dam, Oakland Rue Fayne, has three different years made over 30 lb. butter in seven days, each time averaging over 90 lb. milk daily and is a cow of wonderful type and dairy quality.

We offer a few good dairy cows bred to him.

The Old Home Farm

E. B. Bennett or Drew Brothers

Allamuchy, New Jersey.



SADIE BUTTER GIRL SPOFFORD

700.7 lb. milk, 30.54 lb. butter in a week as a six-year-old, while the year previous she produced 647.6 lb. milk, 29.99 lb. butter in seven days. This cow with her stablemates in my ACCREDITED HERD mate with SIR CHAMPION SYLVIA, a son of the noted CHAMPION ECHO SYLVIA PONTIAC from a 30 lb. daughter of a twice 37 lb. cow.

GLENN L. WARNER

Cuba, R. 5 Allegany Co. New York

Accredited
Holsteins

Of good type and superior dairy quality.

Bred to the grand young bull, Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago, whose sire is a show bull of wonderful merit and whose dam produced 53,664.1 lb. milk, 2,268.59 lb. butter in two years.

Reasonable Prices

Highest Quality

L. L. Allis

Rummerfield, Bradford Co., Pa.

NOT ABOUT COWS

The Christmas Tree

AS the Christmas season rolls around again, no doubt someone will once more voice the usual protest against the cutting of Christmas trees. And, once more, everybody who wants a tree will go out and get one, either in the market or in the wood lot. In order that we may all enjoy our Christmas trees this year with a clear conscience, let us consider the question carefully. Of course, those who voice this annual protest are moved by the very proper spirit of conservation and wish to save the forests of the country from the axe, overlooking entirely the sentimental side of the matter. They hear of the five million trees that are cut each year to supply the needs of the American children and they vision with horror the enormous waste thereby incurred. Now just what is waste and what is conservation? Waste means needless destruction; loss without equivalent gain. Does this apply to the use of Christmas trees?

True conservation means the wise use of anything at the time most needed. That every precaution should be taken for the prevention of forest fires needs no argument nor defence. But the cutting of trees for the Christmas season by no means comes into the same classification as forest fires. True conservation of the forest permits the proper use of trees when they are needed and at whatever size, not merely leaving them to grow old and die. And surely anything may be said to be properly used when it serves a wise purpose, meets a legitimate need and forms the basis of a profitable business; all of which may be truly said of the use of Christmas trees.

OTHER USE

To what use would many of these trees be put if allowed to grow a few years longer? In all probability the greater part of them would be made into wood pulp and converted into paper. It has been claimed by authorities that it takes the amount of wood pulp that would be furnished by forty acres of woodland to supply the paper for the average Sunday editions of newspapers published in any of the large cities. Even the most inveterate Sunday newspaper reader will admit that it would be worth while for every large city in the United States to forego one or more Sunday editions if thereby the children of the country might be assured of their Christmas Tree. And certainly the hundreds of trashy magazines that now litter up every news stand might better never be printed and the original source of their paper be devoted to making the youngsters happy. For of all the holidays of the year Christmas is conceded as belonging to the children, and, to them, the crowning feature of the season is the Tree in all its glory, trimmed with glittering ornaments, lighted by tiny electric bulbs and loaded with the gifts so long and so eagerly awaited.

Who will dare to say that all this should be foregone that a few Sunday newspapers or confessional magazines should be printed.

GOOD BUSINESS

Aside from sentiment, the use of Christmas Trees is to be defended because the supplying of them has taken its place as a proper seasonal industry, just as much as the raising of turkeys for Thanksgiving. Trees are graded, shipped in carload lots and quoted on market price lists. Many people are now engaged in a gainful occupation in supplying this holiday demand, and a revenue is thus afforded many a farmer from land otherwise unproductive. Also it is often quite necessary for some of these trees to be cut down in order to keep the pasture open for grazing purposes, thus serving a double purpose in the cutting of them.

So well established has such trade become that men are devoting land, otherwise wasted and unproductive to the raising of trees for the Christmas trade. When planted two or three feet apart each way, the trees attain the proper size in six or seven years, usually growing at the rate of about a foot each year. And as soon as one crop is gathered another is planted. In recognition of this industry, this year for the first time a proper tariff has been levied on all trees coming into this country from Canada.

STATISTICS

It has been stated recently by the United States Forest Service that the forests of the country are being cut at the rate of about ten million acres a year, a rate which all will admit is entirely too high. Now, supposing that it takes five million trees a year for the Christmas trade and figuring on trees six by six feet, this would give about twelve hundred trees to the acre and forty-one hundred acres for each year—all of which figures out about one-twentieth of one per cent of the entire cutting. One might be even more generous and allow double the acreage, which would be very, very much more than is actually used and still have only that familiar one tenth of one percent. Does it not seem like "picking" on the youngsters to make so much ado about the trees that mean so much to them, yet form so small a percentage of what is used?

OTHER REASONS

Now, if all this cutting were final and meant the entire and continued clearing of the land, it would be a very bad thing from many standpoints. But natural regeneration restocks much of the land from which the trees have been taken, and if anyone doubts this he has only to visit a wood lot which has been left to itself for a few years and note the way in which the young timber is growing up. Many small trees grow in the woods so deeply shrouded that they can never reach maturity and it is for the better growth of the larger trees that these smaller ones should be removed.

A LAST USE

When Christmas is over the usefulness of the Tree need not be ended for it may be taken outdoors and fastened to the ground and be an ornament to the lawn all winter. The best place to put it is where it may be seen from a much used window, then a piece of suet should be tied to the branches and all winter long one may watch the fun the birds will have with their unexpected treat.

When all these things are considered surely this year we can enjoy our Christmas trees without any twinges of conscience.

"A Barbecue Picnic"

USUALLY by the time August and September have put in their appearance all the ideas for socials and parties have become exhausted.

One unusual way to entertain formally during late summer or early fall is to give a barbecue, either as a private party, or as a community affair for financial returns.

In the west and southwest such a manner of entertainment would not be unusual, for barbecued meats can be readily obtained, and are always in evidence at the "Rodeos," fairs and picnics. Motorists who contemplate a picnic party usually order plenty of barbecued meat at the various stands devoted to that purpose.

From fifteen to thirty guests might be accommodated on a lawn for a party. If a community affair was planned, it would be best to hold it in a pasture or meadow.

When the barbecue is planned the first preparation is to dig a trench. A good size for a pit for the lawn party would be two feet deep, two and one-half feet wide, and four and one-half feet long, the more guests the longer the trench should be. If the best results are to be obtained the bottom and sides should be lined with brick, but this can be omitted. The ends are left open so coals may be dug out with a furnace poker if the meat is cooking too rapidly. Stones could be used in place of the brick. Flat stones are arranged over the top, and extend over the sides a few inches, on these rests the broiler.

For the broiler nothing is better than metal lath cut the length and width of the pit. A wood fire is necessary. This is built early enough in the afternoon so it will die down to bright coals before time to commence cooking the meat. It is best to allow about one and one-half hours for this. By starting the cooking at six p. m., plenty of time is provided for eating, one hour being allowed for cooking the meat.

Everyone who has eaten barbecued meat is surprised at its rich flavor, and the secret of that taste is the hot sauce with which the meat is basted constantly. The following is a famous western sauce recipe:

2 lb. butter	1 teaspoon red pepper
2½ qt. water	2 tablespoons Worcestershire
1 cup vinegar	Sauce
1½ tablespoons dry mustard	2 tablespoons Tabasco Sauce
	3 tablespoons black pepper
¼ cupful sugar	4 tablespoons paprika
3 tablespoons salt	1 onion chopped fine
3 tablespoons chili powder	1 clove garlic

Mix dry ingredients first. Then add butter, cream and all liquids. Mix thoroughly, and boil slowly thirty minutes. This sauce can be prepared in the morning and is enough to baste about thirty pounds of beef or pork.

Beef is the favorite meat to barbecue, thick steaks of beef or pork chops are delicious, mutton or chickens can be barbecued, also thick slices of ham. However beef is cheapest, the least work, and very good.

When the fire has died down to bright coals the meat is dipped in the sauce, first being cut in convenient sized pieces to serve nicely. Then it is placed on the broiler and the fun begins.

A crew of workers called "swabbers" and "turners" can take charge. Each "swabber" should be armed with a long stick on the end of which is tied a roll of clean cloth. This "mopstick" is dipped into the sauce (which should stand by conveniently in a large kettle) and is then rubbed on the meat constantly during cooking. Much of the success lies in the basting. The "turners" have long sticks on the ends of which are tied kitchen forks, they should turn the meat constantly so it will broil evenly.

When the meat is cooked tender it should be served at once. A table on the lawn or wherever the event takes place holds dishes and silver, other food may consist of potato salad, sliced tomatoes, cottage cheese, rolls or bread and butter, hot coffee and doughnuts. The coffee can be made over the trench and corn on the cob roasted at another end from the meat.

This all may sound like lots of work but in reality very little work beforehand is required for the frolic. The trench can be made in a short time. If it is to be a community social, several can put together and make the sauce, others furnish meat and so on. The menu can all be furnished from farmer's homes, which lessens expense if the social is to be held for financial returns.

The barbecue offers opportunity for picturesque costumes, and could take the form of a masquerade near Hallowe'en, the men coming attired as cowboys, ranch hands, Indians and Mexicans and the ladies may wear any outfit suggestive of western attire of days gone by, for the western woman of to-day does not dress any different than her eastern sister, except in the thrilling (?) western movie plays. Games can be played, an old fashioned square dance being appropriate. When all other forms of social diversions have failed try a "Barbecue" for the fun that everyone will derive from it will be worth the extra work.

When putting away summer clothes don't trust your memory to recall several months from now what is in these boxes. How much easier it is to label the box when you are putting a dress away than it is to open box after box in search of it next summer! Boxes containing a number of small articles may have the pieces listed on the outside.

More has been asked of Dame Nature in the craze for extremely high records than she can give without suffering, and, in revenge, she is kicking the foundation (stamina) from under the stock forced for production.

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER,
Chambersburg, Penna.

If You Want Fresh Cows, Springers, Heifers or Young Bulls

BRED IN THE PURPLE, you can secure them in Susquehanna and Wyoming Counties, Pennsylvania, from the following breeders and dairymen whose establishments are within easy driving distance of Tunkhannock, Thompson, or Montrose. *You are invited to inspect these herds and make your own selection.*

A. L. Howell & Son...Thompson
A. R. Bush.....Montrose
L. N. Mack & Son....Montrose
Floyd E. Mack.....Montrose
Cecil L. A. Resseguie..Kingsley
A. E. Robinson.....Montrose
Robert Springer....Factoryville

Polled Holsteins



combine all the virtues and good points of the greatest breed of dairy cattle on earth with the desirable characteristic of "Hornlessness."

Why cut or burn off horns when they can be bred off by using a "hornless" sire?

Place a Polled Holstein Bull at the head of your herd. Prices and Quality are both right.

GEORGE E. STEVENSON
727 Connell Building, Scranton, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

Dec. 16-17—South St. Paul, Minn., Geo. E. Hanscom Dispersal.
Dec. 17—Morrison, Ill., A. L. Goodenough Dispersal.
March 4, 1926—Chambersburg, Pa., C. L. Barnhart, 40 head; S. R. Miller, sale manager.
March 16, 1926—Sheridan, Pa., M. H. Bennetch Spring Sale, 75 head; S. R. Miller, Chambersburg, Pa., sale manager.
March 23, 1926—Harrisburg, Pa., Dr. J. L. Lenker Dispersal, Accredited Holsteins and Guernseys.
March 23, 1926—Carlisle, Pa., Dispersal of W. S. Ker's Accredited Herd.
March 25, 1926—Elizabethtown, Pa., W. A. Wither's Dispersal.

EASTERN BRADFORD QUALITY SALE

An average of \$133.33 was obtained for the 48 animals sold in the Eastern Bradford County Quality Sale held November 14th at Merryall Farm, Wyalusing, Penna. The top price, \$325, was obtained for Lucy Jucunda, a seven-year-old cow just fresh, sired by Albina Butter Boy Fayne. Wynola Pietje Wandermeere, a large handsome daughter of Sir Pontiac Wandermeere, brought \$260; two other cows each brought \$220, Cornucopia Albina Belle and De Jeanne Daylight. The animals were from accredited herds and were sold subject to a sixty day retest guarantee. The sale committee were E. P. Kennedy and A. L. Burlington while the animals came from the herds of these two gentlemen, and from the herds owned by L. L. Allis and P. V. Fisher of Rummerfield, J. H. Howard of Wyalusing, J. D. Kerrick of Towanda and D. H. Lewis of New Albany, Penna.

SALE OF YOUNG STOCK

Bad roads and unpleasant weather reduced the attendance at the Arthur O'Neill sale held at Ravenna, Nebraska, November sixth. There was only one mature cow in the offering and she brought \$205 being purchased by Fred Rasmussen of Hazard. O. F. Fenner of Anselmo bought four heifers which cost \$580.50 while C. E. Millidge of Holyoke, Colorado, obtained five for \$566.50. M. Whittaker of Poole bought a four year old heifer for \$175.

KANSAS DEMAND FOR MILKERS

Snowball Skylark De Kol, purchased by Delaney and Jarvis of Winfield, Kansas brought \$185, the top price realized at the Tom Weddle dispersion sale held at Valley Center, Kansas, November sixth. Her heifer calf a few weeks old brought \$75. Lady Snowball Korndyke brought \$175 and was purchased by Dan Clausen of Sedgwick county. Cows in milk sold readily but heifers went at lower prices. There was a good crowd and a number of them came from distant points.

PRICES AT THE STUBBE SALE

Henry Stubbe's Holstein sale, held November 11th at Central City, Nebraska, resulted in averages of \$175 on females and \$115 on bulls. In all sixty head were sold. The top price on a female was \$207.50 and on a bull, \$200. Bidding was brisk and there was a good attendance.

Many of the animals went to farms in the vicinity of Central City.

For several years Mr. Stubbe was superintendent for Dr. B. B. Davis of Omaha and had under his care one of the best herds in the southwest.



OUR ACCREDITED DAIRY

Study the Size and Type of these cows, note the producing capacity they show, then remember that they are bred to

TRAVERSE ECHO SYLVIA KING

whose dam produced 33.27 lb. butter, 736.4 lb. milk in 7 days and has two daughters each over 32 lb.

We have the kind YOU want and they're accredited, too.

W. B. KENNEDY & SON,
BRADFORD COUNTY, WYALUSING, PA.

THE J. D. BACON SALE

J. D. Bacon sponsored a Holstein sale November 6th on the fair grounds at Grand Forks, North Dakota. There were about forty grade Holstein cows and they ranged in price from \$70 to \$130. Thirteen purebred Holstein bulls were offered and the prices ranged from \$55 to \$155 for a yearling.

VIRGINIA BREEDERS' SALE

Bidders from four states attended the Virginia Holstein Breeders' Sale held November 4th and 5th at Orange, Virginia. There were 62 females and one bull offered. He was consigned by Sam Sullivan of Brady, Virginia, and was struck off for \$135 to A. C. Wambesie of Orange. The females of all ages averaged around \$198.

RECENT WISCONSIN SALES

The top price for a purebred at the Rusk County Holstein Breeders' Sale held at Ladysmith, November tenth was \$225, obtained for a cow consigned by Charles Oldeen and Son of Cumberland and was purchased by Volk Brothers of Flambeau. The top price for grade was \$127.50. Frank Jerkich of Sheldon paid \$175 for a cow consigned by J. A. Schmidt. John M. Hoagland of Catawba purchased eleven grade cows and a purebred bull while John Bordner of Walworth took six purebred and grade cows and a young bull.

The Clover Valley Dairy Herd consisting of 58 purebred Holsteins owned by Dan Kolosso of Manawa brought \$5,480 when sold at public auction November tenth. Also the average price was \$94.56, this represents a number of young animals. The top price was \$275, one cow was sold at private sale for \$200 which was the price obtained for Sir Bess Daisy purchased at private sale by M. L. Gorman and Pat Malloy.

In 1913 Mr. Kolosso started to build a purebred herd with four head of cattle and by painstaking care he built up a high class bunch.

Fifty registered Holstein dairy cattle were sold at Darlington, Wisconsin, October 21st consigned by members of the LaFayette County Holstein Breeders' Association. The total realized was \$4,722 or an average of \$94.44. Many of the animals were young.

W. J. Martin, secretary of the association, sold nineteen animals for \$1,845. W. C. O'Donnell sold eighteen calves for \$1,094.

The top price of the sale was \$200 which Andrews Brothers of Argyle obtained for a son of Ormsby Sensation 15th. E. Moyer secured this young bull which was born March 5, 1925. Another young bull from the same bunch brought \$170.

STOCK STAYS AROUND HOME

The sale of C. Majerus & Sons held at Falls City, Nebraska, November 9th attracted lots of attention. Although the cattle were not in sale condition the prices realized are said to be very satisfactory. Walter M. Lee of Clarinda, Iowa, paid the top price, \$190, for a cow. A large percentage of the offerings remained in Richardson County.

DEMAND FOR DAIRY STOCK

The herd of W. S. Goodland consisting of 21 head of purebred Holsteins was sold at public auction at Racine, Wisconsin, early in November. This herd had made a splendid showing in cow testing association work and the result was that the dairymen of Racine county kept them in the home territory. The average selling price of the milking herd was \$163. Uneeda Korndyke Joan topped the sale, a representative of the Racine County Agricultural school bidding \$235 for her.

Alex Sands and J. C. Ellis of Thompsonville obtained some of the best cows and Henry Kuiper purchased the yearling herdsire.



Not only is this herd ACCREDITED but there has never been a case of Abortion in it.

Young Stock for Sale

Prices Reasonable

HARRY C. REYNOLDS
Scranton Pennsylvania

For Your Next Bull

A son of KING ORMSBY PONTIAC CREATOR whose EIGHT nearest dams average over 35 lb. butter in a week.

From a daughter of LONG BEACH DE KOL KORNDYKE, whose dam made 1,226.27 lb. butter in a year.

Big records, short time and yearly, appear in every line of their pedigrees.

The young bulls are show animals and their dams prize winners.

This herd has never had any T. B. or Abortion.

DAVID FALCONER

SCOTTVILLE MICHIGAN



KING PIEBE OF YORK 7th

heads Lime Rock Herd, which contains 30 head of

ACCREDITED HOLSTEINS

He is a show bull, was Grand Champion at the 1924 Lebanon County Fair. His sire is by Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King from a 1,000 lb. year record daughter of King Segis Pontiac Count. His dam is a showy granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs and has a year record of 796.9 lb. butter, 19,038.4 lb. milk. We offer you Cows in milk, Heifers and Calves.

HUBERT S. MILLER
Myerstown, Lebanon County, Pa.

Come to Chenango County for Good Holsteins!

Chenango is one of the four leading counties of New York State for number of Registered Holstein-Friesians. Every owner is a practical Breeder and Dairyman, and each herd here listed is under State and Federal Supervision and is periodically Tuberculin Tested. These herds are within a short distance of Sherburne and Norwich. Good Roads and splendid railroad facilities.

Dan E. Anderson Norwich
Menzo A. Brooker
South New Berlin
Mrs. Maud Dwight
South Otselic

Cow Testing Association Reports

MARYLAND TESTING

Registered Holstein herds, owned respectively by Dr. R. L. Forrest and Charles Wertheimer, lead the Maryland testing association for the month of October. The Forrest or Java Farm herd of 12 cows averages 37.3 lb. fat with 1,086 lb. milk and the Wertheimer herd of 19 purebreds averages 37 lb. fat, 1,002 lb. milk, one heading the Anne Arundel and the other the Frederick County C. T. A.

A Java farm cow leads the state with 83.3 lb. fat, 1,987 lb. milk to her credit. A grade Holstein owned by J. Ryan of Howard County is second with 75.9 lb. fat from 1,996.4 lb. milk while in third place stands a purebred Holstein of the Mountain View Herd with 73.3 lb. fat, she heading the Upper Montgomery County C. T. A.

Wertheimer cows stand second, third and fourth in the Frederick Association, first place being taken by a purebred Holstein owned by Clyde W. Smith and credited with 2,033 lb. milk, 65 lb. fat. One Wertheimer cow made 62.2 lb. fat, another 60.2 lb. and the other 58.7 lb. It is interesting to note that the seven highest cows as well as the one in tenth place in the Frederick Association are purebred Holsteins, while the ten highest producers in the Upper Montgomery association are all black and white, four of them being purebreds and the other six grades.

IN THE OHIO VALLEY

According to The Intelligence of Wheeling, West Va., the five biggest producers in the Ohio Valley C. T. A. for the month of October were registered Holsteins. W. G. McClain of Bellaire,

Ohio owned the leader with 64.7 lb. fat, 1,649 lb. milk and the cows in fourth and fifth places with 54.3 lb. fat and 49.2 lb. fat. The animals standing second and third were owned by Carroll and Ebbert and were credited with 60 lb. fat from 1,764 lb. milk and 59.1 lb. fat from 1,643 lb. milk. Nineteen cows in this association produced 40 lb. of fat or more during the month reports the tester C. H. Zents.

HONORS EASY

Phillip O'Connell of McGregor, Mich., had the high herd for October in the Sanilac County C. T. A. as his fifteen registered and grade Holsteins averaged 1,015 lb. milk, 31.07 lb. fat. The grade and registered herd of Robert Nichol was third with an average of 944 lb. milk, 29.71 lb. fat and a member of this herd was high producer with 63.2 lb. fat in only 23 days.

ON TWICE A DAY MILKING

With the month of October the Mason City, Iowa, Cow Testing Association has completed six months of testing. A purebred Holstein owned by Keeler & Faktor has averaged 65 lb. daily during this period on twice a day milking. She has produced 11,941 lb. milk and 319.9 lb. fat and made a net profit over feed costs of \$121.40.

PENNSYLVANIA C. T. A. WORK

By the production of 2,700 lb. milk and 83.7 lb. fat a registered Holstein cow owned by L. A. Zimmerman of Leighton topped the list of the 10,788 cows tested in Pennsylvania C. T. A. work during October. Registered Holsteins were also

second and third for milk, one owned by A. B. Craig of Sewickley being credited with 2,437 lb. and one by Harrington & Co. with 2,272 lb. For fat production a registered Ayrshire was second with 78.7 lb. but she was closely followed by another registered Holstein owned by Jesse Kurtz of Carlisle with 77.2 lb.

In the 33 associations reporting there are 789 cows that produced more than 40 lb. fat, 204 cows more than 50 lb. with 475 cows credited with producing more than 1,200 lb. milk.

HOLSTEIN MONEYMAKERS

Nine registered Holsteins owned by Lloyd Brown of Toledo, Ohio, are proving themselves moneymakers. He has owned them only nine months and their average milk production has been 14,579 lb., while they have averaged 434.5 lb. butterfat. One cow he purchased December 5, 1924, has paid for herself, all the feed she consumed and made a profit of \$68.00, while another cow purchased March 10, has made a profit of \$97.80.

IN THE ALLEGAN ASSOCIATIONS

A purebred Holstein owned by M. E. Parmelee of Hilliards, Michigan, headed the East Allegan C. T. A. by producing 67.4 lb. fat, 1,686 lb. milk as a three-year-old. A two-year-old member of the herd was credited with 57.3 lb. fat, 1,367 lb. milk. Parmelee Holsteins were first and second in the three-year-old class and took the first three places in the two-year-old division.

In the North Allegan Association a purebred owned by George Newell of Dorr, Mich., headed the list with a production of 59.1 lb. fat, 1,906 lb. milk; second was a purebred Holstein owned by

Clarence Bisbee that produced 57.7 lb. fat, 1,804 lb. milk. In the three-year-old division a purebred owned by D. G. Thaler produced 55.5 lb. fat, 1,415 lb. milk in 25 days.

WISCONSIN C. T. A. WORK

F. N. Phillips of Wyocena, Wisconsin, had the high herd in the Poynette-Columbia County C. T. A. for October, his purebred Holsteins averaging 41.7 lb. butterfat. The grade Holstein herd of John McFarlan was second with 36.5 lb. fat and a member of this herd produced 72.3 lb. fat. A purebred Holstein at the Columbia County Asylum Farm was second with 71 lb. fat to her credit.

Lady Jewel Johanna 4th owned by E. J. Makovsky produced 54.5 lb. butterfat in the Caledonia-Mount Pleasant association. Of the 449 cows tested 39 produced over 40 lb. butterfat and three herds averaged over 30 lb.

Nine registered Holsteins owned by L. Pamperin was high herd in the Allenton-Kohlsville association by averaging 1,085 lb. milk, 37.64 lb. fat. A senior two-year-old owned by Fred Pamperin produced over 60 lb. fat during the month, while a heifer owned by Charles Roecker again produced over 40 lb. fat, her tenth successive time in her first lactation period.

The three highest producers in the Dane C. T. A. for October were registered Holsteins. Andrew Mell had the leader "Pauline" with 1,401 lb. milk, 54.7 lb. fat credited to her; "Johanna" owned by Leonard Ginde was second with 1,364 lb. milk, 53.2 lb. fat, while "Marlow" owned by John Mell was third with 1,428 lb. milk, 51.4 lb. fat. John Mell's herd of eleven cows averaged 931 lb. milk, 33.1 lb. fat.

"Snowball" a purebred Holstein owned by Frank E. Neff of Muscoda headed the Muscoda-Homer C. T. A. for October by producing 52.9 lb. fat. The ten leading cows were all black and white although only two of them were registered.

YOUNG AND GOOD

"Bess," a four-year-old Holstein owned by M. C. Hampton, of Calien, Michigan, took first honors in the South Berrien County Cow Testing Association for October by producing 65.08 lb. fat and over a ton of milk. The Hampton herd averaged 1,148.5 lb. milk and 38.07 lb. fat.

The purebred Holstein herd owned by Mrs. Edith Franz of Niles, consisting of 12 head was second with an average of 1,026.1 lb. milk and 36.05 lb. fat. A member of this herd was third with a product of 57.07.

BEST PRODUCING HERD

L. F. Rayton's herd of purebred Holsteins led the Lewis County (Washington) Cow Testing Association for October by an average of 1,073 lb. milk and 38.1 lb. butterfat. A grade Holstein four-year-old owned by the Washington State Training School was the highest producer, 1,922 lb. milk and 76.9 lb. fat.

During the month 573 cows were tested and the average production was 755 lb. milk and 30.9 lb. fat, an increase of 74 lb. milk and three lb. fat over the previous month.

IN VERMONT TOO

A purebred Holstein owned by Fred B. Howe of Burlington, Vermont, producing 57.7 lb. fat and 1,861 lb. milk during October in the Chittenden County Cow Testing Association. Another purebred at the Mary Fletcher Hospital Farm was a close second with 55.7 lb. fat and 1,687 lb. milk. Another Howe milker was third with 52.1 lb.

Seven members of the Howe herd exceeded 40 lb. fat. There were 629 cows tested in the 26 herds during the month and their average production was 19.8 lb. fat.

If you like the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN—say it with subscriptions.

AN IOWA PET

"Pet" a purebred Holstein owned by Wylam & Son of Plainfield, Iowa, produced 17,357 lb. milk, 598 lb. butterfat in the Bremer County C. T. A. No. 3, which finished its first year November 1. Pet is only a three-year-old. The Wylam herd consisting of sixteen cows averaged 11,700 lb. milk, 386 lb. fat, and every animal made over 300 lb. fat during the year. A grade Holstein herd owned by Simon Thompson averaged 10,400 lb. milk and 362 lb. fat.

WORLD'S RECORD

Nellie Segis Hengerveld Sharon, born March 1, 1917, has produced 86,000 lb. milk up to July 31, of this year and is expected to reach 100,000 lb. milk by the time she is seven-years-old. She is said to hold a world's record, because she had nine calves before she was six-years-old.

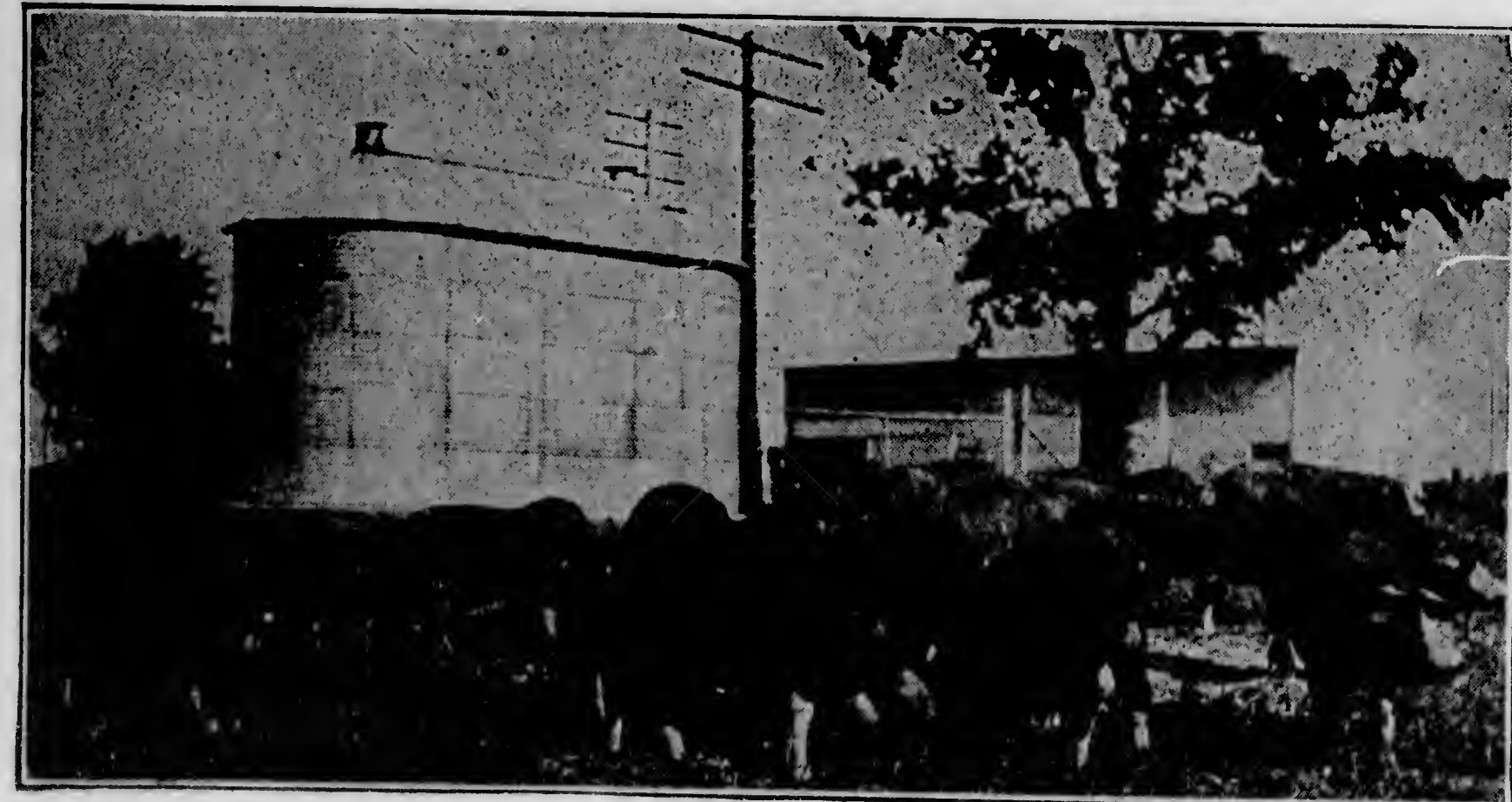
Nellie is a member of the herd of Rosharon Farms owned by Geo. O. Stringer of Sharon Springs, New York. Her production is said to have been reached without special feeding, having received the same care as other members of the herd.

HOLSTEINS LEAD IDAHO

Aloys Schuler of New Plymouth, Idaho, had seven purebred Holsteins in cow testing association work last year and they averaged 14,162 lb. milk, 520.7 lb. butterfat. This is the highest yield reported in the entire state of Idaho for the year from July 1, 1924 to June 30, 1925. The average production of all cows in the United States completing a year record in a testing association during that period was 7,294 lb. milk, 299.5 lb. fat.

The Los Angeles County Cow Testing Association entered the current year on September 1 with a total of over 6,000 cows signed up.

A Co-operative Poland China Swine Journal, Owned by the Breeders; Upward of 400 Poland China Breeders now own this Swine and Farm Journal devoted to the interest of pure bred stock. Every Breeder of Poland China Hogs Should become a member of this Co-operative Journal.



Full Information Free—Write Today for Sample Copy.

This Journal keeps you posted on the care and feeding of the hog. Much valuable information, worth many times your investment.

COMBINE THE COW and SOW as the real MORTGAGE lifter.

Advertising rates on economy basis. Don't miss a single copy of this interesting Journal.

Subscription 1 year, 50c; 3 years, \$1.

THE POLAND CHINA ADVERTISER, : : : : Bluffton, Ohio

Big Milkers and High Testers Combined

Bull born April 26, 1925. Right in every way, 7/10 black, well marked.

His dam, Hillside Rhododendron produced 35.15 lb. butter in seven days. She averaged 92 b. milk a day for 30 days, average fat, 4.29%.

His sire is from a cow that produced 3,019.6 lb. milk, 135.83 lb. butter in 30 days.

The dam and sire's dam averaged 96.3 lb. milk a day for 30 days, with an average test of 3.93%. Persistency—Production—High Testing.

HILLSIDE AND SPRING-BROOK FARMS
Trucksville, Penna.

Herd recently passed Another Clean Test.



My herd in C. T. A. work, cows and heifers included, averaged 9.124.2 lb. milk, 315.6 lb. butterfat, with an average net profit over feed cost of \$75.15 each, handled under everyday, dairy conditions.

For a small investment, YOU can have some of this stock.

RAY J. SABIN

R. D. 2, Spencer, New York

Herd under State and Federal Supervision, last test CLEAN.

100 ENVELOPES

and 200 5½x8½ Note or Lettersheets,

printed with your name and address and postpaid to you, \$1.00. Send \$1.00 for one year's subscription to our farm and home journal and 25c extra to pay postage and get a trial box of stationery free. Send cash with order to

Fletcher's Farming

Hondo, Texas



CREAMELLE KORNDYKE KONIGEN

our senior herdsire, is a show bull of superior excellence. Study his type and conformation.

He is from producing strains. His six nearest dams have a daily milk average of 84 lb.

His daughters—themselves choice individuals—are bred to KING ORMSBY ENDER CAMP, a son of King of the Ormsbys from a 904 lb. year record daughter of Judge Segis.

Accredited Stock For Sale.

A. L. BOWELL & SON
Thompson, Susquehanna County, Pa.

Early Rise Stock Farm

OFFERS YOU

Heifers and Heifer Calves.

My present herd of 60 purebreds is descended from Five Foundation Animals of choice Individuality and Large Producing Capacity.

Menzo A. Brooker

South New Berlin, R. D. 2
Chenango County, New York

Under State and Federal Supervision.



BEAUTY NAPOL SEGIS

is a granddaughter of the famous

KEYSTONE BEAUTY PLUM JOHANNA

1,294.71 lb. butter in a year, world's record in senior four-year-old class at time of making.

She is bred to KING PIETJE AAGGIE PONTIAC whose four direct descendant dams average 611.3 lb. milk, 30.62 lb. butter in 7 days official work.

Others with her type and individuality in this herd which is under State and Federal Supervision.

You will want our cattle if you see them.

ROBERT I. SPRINGER,
R. D. 1 Factoryville, Pa.
Susquehanna Co.

A SATISFACTORY BUSINESS

Arthur Dreyer of Whittimore, Iowa, has been breeding Holsteins for about fourteen years. During this time he has sold 33 purebred bulls and 24 females, all of which were born on the farm and in addition has sold 13 cows which he originally bought as calves. He has at the present time 40 head. Besides these 110 head, he has sold several for beef.

The twenty-four females, many of them quite young, averaged \$126.45. Thirteen mature cows sold at an average price of \$214.61. The thirty-three bulls averaged \$98.18.

The present herdsire, King Chloe Pietertje Hengerveld, is owned jointly by Mr. Dreyer and C. F. C. Laage. He is three and one-half years old and his five nearest dams have records averaging over 1,000 lb. butter in a year. His dam as a two-year-old made 15,592 lb. milk, 604.68 lb. butterfat in a 305-day test. King traces four times to the noted herdsire, Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes.

The Dreyer herd exhibited at the Kosuth County Fair this year won many prizes. A son of the herdsire was junior champion male and a daughter was junior champion female. In addition, the twelve head shown won five third prizes, five second prizes and seven first premiums.

AN ACCREDITED IOWA HERD

The purebred Holstein dairy owned by A. J. Loveland of Janesville, Iowa, is on the accredited list. There are between 35 and 40 animals in the herd of which 20 are in milk. The product is marketed through the Cedar Falls Empire Dairy.

A milking machine is used with good results. The barn which is large and modern was erected two years ago. A small field of alfalfa sown three years ago has given good results and it is planned to put in a larger acreage. Nearly all the buildings have been erected since Mr. and Mrs. Loveland took possession of the property twelve years ago. Mrs. Loveland is a believer in Rhode Island Red fowls and has a large flock which under her care prove very profitable.

SUNNY KNOLLS FARM

Half a mile from Lawersville, New York, is Sunny Knolls Farm owned by Floyd M. Holmes. This farm or farms, for there are really three of them, contain 400 acres and maintain a dairy of 70 purebred Holsteins.

From Sunny Knolls Farm around 400,000 lb. milk is marketed yearly at the Grade A plant of the Dairyman's League at Cobleskill.

Sixteen years ago Mr. Holmes purchased the home farm of 240 acres. The house was erected in 1865 and is an attractive farm home. Although Mr. Holmes raises purebred Percheron horses he is a believer in modern machinery and besides two tractors uses a milking machine in the barn.

HERE AND THERE

Many of our readers have seen the motion picture "The Ten Commandments" but how many of them noticed that the herds the children of Israel drove before them out of Egypt were composed of Herefords and Durham cattle with a few Holsteins, breeds that were unknown until several thousand years after the exodus.

Nellie, a registered Holstein owned by the State School for the Deaf and Blind at Colorado Springs produced 87 lb. butterfat, 2,830 lb. milk during October while enrolled in the Pueblo Cow Testing association.

Diamond, a grade Holstein the property of the Fresno Farms company of Kernman, California, produced 15,023 lb. milk, 603.5 lb. butterfat during the year from July 1, 1924 to June 30, 1925 while enrolled in the local cow testing association.

A. G. Melang of Settlin, Wisconsin, recently bought from A. J. Lashbrook of Northfield, Minnesota, a fine young bull to replace his former herdsire, Sir Walker Snowdrop Ormsby. The young bull is a descendant of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes and Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King.

George Van Wagoner of Linden, Michigan, recently sold a fine cow to Calcite Brothers of Rogers City. In 155 days she made a record of 9,827 lb. milk, 312 lb. butterfat.

Mr. Van Wagoner is an enthusiastic advocate of registered cattle. "It doesn't cost any more to keep a good one than a poor one," he says, "and a good one is many times as profitable."

A four-year-old owned by H. N. Herrick of Fredericksburg, Iowa, produced 1,290 lb. milk, 59.3 lb. butterfat during October in the Chickasaw County Cow Test Association.

F. W. Kuhlman of Richland, Minnesota, has sixteen purebred Holstein cows that averaged 10,439.7 lb. milk and 345.2 lb. butterfat in a year while enrolled in the Rice County Cow Test Association. One cow produced 431.6 lb. butterfat and six averaged over one pound butterfat a day for the entire year.

BULL WANTED, preferably 15 to 18 months old, must be from an Accredited herd and an extra good individual. His dam must show for herself that she is a real producer. If you have the goods, write Holstein, c/o Box 110, Harrisburg, Pa.

Nurse—Yes, Johnny, the doctor brought twins.

Johnny—Gee, that's what we get for having a specialist.

While you were reading this, Henry Ford made ten dollars.

JOHN L. FISHER

John L. Fisher, one of the leading Holstein breeders of Rock County, Wisconsin died at his home at Janesville, November 9th after an illness of several months.

Mr. Fisher was born in March 1874. He spent his boyhood on the farm and was educated in the public schools, Beloit College and the University of Wisconsin, graduating from the latter law school in 1899 and then engaging in the practice of law in Janesville.

In his younger days Mr. Fisher was quite an athlete and was manager of the first Wisconsin team to play in the East. As a farmer he specialized in Holstein cattle and Duroc-Jersey swine and met with a considerable degree of success with both breeds.

PALMERDELL

"Palmerdell" is the name of a Holstein breeding establishment near Richmondville, New York, owned by John E. Palmer. Mr. Palmer began farming here seventeen years ago. At that time he owned one hundred acres and the dairy consisted of nine cows. Today there are 220 acres in the farm and last winter the herd consisted of 60 purebred Holsteins.

The outstanding sires of the herd have been a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke and a grandson of King Segis. The herd is accredited and three years ago a member of the herd won the grand championship at the Cobleskill Fair.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Although possessing the name of Grover C. Guernsey, the owner of Highland Grove Farm, East Cobleskill, New York, is a Holstein breeder; having a herd of thirty purebreds. During 1924 this dairy averaged around 10,500 lb. of milk per cow.

Corn and alfalfa are the major fodder crops at Highland Grove. Mr. Guernsey was a former school teacher and bank employee but prefers farming and has made a success at it. He has been president and also treasurer of the Schoharie Farm Bureau and at present is president of the County Dairymen's League.

A MISSOURI TRANSACTION

G. W. Rogers of Carrollton, Missouri, recently purchased a young bull, Duke Homestead Pride, from the Whitacre Farms at Walnut Grove, Missouri.

Duke Homestead Pride is twelve months old; his dam has produced over 700 lb. butter in a year on twice a day milking. One of her daughters won the cow race at the Missouri State Fair. The sire of "Duke" is a son of Funderne Pride Johanna Korndyke.

Mr. Rogers has only been breeding purebreds a little over two years. This is his second herdsire, he recently selling the first one to Dr. H. B. Scovern.

A divorcee has been granted a woman whose husband knew but three stories and kept telling them. He should have gone up for life.

NORTHFIELD HOLSTEINS IN DEMAND

W. F. Schilling of Northfield, Minn., furnished nine grade Holstein and seven purebred females as well as two purebred bulls for a carload of stock which left Northfield the first week in November, consigned to Held and Winter of Hinton, Iowa. Three purebreds went from the Carleton college herd.

Chas. Tower, a former Congregational minister, who is now managing the C. P. Davis farm near Sioux City, Iowa, bought 22 head from breeders of the Northfield community. There were several purebreds in the car and a young bull from Hunter Brother's herd.

PARTNERSHIP BULL

Glenward Hafele, Tobinsport; Jake Metz, Tell City; Fred Lehman, Cannelton and Gnau Bros., Tell City, Indiana, have purchased a Holstein bull, King Piebe 34th, of Hargrave and Arnold, Norwalk, Iowa.

The dam of this bull as a three-year-old produced 905 lb. butterfat in 305 days. Each of the purchasers have good herds of Holsteins and believe that the quality of their herdsire will be reflected in his offspring.

CITY FLATS FOR COWS

Believe it or not, the following story comes by way of England, being published in the *London Live Stock Journal*:

"In New York Messrs. Bordens, who are the biggest milk suppliers in the states, have plans drawn up for the construction of a four-story building in that city capable of housing 10,000 cows, 2,500 on each flat, and although the building only exists yet on paper, the foundations for this 'cow sky-scraper' are being put down, and in a very short time an experimental herd of 1,000 cows will be milked without even seeing a green field at any hour of day or night."

BULL FOR SALE.—A son of **SUELLA OF GRAYFIELDS**, the cow that made 86.2 lb. butterfat in August, milking twice a day; and has a seven-day record, made as a three-year-old, of 25.67 lb. butter. His sire is the World's Record Bull, **ROLO PONTIAC FAYNE 385047**. He was born July 25, 1925; is a good, straight, toppy fellow. His two nearest dams average over 38 lb. butter in seven-day test. First check of \$150. **CHAS. WERTHEIMER**, Frederick, Md.

Notice in Kansas paper: "Positively no more baptizing on my pasture. Twice in the last two months my gate has been left open by Christian people, and I can't afford to chase cattle all over the country just to save a few sinners."—*Boston Transcript*.

"What could be more sad," said the school teacher, "than a man without a country?"

"A country without a man," answered the pretty girl.



SUSQUEHANNA JUDGE SEGIS LEORALINE

stands at the head of Sunny Lawn Herd.

A bull of superb individuality, he is a grandson of **DUTCHLAND COLANTHA SIR INKA**, and his eight nearest tested dams average 29.51 lb. butter in a week. His dam was a splendid show cow and his daughters in this **ACCREDITED HERD** are exceptionally promising.

We also have a few good bulls by him.

MURRAY A. MILLER
Milton, Penna., R. D. 3

YEAR AFTER YEAR

Our herd of nearly 100 purebred Holsteins passed a Clean T. B. Test.

Our cows are of superior Type and Dairy Quality and Profit Makers.

Our herdsire **Ormsby Korndyke Hockster Lad** is by **Ormsby Korndyke Lad** from a cow that produced 35.14 lb. butter, 636.3 lb. milk in seven day official test.

It will pay You to buy your Accredited Holsteins here.

Cheney Brothers & Jones

Randolph, Virginia



SENSATION CLOTHILDE TEHEE

is not only a splendid individual but is siring handsome calves. His dam produced 21,968 lb. milk, 945 lb. butter in a year as a three-year-old; his sire's dam 30,024 lb. milk, 1,250 lb. butter in a year. He is a Dairy Bull and heads a big producing Dairy.

This herd is **ACCREDITED** and Crawford County is now a Modified Accredited Area.

L. S. BROWN,
R. D. No. 1, Saegertown, Pa.

FARM BUTCHERING

Farmers in Pennsylvania who have slaughtered animals and attempted to sell them to meat dealers in town have been told that under the provisions of the existing law dealers were not allowed to purchase farm slaughtered animals that had not been inspected by employees of the State Department of Agriculture before their slaughter.

Dr. T. E. Munce, State Veterinarian, says that this report is erroneous. The law requires that farm slaughtered animals be in a healthy condition and then be dressed and handled under clean and sanitary conditions. Otherwise the meat may be condemned as contaminated and the farmers subject to prosecution.

The principle which the State seeks to enforce at all times is that the occasional farm butcher, as other butchers, shall dress the animals in a clean place and protect the dressed meat from contamination until delivered to the retailer or consumer.

WHAT TO LEARN

There are five things in life which we ought to learn. Here they are:

1. Learn to laugh. A good laugh is better than medicine.
2. Learn how to tell a helpful story. A well-told story is as welcome as a sunbeam in a sick room.
3. Learn to keep your troubles to yourself. The world is too busy to linger over your ills and sorrows.
4. Learn to stop croaking. If you cannot see any good in this world, keep the bad to yourself.
5. Learn to greet your friends with a smile. They carry too many frowns in their own hearts to be bothered with any of yours.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

"Should a man tell his wife everything?" asked the prospective groom. "Not unless he is fond of trouble. He escapes more trouble by giving her everything," replied the old married man.

SUDAN GRASS

Last year at the Hays experiment station in western Kansas 7.4 acres of Sudan grass pastured seven milking cows all summer, in addition 2.3 tons of hay was cut to the acre. The grass was seeded on creek bottom land May 12 at the rate of 40 pounds of seed to the acre. Seven mature Holstein cows were turned on half of the field June 17 and then were later turned on the other half. They were on this pasture until September 19, a three months period. In addition to the pasture each cow received a pound of grain for each five pounds of milk she produced. This mixture was made up of 400 lb. of ground kafir, 200 lb. bran and 100 lb. cottonseed meal. During the summer the cows averaged 25 lb. of milk each day and five of them were heavier at the end of the pasture season than they were at the beginning.

FARM ELECTRICITY

"How Farmers Can Secure Electric Service by Coöperative Effort" is the theme of Bulletin 412 just published by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The bulletin follows an investigation of the laws of the Commonwealth which shows the methods of procedure open to farm communities desiring electrical service. One section of the bulletin tells of communities in Pennsylvania where farmers have secured electric energy through coöperation. It can be obtained free from the State Department of Agriculture at Harrisburg, Pa.

HOLSTEINS FOR SPAIN

The Clark Company of West Salem, Wisconsin, on November 16 shipped two dozen head of purebred Holsteins from La Crosse to a buyer in old Spain. A resident of St. Louis is reported to have been the agent for the Spanish buyer. As far as we know, this is the first big shipment of Holsteins from an American point to that distant country.

POLLED CATTLE IN ANCIENT SCOTLAND

During the exploration of the ruins of a fort built by the Romans at Newstead near Melrose, Scotland, skulls found show that polled cattle were fairly common in the south of Scotland during the first century of the Christian era.

Since reading the editor has been wondering whether this fact explains the liking of the veteran Pennsylvania Holstein breeder, George E. Stevenson, for Polled Holsteins. The name of "Stevenson" is quite common in Scotland; for instance, Robert Stevenson, one of the most famous lighthouse builders of earlier days was born near Glasgow and the British thought so much of his work as a lighthouse builder and bridge designer that he is buried in Westminster Abbey, the British Hall of Fame. Perhaps "Hornless George" is distantly related to this civil engineer.

THE POSTAGE STAMP

I am LICKED before I start out, yet I always deliver the goods.
I am STAMPED on at the beginning, but never at the finish.
I always get in a CORNER and I start in by getting in a BOX, but I find my way out.
I sometimes look like TWO CENTS, but that doesn't lessen my importance.
I always have a HEAD on me, but I keep it to myself.
I've got to be STUCK on something before I can do any work.
I'm just a little piece of paper with the seal of UNCLE SAM.
But the business world without me isn't worth a tinker's dam.
—H. G. Noland.

FOR SALE.—King Winnie Segis Fayne, 23 months old, registered Holstein bull, mostly white. T. B. tested twice. Price \$150. RAYMOND E. KELLER, Bloomsburg, Pa., R. No. 3.

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

NATIONAL POLAND-CHINA JOURNAL, SHELBYVILLE, INDIANA



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cts. for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.00. National Record records your Poland-Chinas.

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The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

FANCY POULTRY—30 varieties. Catalogue free. HERMAN BLUMER, BERGER, MO.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. Order early. K. HINSHELWOOD, Englishtown, N. J.

BUFF ROCKS—Bred to lay. Cockerels, \$3 each. B. H. THOMAS, Eaton, Ohio.

READY TO LAY—White Leghorn Pullets \$1.50. ELLA WHITWOOD, Hudson, Ill.

PEAFOWL, Pheasants, Bantams, Pigeons, Wild Geese, Ducks. Free circular. JOHN HASS, Bettendorf, Iowa.

CHOICE MAMMOTH BRONZE Turkeys from Boston winners. ELSIE HALLOCK, Washington Depot, Conn.

SILVERLACED WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—\$2. MRS. R. H. CHAMBERS, RD. 7, VAN WERT, OHIO.

GOOD LAYING WHITE MINORCAS—Order cockerels now for October delivery. All others go. ELDA LEWIS, Bourbon, Indiana.

PEDIGREED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS out of dams with high trapnest egg records up to 280 eggs. MRS. FRANK BENDA, Browsersville, Minn.

GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAMS—PAIRS \$5; Trios, \$7. Satisfaction guaranteed. B. M. MOSS, Northern Boulevard, College Point, New York.

BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, twelve weeks' old, \$1 each. No better breeding. Don't delay. WALHALLA POULTRY FARM, Noblesville, Ind.

CHESTER COUNTY BABY CHICKS

Black and White Leghorns\$10 per 100
Barred Rocks and Reds\$12 per 100
White and Silver Wyandottes\$13 per 100
Jersey Giants\$22 per 100
Larger Lots Cheaper. 1,000 chick orders a specialty.

GEORGE S. CULLEN,

Box H ELKVIEW, PA.

PLANTS, SEEDS AND BULBS

SEND FOR our Holiday Specials. GLENDALE GLADIOLUS FARMS, Allen, Mich.

EIGHT IRIS \$1.00, 8 GOLDEN GLOW \$1.00, 6 Lemon Lilies \$1.00, 6 Bridle Wreath \$1.00. MRS. NAN R. DAVIS, East Brady, Penna., R. D. 2.

ALFALFA and all kinds of hay. Ask for delivered prices. HARRY D. GATES COMPANY, Jackson, Michigan.

ALFALFA SEED 95% pure \$7.50 per bushel; hulled white sweet clover, 95% pure \$5.00 per bushel. Track here; Sacks free. GEO. BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

DOGS

FOR SALE—White Collies. Eligible. B. L. McDILL, Brooklyn, Indiana.

FOX TERRIER PUPPIES, \$5.00. Write immediately. MRS. PLEW, Rockport, Indiana.

WHITE ENGLISH BULL PUPS—\$10 and \$15. H. M. ORR, INDIAN TRAIL, N. C.

SHEPHERD PUPS—Guaranteed from heel working stock.

FAIR OAKS FARM, NORWOOD, MINN.

AMERICAN BULL TERRIER PUPPIES. Write your wants. MAPLE BROOK FARM, Delavan, N. Y.

CHOICE COLLIE PUPPIES—Handsomeness, intelligent. NORRIDGEWOCK FARM, NORTH STONINGTON, CONN.

PEDIGREED WHITE COLLIE PUPS, Shomont strain, males \$15.00. GEORGE GORANS, BENSON, MINN.

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HUNTING DOGS—Coon, possum, skunk and rabbit dogs. Reduced prices. Sent on trial. SAM. STEPHENSON, Covington, Tenn.

FOR SALE—Collie pups, 4 months' old, from heel driving parents, \$15.00. JOHN C. RADY, Oakfield, Wis.

POLICE PUPS. Pedigreed. Register eligibility in A. K. C. VINDABERG KENNELS. MRS. R. TURBERG, Torrington, Conn. Conn. R. F. D. 1.

GREAT DANE FEMALE—Ten months' old. Reg. A. K. C. Very affectionate. An ideal companion and guardian. Quick sale, \$25.00. HESSEL L. SCOFIELD, Henderson, Michigan.

ENGLISH COLLIE PUPS—Every one guaranteed imported into U. S. A. Shipped C. O. D. Males and spayed females \$15.00. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, POPE MILLS, N. Y.

FARM RAISED GERMAN POLICE PUPPIES—Ready to ship. Faithful companions. Best cattle dogs. Picture of parents on request.

WM. J. SCHUCK, New Ulm, Minn.

LIVE STOCK

APRIL CHESTER WHITE pigs with pedigree. FREMAN SPARKS, PLAINFIELD, WIS.

FOR SALE—Swiss Saanen Milk Goats. Excellent producers. C. F. BALLOU, Halifax, Pa.

SPOTTED POLAND-CHINA spring boars and gilts, pigs weaning age, priced right. H. E. RALSTON, MARENGO, OHIO.

FOR SALE REGISTERED OXFORD RAM LAMBS, Well grown, sire imported. Also one yearling ram bred in Canada. OSCAR SHIRLEY, HOULTON, MAINE

CANARIES

SEIFERT CANARIES from registered stock. Reasonable. DAISY CALVERT, Fall Creek, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE—Canaries, guaranteed, \$8. All kinds cage birds. GEORGE T. FOSTER, 427 2d Street, Greenport, L. I., N. Y.

CANARIES—Nice young bird in cage only \$1. Guaranteed singers for \$5. Musical Trainers \$8. ETHEL MADDOX, Montpelier, Ind.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

TOBACCO—Postpaid, natural red leaf, free from dirt and insect poison. Chewing, 10 pounds \$3.00, smoking \$1.75. J. A. MILES, Martin, Tenn.

ALL WOOL YARN FOR SALE from manufacturer at great bargain. Samples free.

H. A. BARTLETT, HARMONY, MAINE

DELICIOUS WHITE HONEY for sale. 60 lb. can boxed, 13 cents per lb. F. O. B. Lodi. WM. HABERMAN, Lodi, Wis.

HONEY FOR SALE—New crop direct from producer. Also Sweet Clover seed. Write for prices. JOHN A. SHEEHAN, Falmouth, Kentucky, Route No. 4.

STANCHIONS—Old reliable Perfection swing stanchion, warranted the best. Thirty days trial. Agents wanted. Box "O" STANLEY C. SWIFT MFG. CO., CURA, N. Y.

CEMETERY MEMORIALS from Vermont marble and granite. Reduced prices. Artistic designs. Send for our new catalogue.

THE TEMPLE BROTHERS, RUTLAND, VERMONT.

BARREL LOT'S SLIGHTLY DAMAGED CROCKERY, Hotel Chinaware, Cookingware, Glassware, etc. Shipped direct from Factory to Consumer. Write for particulars.

E. SWASEY & COMPANY, PORTLAND, MAINE

UNLEACHED HARDWOOD ASHES improves meadows, pastures, orchards, wheat, oats, corn, lawns, flower gardens. Free Circular. Agents wanted. GEORGE STEVENS, PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO, CANADA.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

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*There Is More to It
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A Successful Auctioneer Must

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- Tell the Truth;
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GRAFT, grand or petty, is Moral, Financial and Spiritual "SKIDDOO" for any man who indulges in it. Salesmanship should Inspire and Command Confidence.

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Summing up the whole thing—PERFECT AUCTIONEERING is a study in PSYCHOLOGY and it is up to the Auctioneer to diagnose and develop each situation as it arises.

Mead's the Man

Phone or write for dates

GLENN R. MEAD

The Auctioneer

East Aurora, New York

GLADYS HAD A WINNER

An eleven-year-old girl, Gladys Oney of Reeve, Wisconsin, exhibited a purebred heifer at five fairs this fall. At the Reeve Community Fair and at the Rice Lake Fair her calf won first on the calf club and open competitions. At the Northern States fair the animal was placed first in the calf club division and was first in the open class at the Tri-State Fair at Superior. At the Clear Lake fair Gladys was awarded first in the calf club division and second in the open classes. At Rice Lake her calf was made junior champion.

Gladys is a member of the girl's calf club and is in the sixth grade at the Reeve school.

NICE WASHINGTON SALE

Cerialia farm is a Holstein establishment located at Ceres, Washington, and owned by Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Chamberlain. They recently reported the sale of nine registered cows in milk, which were sold to Messrs. Saville and McCorkle of the Cherry Hill Farm, Lexington, Washington. Five of these were half sisters of the Chamberlain herdsire which won second prize last year at the Pacific National Livestock Show at Portland, Oregon. The other four were bred to this sire. Three of the cows had produced 20,000 lb. milk in a year.

STEWART'S NEW BULLS

In partnership with the Iowa State College, P. P. Stewart of Maynard, Iowa, purchased a calf from the Gustave Pabst farms at Dousman, Wisconsin, and also purchased a seven-months-old calf from the Carnation farms. The Stewart herd includes 52 daughters of Tritonia Pietertje Ormsby, a former National Dairy Show grand champion.

WON HIS SHARE

B. Coman of Phoenix exhibited this year at the Arizona State Fair and won 20 blue ribbons, 14 second prizes, 9 third prizes and 5 fourth premiums as well as the junior championship with both the senior and grand championships. There were six other competitors. The other junior championship went to William McNeil.

A college professor had two razors, a big one and a little one. One day when he was shaving he called to his small son:

"Johnny, this big razor is dull. Go get the baby razor."

Johnny went to the foot of the stairs. "Ma," he called, "Pa wants you."

"When they opened up th' keg o' cider over at th' store yesterday I only had one glass—but they filled 'er up several times."

750-ACRE FARM on State Road, 5,000 cords wood, 300,000 timber, \$12,500. Cash required, \$5,000. W. F. HERR, Brooklyn, Conn.

RYE MEAL FOR CALF FEED

Charles Kirk who lives at West Elkton, Ohio, buys young calves from large dairies and grows them, purchasing them at four days old. He has tried a number of commercial brands of calf meal but has discarded them. When the calves are first received they are fed equal parts of milk and water with varying amounts of rye meal until they are six weeks old. Then they receive dry grain consisting of a mixture of ground oats, corn and alfalfa meal with clover or alfalfa hay, or, in the proper season, good pasture.

The young calves are fed from pails which are set in a trough constructed so that the pails cannot be upset. Each calf soon learns its place. Last winter Mr. Kirk raised 145 calves and only lost seven. November first there was 137 animals on the place ranging from four days up to 18 months old. A few cows the kept to furnished milk for the "babies."

WALKERDALE FARM

Four generations of Walkers have operated "Walkerdale Farm" located near Cobleskill, New York, and at present it is owned and operated by William M. Walker. This farm has been in the Walker family since 1828.

Warner Walker, who now lives in the village, set the first can of milk on the receiving platform of the Cobleskill receiving station. There is a dairy of 40 purebred Holsteins on Walkerdale Farm and the average last year was 13,386 lb. milk per cow. Accurate milk records are kept and the animals are scientifically fed.

William M. Walker is a graduate of the Cobleskill State School of Agriculture. While sentiment helps keep the farm in the family, the present owner has made a financial success of his business and is making the farmstead widely known for high quality stock.

HE KNOWS HIS BUSINESS

Pleasant View Farm is the name of an establishment owned by the Hon. Charles A. Wieting, for a long time assistant commissioner of agriculture for New York State and first legal advisor of the agricultural department.

Pleasant View Farm is near Cobleskill, New York. Six hundred quarts of certified milk are produced daily and shipped to New York City. Part of the herd consists of Holsteins.

The farm contains 430 acres and produces good crops of corn and alfalfa. Mr. Wieting lives in the village of which he was elected president last year. He is also president of the Cobleskill Agricultural Society.

CHAMPION OF HER COUNTY

A grade Holstein cow at the Soldiers' Home, Grand Island, Nebr., took first place over all other milkers in Hall County by producing 507.04 lb. butterfat in a year. Another cow in the herd yielded over 12,000 lb. of milk during the same period.

ADVISE HOME GROWN SEED

Several State experiment stations have during the past few years warned farmers against using foreign grown alfalfa seed. Even without the risk of introducing new weeds there is always the probability that foreign grown alfalfa seed will not germinate as well as home grown seed.

The southwestern states, particularly Kansas, grow a large percentage of the alfalfa seed raised in this country. One of the firms which farmers patronize is the Bowman Seed Company of Concordia, Kansas, an establishment which runs both a wholesale and retail business. The present company carries on the business of George Bowman, one of the pioneer dealers of the Southwest. This firm handles home grown seeds, particularly alfalfa and sweet clover. Any of our readers who are considering sowing alfalfa next season, and we trust that all of them are, should obtain Bulletin No. 32 from the Department of Agriculture at Lincoln, Nebraska, which gives some very interesting information concerning experiments made with different varieties of alfalfa seed.

MIAMI LAND SALE

One of the recent transactions in land around Miami, Florida was the sale of 155 acres of farm land near the city which was purchased by Harry Crawfish, a wealthy Indian, who is one of the leading hog raisers of Ottawa County. Mr. Crawfish, who paid \$19,000 for his new farm intends to stock it with purebred Holsteins and to market the product in Miami. C. J. Fribley, who sold the land, retains an adjacent tract of 200 acres and plans to erect a large modern dairy barn thereon. The rapid growth in the city's population has caused a tremendous demand for dairy products and wideawake dairymen are taking advantage of it.

BREEDER OF FANCY POULTRY

John Hass of Bettendorf, Iowa, has been fifteen years in the poultry business. He runs two farms of 160 acres and raises all the feed his stock consumes. Birds from the Oak Hill Poultry Farm have been shipped to every state in the union. At the present time there are nearly a thousand fowls, White Leghorns and Fancy Bantams, beside Pheasants, Peafowl, Wild Ducks and Geese. There are flocks of geese numbering 250, about 1,200 pigeons and more than 200 ducks. Mr. Hass has built up a poultry business that has made him well known to breeders in many parts of this country.

SONS OF KING DIXIE KEYES

Among the animals sold recently from Waldron Farm were two sons of King Dixie Keyes. One of them is from a very fine three-year-old heifer, one of the best in Mrs. Dwight's herd. She is a high tester and on twice a day milking is producing about 60 lb. daily. The young bull went to Edgar Knapp of South Otseic.

The second calf from a two-year-old heifer of good breeding went to Mr. Slater of North Pitcher. Both Mr. Knapp and Mr. Slater reside in the same territory as Mrs. Dwight and so are in a position to learn of the producing quality and breeding of Waldron Herd.

King Dixie Keyes, the sire of these young bulls, is from a daughter of King Korndyke Sadie Keyes, while his dam's dam is a sister to the sire of De Kol Plus Segis Dixie, the American champion for yearly production. Sylvia King Keyes, the sire of King Dixie Keyes, is a grandson of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac, the 29-lb. cow Alice Tensen and the 36-lb. show cow, Lulu Keyes. Many big producers and show animals are related to King Dixie Keyes whose ten nearest dams have official records that average better than 30 lb. butter.

A TRANSMITTING SIRE

"Colony Rag Applé Aaggie" was the name of a herdsire owned by the Tranquille sanatorium at Kamloops, B. C. He sired a large number of grade daughters but we believe he only had five daughters that were purebreds. These five have made records that average 9,312 lb. milk, 832.3 lb. butter in a year. The lowest milk producer made 18,196 lb., the highest 19,853 lb. The largest butter record was 870 lb. and the lowest 798.7 lb. so it can be seen that his daughters were very uniform.

In 1915 the Sanatorium herd, then consisting mostly of grade cows, averaged 6,003 lb. milk per cow while in 1924 the average production was 15,548 lb., this great increase is due to selection and breeding as well as improved feeding methods. Sires of the very best blood lines have been at the head of the herd and they have certainly left their mark.

MARYLAND LEADERS

"Howard Star Annetta Prince" owned by the Springfield State Hospital at Sykesville, Maryland, made the largest amount of butterfat, 6,527 lb., recorded for any cow enrolled in Maryland official test work during the month of October. Her milk production, 161.8 lb., was exceeded by her stable mate, Sebe-waig Flossie Elzevere with 175 lb. milk which contained 5,516 lb. fat. Among the Holsteins tested were cows owned by Wade H. D. Warfield of Sykesville and the United States Naval Academy Dairy at Gambrills. During the month there were 103 Guernseys, 106 Holsteins, 1 Ayrshire and 57 Jerseys on test.

The waiter was exceedingly slow and the diner began to get annoyed.

"Look here, waiter," he said at last, "Bring me some coffee, and while you're away don't forget to drop me a line occasionally, just to let me know how you're getting on!"

The pump from the scrub cow to high producing herds and to purebreds has been a big one in Converse County. Item in the Casper, Wyoming, Herald. That's a cruel, cruel blow.



ONE OF OUR MILKERS

This cow and 21 of her stablemates of all ages, averaged 10,782 lb. milk in a year of Cow Testing Association work.

You can obtain good stock at farmers' prices here. Then, too, this herd is ACCREDITED.

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

F. JONES, Manager
R. D. No. 4 Centerville, Pa.

All the Cattle in Crawford County, Pa.

Have been tuberculin tested TWICE under the Accredited Area Plan. In the second test 99.2% passed CLEAN.

When buying Holsteins, purebred or grade, why not come to Crawford County. The producing capacity and individuality of our cattle equal their health record.

Any of the men listed below would be pleased to supply your needs or put you in touch with responsible breeders who can.

L. S. Brown, Saegertown
Ralph C. Jackson,
..... Conneaut Lake
Maple Grove Stock Farm, F.
Jones, Mgr., Centerville
O. I. Martin,
..... Cambridge Springs

Choice Young Cows

Good Size, Type and Producing Capacity

YEARLING HEIFERS AND HEIFER CALVES

King Reliance Lockhart Veeman heads this herd. His dam holds the world's record in the Dairyman's Division with her record of 882.10 lb. butter, 15,837.7 lb. milk made as a senior four-year-old. She is also a New York State Fair prize winner.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision—Last test clean

DAN E. ANDERSON
R. D. 3. Norwich, N. Y.



White Oak Roxie Burke

A record maker and a real producer. While she was nearly dry when this photo was taken it shows her size, quality and substance.

She and her stablemates have passed Three Clean T. B. tests and their milk tests from 3.7% to 3.9%.

Good stock at Reasonable Prices.

H. A. STOTTLEMYER

Hagerstown, Maryland, R. D. 5.

SECTOR OF
AND SUPER
THE PENNSYLVANIA
STATE



Type and Quality

From this picture you get an idea of the character of the younger members of our herd, many of which are granddaughters of the noted CLARA CLOTHILDE LYONS, 639.8 lb. milk in a week, who averaged 79.8 lb. milk a day for three months and produced 20,771.2 lb. milk, 723.40 lb. butter in ten months AS A TWO-YEAR-OLD HEIFER.

Let us sell You a few. Herd Accredited.

FRED B. KEENEY

Wyoming Co. Laceyville, Pa.



The Type You All Like

This is a Two-year-old daughter of my herdsire, ORMSBY SENSATION 3D.

Study this picture, note her straight back, square rump, deep chest, length of body and depth of barrel, the size and squareness of her udder, the teat placing and the constitution and vigor apparent to every eye.

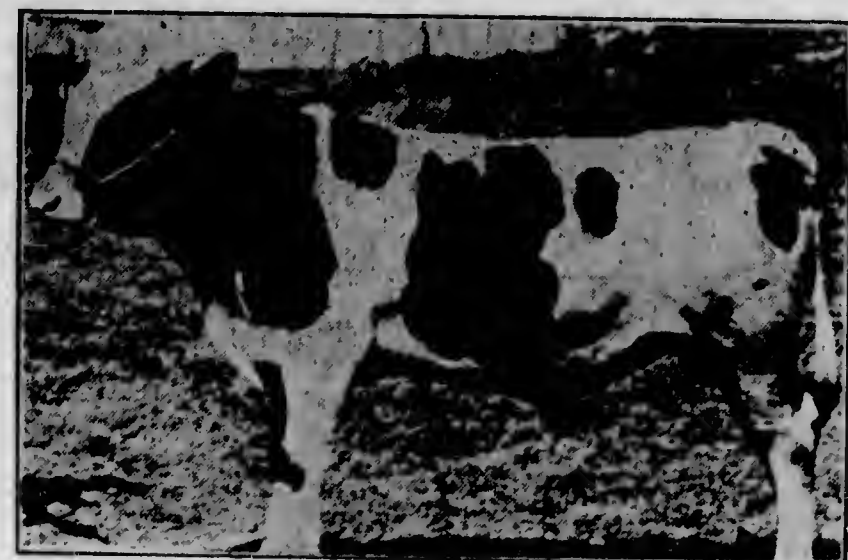
This is the kind YOU like. Let me sell you a Daughter or a Son of ORMSBY SENSATION 3D, or even a few good females bred to him.

This herd is ACCREDITED. You take no chances, either in Quality or Health.

S. T. WITMER

Dauphin County Hummelstown, Pa.

My Herdsire



GRAY VIEW KING SYLVIA

is from Sylvia Prilly Pontiac and was sired by a son of Carnation King Sylvia and the 34.55 lb. cow Heilo Ormsby De Kol, 805 lb. butter and nearly 20,000 lb. milk in 295 days.

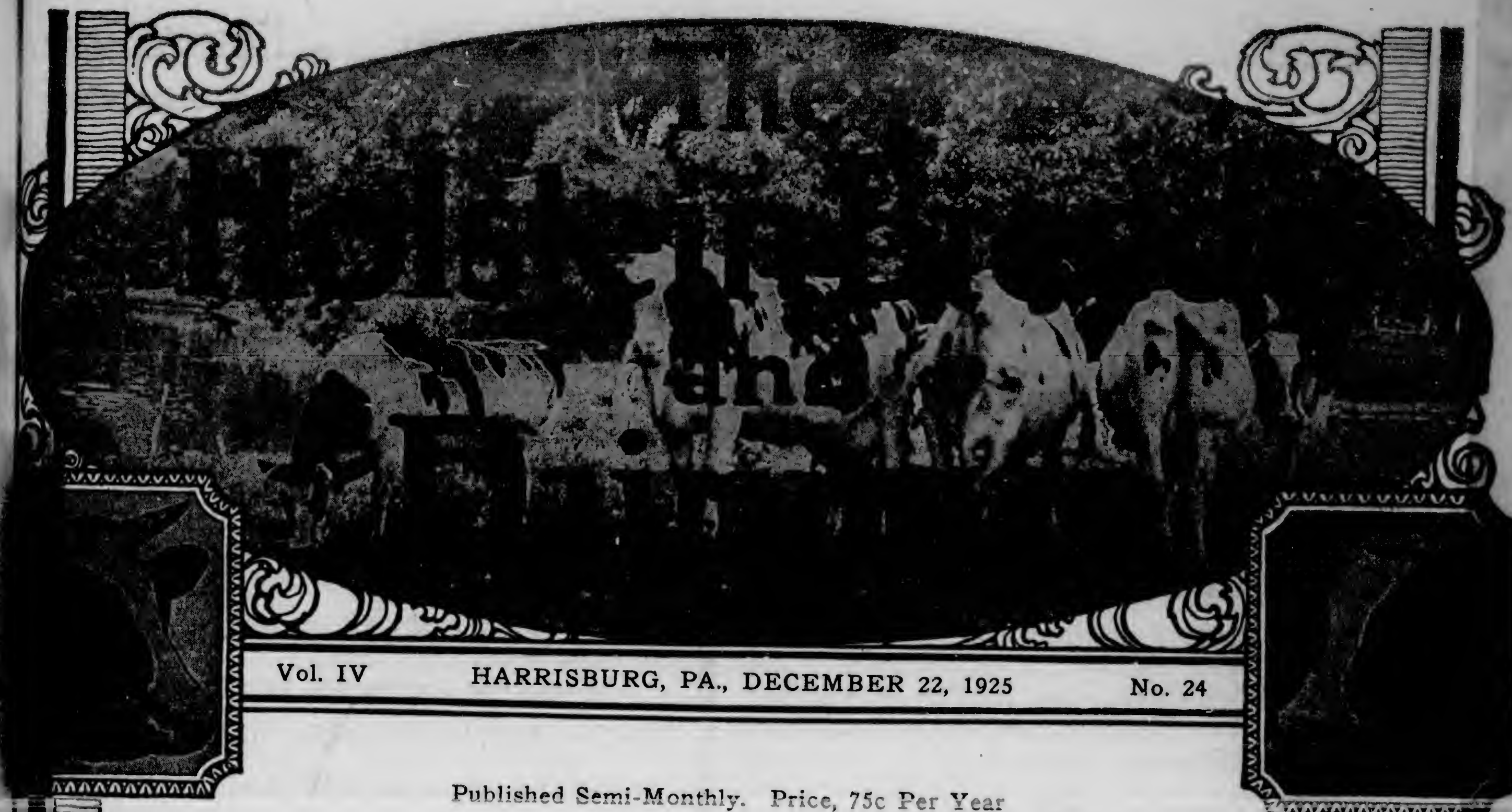
He is a splendid individual, straight, deep, long and handsome; a robust, hearty, healthy bull and his offspring take after him.

Let me sell you one of his sons or a few good females bred to him.

O. I. MARTIN

Cambridge Springs, Penna.

This herd consists of Real Producers and is under State and Federal Supervision.



Vol. IV

HARRISBURG, PA., DECEMBER 22, 1925

No. 24

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year

We wish you a very Merry Christmas and



Happy and Prosperous New Year

PENNA STATE COLLEGE
STATE COLLEGE PA
7-22-26



Entered as second-class matter April 8, 1922 at the post office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879.



KING ORMSBY ABBEKERK HELENA

is now heading Boiling Springs Herd. His sire is King of the Ormsbys, his dam is a good daughter of Korndyke Abbecker.

He is a choice individual and sires splendid calves. He is bred to the big producing daughters of Lothian De Kol Korndyke.

Stock for Sale—Herd Accredited

IVO V. OTTO

CARLISLE

PENNA.

Must Be Sold!

My Accredited Purebred Herd of 35 Milking Cows and Bred Heifers.

They are choice Individuals, Big Producers and Royally Bred. Several are granddaughters of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac or Judge Lyons. All are sired by Good bulls and bred to Extra Good ones.

This is your opportunity to secure Good, Healthy, Well-bred Holsteins of real Dairy Quality at a very reasonable Price.



Mrs. Maud Dwight

South Otselic, Chenango Co., New York

AN IDEAL HERDSIRE

SON OF



PIETJE, ALCARTRA FAYNE

Age	Butter	Milk	Time
8 years	30.03	707.7	7 days
5 years	25.16	632.7	7 days
3 years	23.63	568.0	7 days
C. T. A. record	718.00	17,168.0	1 year

Highest record daughter of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje for both milk and butter.

All records made by us.

She combines what all breeders are striving for, namely:

Individuality—Production—Breeding.

Her son, born Jan. 10, 1925, is well grown; nicely and evenly marked, and a very good individual. He is FULL BROTHER to our herdsire, Ideal King Creamelle and also has two FULL SISTERS in our herd, (both young). **Price \$500.**

We want to show you this bull, his sire and dam, his full brother and many other relatives.

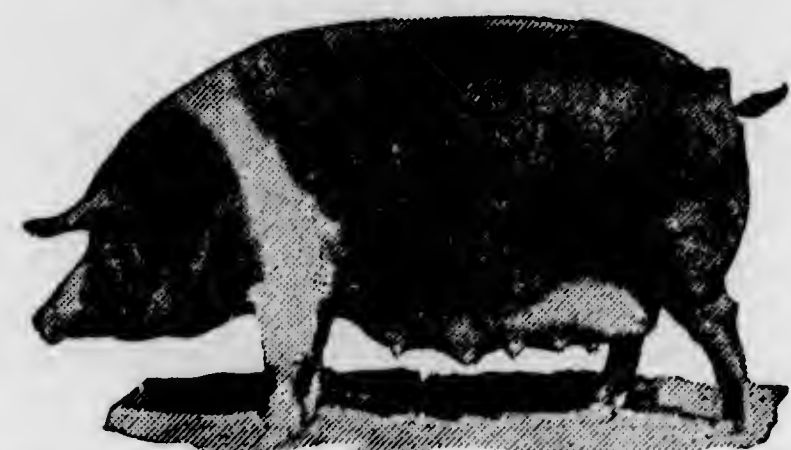
CECIL L. A. RESSEGUIE, Kingsley, Pa.

(This Herd has passed FOUR Clean Tests.)

HAMPSHIRE

PROFITABLE IN THE HANDS OF ANY PRACTICAL FARMER

1918
1919
1920



1921
1922
1923

WORLD'S GRAND CHAMPIONS FOR 6 YEARS

The Hampshires have won over all breeds in the carload classes at the International at Chicago, the greatest livestock show in the world.

As usual the Hampshires not only won the grand championship, but had the heaviest carload for their age of the entire show.

Not only at the International, but at practically all of the large shows during the past few years, Hampshires have carried off the highest honors in the carload classes. These honors have been won by average farmers. The Hampshire hog and good home-grown feed have achieved the desired results.

A copy of the HAMPSHIRE ADVOCATE, the official breed paper, will be sent to you free upon request. The Hampshire Advocate Company can put you in touch with breeders who have these profitable money-making brood sows.

WRITE TO

The Hampshire Advocate Company

409 WISCONSIN AVENUE

PEORIA

ILLINOIS

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. IV

HARRISBURG, PA., DECEMBER 22, 1925

No. 24

Uncle Sam and His Purebreds

Theoretical and Practical Problems Under Investigation

YOUR Uncle Sam is a cattle breeder who is experimenting to learn the science of cattle breeding for your benefit. Ever since the dawn of history men and sometimes governments have endeavored to improve livestock by selection and by mating the best. Arabian horse pedigrees run back for hundreds of years. Every European king and many European statesmen own stock farms and take pride in winning prizes at agricultural shows in competition with the public. But no government, man or body of men has ever studied stock breeding from as many angles as has the government of the United States of America.

The main farm of the United States Government is at Beltsville, Maryland, and is under the charge of Dr. R. R. Graves whose knowledge and ability is known the world over. At Beltsville there are now eight permanent buildings used for experimental work and to house the persons employed. The original farm comprised 190 acres but an additional 129 acres were acquired during 1925. The soil is heavy clay and not very fertile. The herd now numbers about 220 head.

There are four field stations at which the Bureau of Dairying maintains herds for breeding and feeding experiments.

The herd at Ardmore, South Dakota, was established in 1917 with eighteen cows and the present herd consists entirely of their descendants, and is federally accredited. So rapidly has the herd increased that it became necessary, in order to stay within the allotted funds, to reduce it during the year. Several animals have been lent to the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station for cooperative breeding experiments. Nine bulls have been lent for proving. The twenty cows now in this herd have been tested for a year at an average age of three years and nine months, and they have averaged 13,844.6 lb. milk, 462.14 lb. butter.

At Huntley, Montana, another herd is maintained and a number of important experiments are being conducted. Thirty purebred Holstein bulls have been lent to dairy farmers on the Huntley project and in the Yellowstone and Big Horn valleys. One of the young bulls tested out in a farmer's herd showed remarkable transmitting ability and is now being used in the experiment station herd.

At Woodward, Oklahoma, a herd was established in 1921. Twelve cows and heifers in it at an average age of four years, have made records that average 15,893.3 lb. milk, 557.21 lb. butterfat. Four of these were two-year-old heifers and, omitting the records made by these bovine babies, the records of the others average 17,102.9 lb. milk, 600.47 lb. fat.

At Jeanerette, Louisiana, a Jersey herd is maintained consisting of 21 cows, 18 heifers under two years old and 12 young bulls. During the past year four bulls were lent out, making nine now being proved by Louisiana dairymen. Seventeen cows were milked throughout the year but only three completed official records and they averaged 8,429.5 lb. milk, 463.58 lb. fat.

At the Beltsville station a number of experiments interesting to men who own cows, particularly Holsteins, have been conducted. Milking the cows three times a day for short periods showed only about 12.5 per cent increase over twice a day milking, but milking three times a day during whole lactation periods gave an increase of about 18 per cent. The experiment indicated that cows milked three times a day held up better near the end of the lactation period than did cows milked twice a day. The first question that comes to the mind of the dairymen is "Did it pay to milk three times a day?" It is to be regretted that no figures are available on this subject. The economy of three times a day milking depends upon several factors, chief of which are quantity of production, value of product and cost of labor.

Along the same line is an experiment where one entire herd has been maintained on test conditions to obtain forced production while the other herd has been managed under general dairy conditions. Twenty-three cows in each herd have finished a year's work. The cows under test conditions gave about 50 per cent more milk and fat than did the other herds; the principal causes of the increase being the extra milking each day and the larger quantity of feed consumed. A little later it is expected that figures will be published showing the relative profit of maintaining each of the herds.

Holstein owners in particular will be interested in

the Linebreeding-Outbreeding project being conducted at Beltsville. The foundation cows in this project were all mated with the Holstein bull Denton Colantha Sir Rag Apple, a son of Colantha Johanna Lad and Dutchland Rag Apple Aaggie, who in turn was a daughter of Dutchland Sir Pontiac Rag Apple; the full brother to the famous cows, Pontiac Rag Apple and Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd.

"Rags" as the men on the farm call him, was purchased in the fall of 1919 because his daughters did so well in general dairy work and showed so much improvement over the work of their dams at similar age. There are now 29 daughters of this bull at Beltsville. There are thirteen of the original foundation cows still in the herd, six of them now in calf by "Rags." To date seven daughters of this bull have completed year records that average 15,567.6 lb. milk, 553 lb. fat at an average age of two years and eight months.

When the experiment was planned it was intended to breed the first generation of daughters to an unrelated Holstein sire and the bull, Ponderosa Pietertje Ormsby, was secured for this purpose. He was a son of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 37th and his dam was a daughter of Jessie Fobes Homestead. Unfortunately this bull died in April but there are four of his daughters in the herd and seven daughters of "Rags" are in calf by him. Then the bull, Varsity Derby Matador, was purchased. His sire was by King Segis Hengerveld Vale from Kittie Gerben Lincoln, the highest record daughter of the famous Nebraska cow "Katy Gerben"; his dam "Mesa Lincoln" was a granddaughter of The Milk & Butter King and Kaan Marie Clothilde. This bull was secured because six of his daughters had completed records in the herd owned by the experiment station at North Platte, Nebraska, that averaged 645 lb. fat at an average age of two years and eleven months. Other daughters of this bull are making large records and they indicate that he is remarkably prepotent in transmitting high milk and butterfat producing capacity. This project with two more of four being conducted have for their object the determination of the method of mating that will produce dairy cattle that are bound to be producers or as the scientific man puts it "will be pure in their inheritance for a uniformly high producing capacity." The project of which we have given a detailed account contemplates the continuous use for generation after generation of sires that have proved, by the uniformly high-producing capacity of their daughters, that they possess the inheritance that will give only high-producing capacity.

The second project is the comparison, generation by generation, of inbreeding and outbreeding on animals that are descendants of the same foundation animals. This project has been under way since 1920.

The third project started in 1919 is the comparison, generation by generation, of line breeding and outbreeding, in which both the line-bred and the out-bred animals come from the same foundation animals.

The fourth project attempts to throw some light on the breeders' idea of "nicking." All four of these projects are being carried out in the Beltsville herd.

For the purpose of obtaining figures of comparison

on the relative animals in the different herds the animals are "officially" tested twice, once when at the age of two years and again at five or six. When these tests are being made the cows are milked three times a day, are kept in box stalls and on dry feed throughout the year, and a careful record is kept of all the feed they consume. The records thus made are used as a basis for analyzing the results of the breeding projects.

All bull calves born in the government experimental herds are lent to farmers living in the vicinity under an agreement whereby their ability to transmit power to produce milk and butterfat will be ascertained. The bulls that prove to be especially prepotent in this respect are used in the government experimental projects or are lent to institutions that are cooperating in this work.

In the purebred herds at Beltsville there are 84 females of breeding age of which twelve are classed as doubtful breeders. Owners of purebreds often argue the percentage of male and female calves born in different herds. The Beltsville herd was on a fifty-fifty basis during the past fiscal year, exactly thirty bull calves and thirty heifer calves being born. The bull calves seemed more vigorous as only one died and two were stillborn, of the heifer calves one was dead at birth and four others died a short time afterwards, so there was a net gain of twenty-five females. At Beltsville 49 bulls have been lent to farmers, of his number 21 were placed during the year and six died or were withdrawn from service.

In all fifty-seven records have been made by Holstein cows in the breeding projects. These average 17,050 lb. milk, 3.43 per cent fat, and 584 lb. butterfat at an average age of four years. During the past year ten Holstein records were completed, eight of which were made by heifers in their first lactation period and the ten averaged 14,876 lb. milk, 532 lb. fat. Fifty records have been made by Jerseys at Beltsville and these average 9,569 lb. milk, 531 lb. butterfat at an average age of three years and eight months. Fourteen records were made during the year of which eight were by heifers in their first lactation period and the fourteen averaged 10,276 lb. milk, 562 lb. fat. It should be understood that the records are not made by selected cows but are simply the production of all the cows in the breeding projects as they reach the proper age for testing according to the system followed.

Some of the present beliefs held by breeders throughout the country are bound to be badly shattered in the future according to production studies made by the Bureau of Dairying. The ability to produce as shown by records made by the dam, apparently is not transmitted with any degree of certainty by her sons to her granddaughters. On the other hand where all the daughters of a sire are uniformly excellent producers, his sons seem to be able to transmit producing ability to their daughters. The scientists of the Bureau of Dairying say that such a sire has in his germinal make-up only those factors that determine high producing capacity, and therefore he is pure or homozygous for the factors controlling high producing capacity; and that by the use of such sires for generation after generation the time may come when all dairy cattle

will possess big producing capacity and will breed true for his character.

In the experiments at Beltsville and the studies thereof made by the government experts, the weakness of the present Advanced Registry systems as followed by the purebred dairy breed associations is indicated. Because of the requirements for entry into the Advanced Registry or the Register of Merit, performances of the low producing daughters of a sire may never be recorded and then too, owners are not inclined to test their poorest heifers or to report the records they make when tested so that a true line on the value of the sire cannot be obtained, to say nothing about the available data being thrown out of balance because of the practice of fattening animals before they are put on test, a practice that is followed by owners of registered cattle of all the dairy breeds.

C. W. Larsen, chief of the Bureau of Dairying, in his report for this year points out that cow testing association records are more reliable than the records of the dairy breed associations' Advanced Registers. In the cow testing association herds well-bred registered bulls are in service. Because all the animals in a herd are tested the records made by the dams are available for comparison and the sire's transmitting ability will be more accurately measured because all his daughters will be tested. For this reason it is planned to tabulate and analyze the data secured from the cow testing associations of the country and it is thought that this plan may have a vital and far-reaching effect on dairy cattle improvement.

Another Dairy Country

WE ARE not accustomed to think of East Africa as a dairy country, but in a recent report sent to the Department of Commerce, Consul Avra M. Warren points out that East Africa has herds of cattle owned by Europeans that total approximately 200,000 head, in addition to millions of cattle owned by the pastoral tribes of Kenya and Tanganyika. Fine milk and butter producing strains of cattle have resulted from crosses of native and European stock.

Butter and cheese are good and plentiful but not cheap in East Africa due to the management of the Farmers' Coöperative Creamery with headquarters at Lumbwa in Kenya Colony and to price agreements among butchers and grocers. The farmers claim that a retail price of 24c a pound gives the tradesmen a profit but the retail price in Nairobi fluctuates between 48c and 66c a pound, while the price of Kenya-made cream and Edam cheese is approximately the cost of the imported article. Cattle raising and dairying is increasing in Kenya Colony as they have grazing the year round with increasing immunity from bovine diseases. Besides the Lumbwa Coöperative Creamery, which returns a good annual profit, another coöperative creamery has been organized and the government has authorized the necessary expenditure to erect a cold storage plant at Mombasa, the chief seaport, in order that the dairy products of Kenya may be exported over seas to India and South Africa.

JOIN THE GUESSING CONTEST

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The Holstein-Friesian Association of America was operated at a loss and depreciation for the eight months' period ending December 31, 1921, **LOSS \$59,909.67**

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America was operated at a loss and depreciation for the year ending December 31, 1922, **LOSS 39,530.56**

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America was operated at a loss and depreciation for the year ending December 31, 1923, **LOSS 40,896.15**

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America was operated at a loss and depreciation for the year ending December 31, 1924, **LOSS 56,830.63**

Total loss for the above mentioned four years \$197,167.01

The HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN will conduct a GUESSING CONTEST giving everyone who sends in a two-year subscription at \$1.00, either new or renewal, a chance to guess on the profit or loss of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America for the year ending December 31, 1925. All guesses must be mailed not later than December 31st.

The person who guesses the nearest will receive a prize of \$5.00 in cash. The next two persons guessing the nearest will receive \$2.50 each in cash.

Mark your guess in this space
Loss
or
Profit.....

Write figures plainly and mail this coupon together with your subscription to-day to

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman,

P. O. Box 110, Harrisburg, Pa.

I wish to enter my name in the GUESSING CONTEST and am enclosing \$1.00 for a two-years' subscription to the Holstein Breeder and Dairyman.

Name

Address

Have You Sent in Your Membership?

THE new Registry Association is receiving the hearty endorsement of the breeders and owners of purebred Holstein cattle living in every section of the United States.

Many of the older breeders who were actively engaged in the business when the Holstein-Friesian Association of America was managed efficiently and economically and who contributed to its Reserve Fund, resent the manner in which the Association's finances are being exploited and realize full well that no institution so conducted can long endure.

We are printing below a few of the many letters that are being received from breeders. These letters speak for themselves as to the manner in which the new Association is being welcomed.

Okla., December 12, 1925.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN REGISTRY ASSOCIATION, INC.,
Harrisburg, Penna.

Dear Sirs:

I have been informed that this is a new registry association and much cheaper than the old but just as good. Please send me some information.

I have some cows and one bull registered in the other association and some calves to register.

Please send me information at once.

I remain

Yours truly,

OKLAHOMA BREEDER.

Ill., December 12, 1925.

Dear Editor:

I have been reading everything I see regarding the new Holstein Association. I think H. C. Reynolds has put Secretary Houghton in a very uncomfortable position. I am rather sorry, for I have, for many years been on very friendly terms with him. Also with his father, who was one of the charter members, when the Association was first formed, but I won't defend any one that has proved double faced.

The editor of *Hoards' Dairyman* made criticising comment in the December 11th issue on the forming of the new Association. I replied to it but am not sure they will use it. I notice the editor of the *Breeders Gazette* has some to say on the subject. He always mixes in where he has a chance, but I put no value on his criticisms on any matter for he is too conceited.

In what I wrote to *Hoards' Dairyman* I explained what I thought were the good reasons for a new Association.

I also said I was sorry some other way could not have been tried in getting satisfaction. I do feel so, for I have known of several other similar cases in which the desired results were not obtained.

I have never had any respect for that *Holstein-Friesian World* and I am glad to see the way H. C. Reynolds handles it. I won't know how the *World* answers Mr. Reynolds for I do not take it. I am keeping on file all of the pieces in your paper so I can read them over. I am very anxious to see what the result will be. Mr. Houghton sent me the circular he published telling of the damage that may result of the formation of the new Association. I will not reply to it unless he sends me another.

Truly yours,

ILLINOIS BREEDER.

Michigan, December 9, 1925.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, Secretary,
Harrisburg, Penna.

Dear Sir:

We have a herd of about 12 Holstein-Friesian cows now registered in the H. F. Association of America at Brattleboro,

Vermont. We think we would like to transfer them into your Association, also would like to have a membership.

Will you please send application blank for membership and also application blanks for registry, about 24 as we have some young stock to be registered, also one-half dozen blanks for transfer and all information necessary to accomplish the charges.

Respectfully, MICHIGAN BREEDER.

Wisconsin, December 5, 1925.

HOLSTEIN REGISTRY ASSOCIATION:

Your letters both received in regard to joining the Association and will say that I am out of the business. I have retired from farming but I am going to write you a word in regard to the old Association.

I had quite a little business with them and can say that all you state in your letter to me is true. A lot of sports and speculators and politicians have ruined the purebred business and to-day if a man is wise he will keep out of it.

I know what I am talking about as I still have one son and one son-in-law in the business and they are losing money every day by being in it. I can't put it strong enough that the old Association has been the ruin of so many men of limited means that my advice to all is to let them alone. Why, here in this country to-day you can't sell a purebred cow. They won't look at them while grades and scrubs are in good demand. The Holsteins are fine cattle but so many have been persuaded to invest large amounts of money in them and then found that their neighbors with grades could get just as much from their milk as they could and they are done with it.

WISCONSIN BREEDER.

Colorado, December 5, 1925.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN REGISTRY ASSOCIATION,
Harrisburg, Penna.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed you will please find my check in the sum of \$5.00 to cover cost of six transfers and one registration of a female more than one year old. You will observe that the applications are on the forms of the old "Hold-Up" Association. I hope you can interline these so as to make them serve the purpose. These forms had been signed long before your blanks were received and since the purchaser lives fifty miles up in the mountains and will not be accessible before next spring, it is very inconvenient to get new applications made out. I hope, therefore, you can make these answer the purpose of your own blanks.

Yours truly,

COLORADO BREEDER.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION, INC.,
Harrisburg, Penna.

Dear Sir:

Please send me full information in regard to the organization of the Holstein-Friesian Association, Inc., and facts concerning the same. Also two application blanks for registry.

I have received a warning from the Holstein-Friesian Association of America in regard to the new Association. I am not a member of it and have been registering cattle with them for a number of years but the fees are something fierce for registry and transfer.

I am enclosing part of the letter I received from the Association. Please answer in detail in regard to items in this letter sent out by the old Association. I would like to support your Association if it is O. K.

Respectfully,

ILLINOIS BREEDER.

Penna., December 12, 1925.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN REGISTRY ASSOCIATION,
Harrisburg, Penna.

Gentlemen:

Some time ago I received a blank membership application to join your association and some other explanatory literature.

Being very busy at that time with T. B. testing and 40 other

pressing things it was laid away for some more convenient time to reread and consider.

Having looked them over again am becoming very much interested and see the real need of a new Association and would like to become a member, but I see the time has expired (Oct. 1st) to become a life time member for a fee of \$10.00. How has procrastination cut me out?

Also, how would we go about registering offspring of animals that I lost in T. B. test that were registered in the old Association? I have several that should have been registered long ago.

Hoping to hear from you at your convenience.

PENNSYLVANIA BREEDER.

Dear Sirs:

Received a letter from you about registering cattle.

I have 6 head which were already registered by the old one of the other Co. Now how much would it cost me to join your company and have these cattle papers changed and transferred? Then I have three more to register which are fall calves. Last fall I had a bull which I had borrowed out to the neighbors and then I sold him and had to get him registered and they charged me \$14.00 to register him and transfer so you know I thought I would not register any more.

Let me know by return mail what it would cost to change the six head of cattle which I have in the other company. If you don't charge too much I'll join it.

Yours truly,

ILLINOIS BREEDER.

A LETTER FROM NEW ENGLAND

I am writing to ask you for all the information you can give me concerning the new Association of which you are Secretary and Treasurer.

I became a member of the H.-F. Association of America some years ago, and have always tried to be loyal. In the past I have been a strong supporter of Mr. Houghton, believing that he was entitled to more credit than any other for the splendid record and great achievements of the organization. When disagreement arose a few years ago and an effort was made to oust Mr. Houghton from the office of Secretary of the Association that he had been most instrumental in founding and advancing, I was unalterably opposed to the faction that was working against him and was eager to forward my proxy for his support to suppress such wild-cat schemes as the erection of "A permanent home," the deprivation of the right of proxy, extension service, etc.

I was at that time greatly disgusted with the course pursued and the sayings and writings of Messrs. Prescott & Price of *The Holstein-Friesian World*. I stood steadfastly with Mr. Houghton and his strong army of supporters, such men as E. A. Powell, our lamented ex-Treasurer, Wing R. Smith, Judge Peasley, Mr. Newman, Jacob S. Brill, A. L. Brockway and others of his party.

Judge Peasley said when this discord arose, "We are at the parting of the ways." I did not want to think that his statement was true, but I fear that he uttered more truth than fiction.

As I view the situation, affairs have steadily since then been going from bad to worse. In my opinion the substitution of the delegate system of voting in place of the proxy was most ill-advised. It seems to me a death blow was struck when the members were deprived of their right to vote by proxy.

Another fatal blow was struck, it seems to me, when the transfer fee was raised to \$1.50 and \$3.00 for so-called "Extension Service."

I might go on mentioning acts that I do not approve, to say nothing about the Board of Directors and other officers that are not pleasing to me; but what can I do to obtain satisfaction? I have had no voice in the management of affairs since the Delegate System was inaugurated.

Again referring to Mr. Houghton, I must admit that I do not like his attitude of late. He seems to have forgotten the principles for which he once stood. He appears now to be catering to the very same ones whom at one time he opposed. Is it because he believes he cannot do otherwise and retain his office? If his interest is a selfish and personal one, that is all that one needs to know. I did not think it formerly.

I have several animals that are eligible to registration that I have not troubled about recording, simply because I could take no interest in the matter when affairs of the Association are being managed so recklessly and indiscreetly.

Before I consider registering in a new Association I want to know that I am not leaping from the frying-pan into the fire. I would like to become familiar with its constitution and by-laws and be assured that no ulterior motive prompted its formation. Were the members, or Holstein-Friesian cattle breeders throughout the country properly informed and duly notified so that all could have a voice in forming it? I would not approve an organization that did not stand for the interest of the breed and breeders as a whole. One member should be on a level with all other members and have the same rights and privileges. There should be no cliques or factions—no friends to favor or enemies to punish. Any light you may be able to give me will be appreciated.

I am, and have been since it was started, a subscriber and interested reader of *THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN*. I have read with special interest the editorials and articles pertaining to the Holstein-Friesian Association and its officers.

Apparently your statements are well grounded and your motives just, although Mr. Houghton in his circular, "A Warning to Breeders" charges you with having ulterior motives. But his silence concerning the new Association and the charges you bring against him and the old Association, except in this single letter is noticeable. I wish he would reply to the charges. I think we should know through his paper, how he stands.

H. F. REGISTRY ASS'N,
Harrisburg, Pa.

I am returning your applications unsigned because I have sold my farm and gone out of the Holstein business, otherwise I would transfer all my herd records to you. I wish you the greatest success and if I have any influence amongst Holstein breeders it will be for the H. F. Registry Association.

May the New Year bring you prosperity.
Very respectfully,

MICHIGAN.

We Have For Sale



COWS OF THIS QUALITY

Also heifers—yearlings and calves.

Our service sire is the show bull KING PIEBE of YORK 7TH, a grandson of Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King from a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs.

This herd is ACCREDITED and stock you obtain here is bound to make good.

Hubert S. Miller

Myerstown,

Lebanon Co.,

Penn'a

Maryland Breeders Reject Milk Advertising Campaign

MARYLAND breeders assembled for their annual banquet at Baltimore, December seventh, turned down the proposal to advertise and place Holstein milk on the Baltimore market under a trade name and requested that, if they were entitled to any field man, that his services be limited to working with boards of health and civic bodies in order that such bodies might learn the value of milk, particularly that produced by Holsteins, so that no laws or regulations might be made that would restrict the sale of milk produced by black and white cattle.

H. E. Robertson, of York, Pa., and M. J. Sheridan, Jr., of Lebanon, New Jersey, told of the plan to advertise Holstein milk in Philadelphia as explained at the Harrisburg and Trenton meetings.

Mr. Charles Wertheimer of Frederick, Maryland, presided at the banquet and at the business meeting. He said the breeders of Frederick county had no trouble in selling Holstein milk, their chief trouble was to supply the demand.

It was announced that Mr. Wertheimer was responsible for the furnishing of Holstein milk to forty children in the Frederick schools. A report will be made on their growth and development as compared with the children who are not receiving milk.

R. E. Haeger of Algonquin, Illinois, laughed at the idea that Holstein breeders should worry about the competition from the Channel Island breeds. He reminded his hearers that they had been told that about 85 per cent of the milk sold in fluid form in the United States was produced by black and white cows.

Mr. John M. Dennis endorsed Mr. Haeger's remarks and said that the milk business is divided into two parts, wholesale and retail. Judging by his experience as a banker and businessman there was very little profit in the milk distributing business. There was an added expense of at least twenty cents a gallon in shipping milk direct to the consumer against selling it at wholesale. A campaign to sell Holstein milk as such in the city of Baltimore or any other eastern city meant a lot of work and expense.

A ten thousand pound cow, that is a cow that will produce 10,000 lb. milk in a year under ordinary farm feed and care was a good one but there were many such cows in Maryland. He believed advanced registry records of any breed were largely a waste of time. The idea of milking a cow four times daily for a year or even for seven days! He believes in records made under some plan similar to those of the cow testing associations.

John M. Dennis, Jr., said that Baltimore was short of milk to-day. Owing to the number of cattle slaughtered for reaction to the tuberculin test there was a demand for cattle to-day and he advocated a field man in the territory to promote educational work. Too many red cows were being brought into the state.

Mr. Wertheimer said that Washington was also short of milk. The dealers were advising the dairymen to put in the Channel Island breeds, purebred or grades, because under four cents a point differential they were

enabled to buy butterfat below the market price.

Dr. Meade of the Maryland State College said that the difference in the milk produced by the various breeds existed rather in the minds of the public and the dairymen than it did in the milk itself.

Granville Hibberd said that the milk as sold in the city of Baltimore now tested around four per cent. He asked about the White Nectar experiment in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, which the Association representative said the directors had dropped for a time. A distribution of 1,200 quarts had been reached when the advertising was dropped and this figure was being kept up very well. Mr. Hibberd explained the milk trade of Baltimore. The Fairfield Company put out one grade of milk which they claim is the best and would not handle any other. The Western Maryland Company had three grades which included Walker-Gordon milk. He had not been successful in getting any company to handle milk under a brand or farm name. He said the requirements to produce raw milk to be sold in Baltimore was a low bacteria count; a tuberculin tested, disease-free herd; the milkers must submit to a medical inspection four times a year and wear clean white suits at milking time, while the barn must score satisfactorily and the water supply pass an analysis. So rigid were the requirements that he only knew of four dairies now producing raw milk for the Baltimore trade.

Mr. R. L. Forrest, owner of Java Farm, said he believed there were two problems, a breed problem and a political one, the dealer problem being political for they want only one brand and could make more money at present prices by using high testing milk. The Jersey and Guernsey breeders had taken advantage of the situation. He advised that the housewives and the members of the boards of health be educated as to the value of the Holstein product.

Mr. N. Peterson said that seventy per cent of the demand for Jersey and Guernsey milk was caused by dealers and he believed in a campaign for the promotion of the sale of Holstein milk. Mr. Fuller, fieldman from the state college said that the tuberculosis eradication work in Carroll county had caused many cattle to be brought in mostly from Tennessee, the proportions were three Holsteins to one grade Jersey. He advocated a field man rather than milk advertising.

"Uncle Jerry" Conover, who is in charge of the state C. T. A. work, deplored that there was no milk on the table at the banquet. Breeders of Holsteins should know that their cattle predominated in the state cow testing association work for the past ten months. The poorest showing was in April when five of the leading ten producers were registered Holsteins, in the other months they made an even better showing. Holstein breeders should let the general dairy public know these things.

Mr. Rody, Baltimore county agent, did not know any farmer producing Holstein milk who could not sell it. He advised talking and advertising that the Holstein cow produced milk cheaper than any other dairy animal.

A resolution or recommendation to lay before the directors of the Holstein-Friesian Association was requested. Thereupon Mr. John Dennis moved a resolution requesting a field man to work in Maryland for three months on breed promotion and with the

boards of health and other civic bodies. There were several seconders and this resolution was passed while it would have been impossible to have passed one asking for or advising any milk advertising campaign.

Winter Comfort

By GEORGE LESLIE

TO HAVE our herds go through the winter in good health and producing to their full capacity, it is needful to keep them comfortable as well as to feed them properly.

Health plays a much more important part in swelling the amount of the monthly milk check than most of us realize; and health depends on more than the feed we supply.

In many barns we have heard the owners of dairy cattle say, "Yes, we have garget in the herd, especially in the winter, but we expect just about so much of it anyway, and do the best we can."

Seldom indeed do men with this viewpoint take any precautions so that such a condition will not arise; which is a pity, because they could save loss to themselves and suffering to the cows with ordinary care in a few directions.

A liberal supply of dry bedding, so that the newly filled udder of the fresh cow will not get chilled by coming in contact with the cold cement or earth floor, may save inflammation and caking which leads to garget. Cork brick in the stalls is not only more comfortable, but much warmer. Making sure that the fresh cow is not standing in a draught from window or door is a very easy thing to do, and it too may save a case of caked bag.

Giving the cow that has just had her calf very cold water to drink is likely to cause retention of the after-birth or inflammation of the udder, or both. It's not a very difficult chore to see that she has warm water to drink for a few days, and it's worth the small amount of extra work to save a cow from being in such a condition with its lowering of her milk yield and vitality.

While on this subject, we would like to stress the importance of clean drinking water. In many stables which were otherwise clean, we have seen the watering cups nearly half full of hay and feed and dirt so that the cows had to drink it fouled with a mass of stuff that was slimy and dirty. The cups should be kept clear of such accumulations.

We have seen a Brown Swiss cow with a wooden leg, a regular breeder and a good producer but she's the only one we ever did know of, and broken bones generally mean a dead cow. Big knees are not only unsightly, but they detract from the animal's sale value. So it's real economy to keep the hoofs level so the cattle will be less likely to slip on the barn floor. A cow or bull with its toes grown so long that it cannot stand squarely on all four feet is not comfortable and ill effects in several directions may result. Also, the discomfort experienced by the animal, if a cow, will show in a lowered production.

Nowadays all barns have windows to let in light, but in thousands of them this object is defeated because the glass is so grimy that a good bit of light is kept out.

Science has discovered that the most beneficial light rays—the ultra violet—cannot act when they come through window glass; but plenty of light, even through glass is a great help in keeping down the germs of various sorts which will multiply rapidly in a dark or poorly lighted barn. Keep the stable windows clean and let in all the sunshine there is through the winter. This flood of light will show up dirt too, and you will be less likely to let it get ahead of you.

While, as the late D. W. Hoard said, "There is nothing darker than the inside of a cow," or words to that effect, we believe she is much more comfortable in a stable that is full of light than in one that is darkened by dirty windows.

In the winter it is quite important that the dairy herd should not suffer from faulty elimination. The feed should have succulence enough to keep the bowels open. Corn silage, beet pulp, roots, cane molasses and a grain mixture with oil meal and bran in it are all aids in this direction. Grain, hay and fodder or stover will not keep the cows in as good health as if they had a succulent of some kind. If there is no other succulent to be had, use cane molasses, which is a pure carbohydrate feed, and thus very suitable for winter feeding.

A lady went into a department store and said to the clerk:

"I would like a diminutive cone semi-perforated, with symmetrical indentations."

The clerk said he did not have such a thing.

"Oh yes," replied the customer. "I'd like a thimble."

ORIGIN FARMS

the home of Polled Holsteins

thank you for your generous patronage
during past years and wish you all

A MERRY CHRISTMAS

AND

A HAPPY NEW YEAR



GEORGE E. STEVENSON

727 Connel Building,

Scranton, Pa.

The Secretary of the New Registry Association

By R. A. Baldwin

DR. HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, Secretary of the new Registry Association at Harrisburg, Penna., is well known to the inner circles of the Holstein-Friesian Fraternity, yet he belongs to that class of intelligent, conservative workers who prefer to remain in the background and devote their whole time and efforts to real constructive work.

Unquestionably Dr. Reynolds is the best qualified person the real breeders could have obtained to take charge of the Secretary's office of the new Association to carry the movement through to a successful termination. He is a master of the art of animal husbandry and a thorough student of its various branches. He knows livestock; he knows dairy cattle, and he is an authority on purebred Holsteins. With his knowledge as a herd owner and breeder of Holsteins, as a text book writer, as an author and as an editor, he enters the new work thoroughly trained.

Dr. Reynolds was raised on a farm in Wyoming County, Pennsylvania. After finishing at the district school he entered Keystone Academy, located in his home town of Factoryville, and graduated in the year 1900. He studied agriculture at Pennsylvania State College for one year. He then entered Ohio State University, graduating with the class of 1904 with the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine.

For twelve years he had an extensive practice in Northeastern Pennsylvania, during which time he owned and operated a dairy farm. As a veterinarian he was very successful; his ability on many occasions receiving special recognition.

He is a member, and was first Chairman, of the Northeastern Veterinary Medical Association of Pennsylvania, a position which he held for several years; is also a member of the Veterinary Medical Association of Pennsylvania and of the American Veterinary Medical Association and has qualified to practice veterinary medicine in several states.

Dr. Reynolds has not only been associated with livestock and agriculture, but he has given the subject of cattle breeding and dairy husbandry careful study and, as a recognition of his ability along these lines, he was tendered a position by the International Correspondence Schools in their Agricultural Text Book Department, which he accepted and was with the schools six years, during which time he also acted as Superintendent of their Demonstration Farms.

He became a member of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America in 1914 and was listed as one of its speakers. He was made Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Holstein-Friesian Association in 1918, which

position he held until 1920, when he declined to permit his name to be presented for reelection. While he was Secretary of the Pennsylvania Holstein-Friesian Association it grew to be one of the strongest State Holstein Associations.

At Philadelphia, in June, 1919, as Secretary of the State Association, he had charge of the Committee on Entertainment and this was the first, if not the only time in the history of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, that the local breeders furnished the entire entertainment and defrayed all the expenses. Breeders who attended the Philadelphia Convention and saw the way in which the entertainment was managed must realize that the new Association cannot be anything but a success with a man like Dr. Reynolds as Secretary.



DR. HOWARD C. REYNOLDS

The Holstein-Friesian cow is Dr. Reynold's favorite dairy animal and he cannot do or say enough for her from a dairy standpoint, but he is absolutely opposed to the practices that have been indulged in by those who have promoted purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle from a speculative and exaggerated standpoint. He not only believes that speculation has no place in improved livestock promotion, but he stands up for what he believes and, like others who dare take a stand for right and justice against dishonest practices and wrong doings, Dr. Reynolds has had the hearty support of the fair-minded, clear-thinking, plain people.

When the effort was made to come into Pennsylvania and organize the State by the so-called WHIRLWIND CAMPAIGN methods, Dr. Reynolds took his gun and got right out in the front trenches, if I may use the expression, and through his efforts, backed by a strong State organization, the State of Pennsylvania was never invaded by the PAID STATE SECRETARY MOVEMENT, and the breeders were saved thousands and thousands of dollars and, further, the Holstein industry in Pennsylvania has remained in a more healthy state than anywhere else in the Union.

Dr. Reynolds' activities in connection with the Annual Convention at Philadelphia, in June, 1919, brought him in close association with Mr. Houghton, who, recognizing and appreciating his ability, often invited him to Brattleboro in conference on Association matters.

In 1920, at Mr. Houghton's suggestion, the Doctor spent some time calling on prominent breeders living in various sections of the country, conferring with them in regard to Holstein matters in their vicinity, getting their views as to how the Association should be managed, and what should be done in an effort to

check extravagance and protect the rights and interests of the breeders and members.

In the proxy campaign, previous to the Annual Convention in 1921, Dr. Reynolds acted as one of Mr. Houghton's lieutenants in Mr. Houghton's efforts to get proxies to be voted to reduce fees and defeat the efforts of the Directors to gain control of the Association through a By-Law amendment which, if passed, would have placed the power of altering, amending, or repealing the By-Laws in their hands.

At one time Mr. Houghton was negotiating with Mr. Eugene B. Bennett, former President of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Reynolds, with a view of selling them his paper, *The Holstein-Friesian Register*, but was unsuccessful. Although his relations with Dr. Reynolds remained friendly, the Doctor and Mr. Bennett started a new paper, *THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN*, which is published at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, to promote the interests of the real breeders. In the short period of four years this paper has grown to be the leading Holstein publication in the field.

At first the paper was issued semi-monthly, on the 1st and 15th. However, at the suggestion of Judge Peasley, and confirmed by Mr. Houghton, the publishing dates were changed to the 8th and 22nd, in order not to conflict with Mr. Houghton's paper, which was published on the 1st and 15th. A few months after the *BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN* was started, Mr. Houghton was successful in bringing about a clubbing arrangement whereby a subscription to his paper and the *HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN* could be obtained at a single subscription price.

The new Registry Association, of which Dr. Reynolds is Secretary, from the very beginning has been more than a success. Breeders living in all sections of the United States have sent in their memberships and are transferring their records to the new Association.

The Secretary has a corps of well-trained assistants and his motto is PROMPT, EFFICIENT and COURTEOUS SERVICE at REASONABLE FEES.

Out of the Earth

I LONG ago convinced myself that whatever is on the earth and shares its life is of the earth, and, in some way not open to me, came out of the earth, the highest not less than the humblest creature at our feet. I like to think of the old weather-worn globe as the mother of us all. I like to think of the ground underfoot as plastic and responsive to the creative energy, vitally related to the great cosmic forces, a red corpuscle in the life current of the Eternal, and that man, with all his high-flying dreams and aspirations, his arts, his Bibles, his religions, his literatures, his philosophies—heroes, saints, martyrs, sages, poets, prophets—all lay folded there in the fiery mist out of which the planet came.—*John Burroughs.*

Any one who doubts that the world is growing better should pause and compare the modern motor bus with the old-time stage coach.



QUALITY STOCK

Daughters of the grandly bred bull

KING ALCARTRA RAG APPLE POSCH

one of the best sons of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje.

Three different years he carried off the grand-championship at the Susquehanna County Fair, evidence enough of his type and quality.

Looking for Holsteins? Remember our herd is Accredited and has never housed a reactor.

A. R. BUSH

MONTROSE

PENNSYLVANIA



Just a Snapshot

showing the type, size and producing capacity of the animals in this herd.

OUR SENIOR HERDSIRE IS

King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje

the best known bull in the entire state.

OUR JUNIOR HERD BULL IS

Idyllwilde Korndyke Dionagen

whose three direct descendant dams are all above the 30-lb. mark.

WE HAVE THE GOODS LOOK US OVER

A. E. ROBINSON

Susquehanna Co.

Montrose, Penna.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

G. H. TRUCKELL, Associate Editor
M. M. LEEDOM, Advertising Manager

Contributing Editors
EUGENE B. BENNETT HELEN C. NEWMAN
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DECEMBER 22, 1925

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

"A Serious Joke"

MEN who are really acquainted with the operation of the Extension Department of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America consider it one huge joke.

The most serious feature entering into the program is that it is the real breeders' money that is being wasted.

It would not be as serious if the few who desire to make playthings of purebred Holsteins would pay their own bills and not try to make a plaything out of the Holstein-Friesian Association and use its funds to promote their *pet hobbies and whims*.

At the present time the Chairman of the Extension Committee of the Holstein-Friesian Association happens to be a society lady who owns an estate where certified milk is produced and therefore, we see an effort being made to expend \$50,000.00 of the Association's funds in an advertising campaign advertising Holstein milk.

What would the breeders of Holstein cattle and members of the Holstein-Friesian Association have thought of Mr. E. A. Stuart, when he was a director, had he been appointed Chairman of the Extension Committee and immediately set out to have the Association indulge in an advertising campaign to advertise an increased consumption of Carnation's Condensed, Evaporated or Powdered milk, just because he happened to be engaged in the manufacture of that particular kind of milk.

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN is not in sympathy with the wasting of the breeders' money in any such way as is being proposed by the Extension Committee and we are glad to announce that at a meeting of the breeders in Kansas City and also at a meeting in Baltimore, the proposal to spend the Association's funds in an advertising campaign was voted down.

The Quiet Observer

A CONTRIBUTED EDITORIAL

I SEE a number of the agricultural papers of this country are jumping more or less on the recently organized Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., which has its headquarters at Harrisburg, Pa. Now if I was a contributor to the aforesaid papers I would hold over a bit. I am a member of the original Holstein-Friesian Association of America. I gave every attention to and have carefully studied the purpose of the new association but I don't think that the one with headquarters in Brattleboro, Vermont is quite justified in some of the things it is attempting to say for itself and I do not think some of its past actions will shine as mortal or immortal stars in the crown of glory which it is making desperate efforts to hold over its snow-white brow. In trying to explain its own many virtues and the many vices of the younger organization it is making a good many of the members of the old organization feel quite bad and sickly. The truth is, in my humble judgment, that there is room for both of these associations and if the old association don't look out and mend its ways it is likely to be licked before very long.

I am not here to tell stories about the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, but for some reason I think it has had too much business in recent years for its own good and that many of its leaders are too haughty in their attitude toward the simple farmers who are endeavoring to make a living from their purebred Holstein dairies.

Advertising Breed Milk

"IT IS the opinion of the executive committee that attempts to sell milk under breed designations is attended by possibilities of danger to the entire industry and this tendency should be carefully studied by the various elements," reads a part of a report made to the American Dairy Federation in session at Chicago this week.

The committee is absolutely right. A strenuous selling campaign designed to convince the consumers of the superiority of milk from a certain breed of cows can not help but reflect on other breeds, with the eventual result that the claims made for all of them will be discredited. Unlike most products where a seller by sticking to the merits of his own products can conduct a good, legitimate business, claims made for the milk of certain breeds are almost certain to react unfavorably upon milk from other breeds. If carried to extremes (and it would be extremely difficult not to "go to the limit"), such selling campaigns would harm the entire industry.

The breed associations have plenty to occupy their attention right now in selling their breeds to the dairy farmer. If at the end of the next 100 years or so they have converted the 95 per cent now using grades to the value of the purebred animal, it will then be time to start creating a consuming market for the milk of a particular breed.—*Stock and Dairy Farmer*.

A Registry Association for Breed Purposes vs. a Registry Association That Guarantees a Bologna Market

M R. F. L. HOUGHTON, Secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, in a letter to a breeder living in the state of Maine, infers that the Holstein-Friesian Association of America has been given special recognition by Uncle Sam and will guarantee breeders registering cattle in his Association, an increased Bologna price over animals registered in the new Registry Association.

All breeders of diseased cattle and others who are looking for a "Bologna market" might do well to investigate Mr. Houghton's proposition. On the other hand, all breeders who are desirous of finding a market for their increased stock as breeding animals at increased prices, should by all means investigate the new Registry Association—The Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc.

However, to be perfectly frank, we do not believe Uncle Sam will pay any more for Bologna cows registered in the Holstein-Friesian Association of America than he will for the same class of cattle registered in the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., yet the breeders must not look to Uncle Sam to market their increased stock. The real dairymen are the ones whom the breeders of purebred Holstein cattle must look to in order to dispose of their surplus, and that this class of breeders have refused to recognize the certificates issued by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America is shown by the fact that thousands and thousands of purebred Holstein cattle are changing hands without the papers.

The Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., represents the real breeders who constitute 90% of the breeders and owners of Holstein-Friesian cattle, and it is this market and not the Bologna market that the breeders and owners of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle should cater to.

Register your purebreds in an Association that has a standing with and recognition with the real breeders and that Association is the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc.

Rock County Club Withdraws from Wisconsin State Association

THE members of the Rock County Holstein Association met in the courthouse Janesville, Wisconsin, December 1, and recommended to its directors that affiliation with the state association be discontinued.

Member after member declared that they could see no good resulting from the present state association and that the dues paid by the county club to the state association could be used to better advantage at home.

"Illinois farmers are going to buy Wisconsin cattle when the test issue there is straightened out and Chicago will take our milk," reported Secretary John W. Jones. During the past year the secretary sold 53 purebreds and 43 grades.

E. P. Coon said there were 28 Holsteins in the 1925 calf club, which won third prize at the state fair last fall.

Frank Milbrant of Evansville, reported that at the county sale, 67 head sold for \$8,315, the sale expense running 12.04%.

It was urged that the association aid in the formation of two more Cow Testing Associations. Area work was approved, several members holding that it is the most important step for the advancement of the county ever undertaken.

A committee composed of Archie Reid, Jr., Henry Wieland, Jr., and Howard Miller will prepare an association memorial for the late John L. Fisher, "always a hard worker and loyal booster for Rock county and the Holstein cow."

The following were elected directors—L. A. Markham, Janesville; L. T. Williams, Clinton; John W. Jones, Milton Junction; Archie Reid, Jr., Janesville; and Dr. G. E. Post, Milton. J. A. Craig, who is largely responsible for the building up of the present association, refused to take office again. At the close of the meeting, an honorary membership was voted to Mr. Craig,—"regardless of whether he ever owns another Holstein cow or not."

Keeping Out Disease

AFTER the destruction of many of the herds in Los Angeles County during the campaign to eradicate foot-and-mouth disease, an ordinance was adopted by the authorities in the hope of keeping tuberculous cattle from being brought into the county. Although this ordinance was enforced, it was found that infected cattle found their way into the county, supposed to come from badly infected herds. Although they passed a tuberculin test themselves they carried the germs latent in their bodies.

A new ordinance was recently adopted by the authorities under which cattle brought into the county must not only pass the tuberculin test administered by veterinarians on the approved list, but they must come from herds that have been tested and that show less than 10% reactors. The new ordinance prohibits the sale of all cattle for dairy or breeding purposes within the county unless they have been tested within 30 days of date of sale and all reactors branded.

Keep This in Mind

LAST year the experts of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry examined in their laboratories specimen tissues from 132 cattle that had reacted to the tuberculin test but had shown no visible lesions of tuberculosis on autopsy. By microscopic examination, in some cases accompanied by animal inoculations, the presence of tubercle bacilli was demonstrated in 51 of the samples, whereas 81 gave negative results.

Books are the legacies that a great genius leaves to mankind, which are delivered down from generation to generation, as presents to the posterity of those who are yet unborn.—*Addison*.

Dorothy as a Calf Raiser

LAST spring Dorothy Swaney of Weyerhauser, Wisconsin, purchased a calf at the spring sale of the Barron county Holstein breeders. The calf had been raised by Fred Osterkamp of Almena. Dorothy was one of the 4-H Club members of western Rusk county and raised the calf through the season from May to December.

Dorothy's record book was selected as being one of the best in Rusk county and was sent to Madison to be compared with the best from other counties. The original value of the calf was \$90, the total cost of feed \$28.68 and Dorothy values her labor at exactly \$12, making a total of \$130.68.

The prizes won includes second in its class at the Tri-State fair at Superior, first prize in the calf club division at the Rusk county fair and first in the open class as well as junior and grand champion.

Dorothy had her calf 150 days. It weighed 785 lb. at the end of the time making a gain of 2.29 lb. per day during the contest or a total gain of 343 lb.

The Law on the County Area Plan

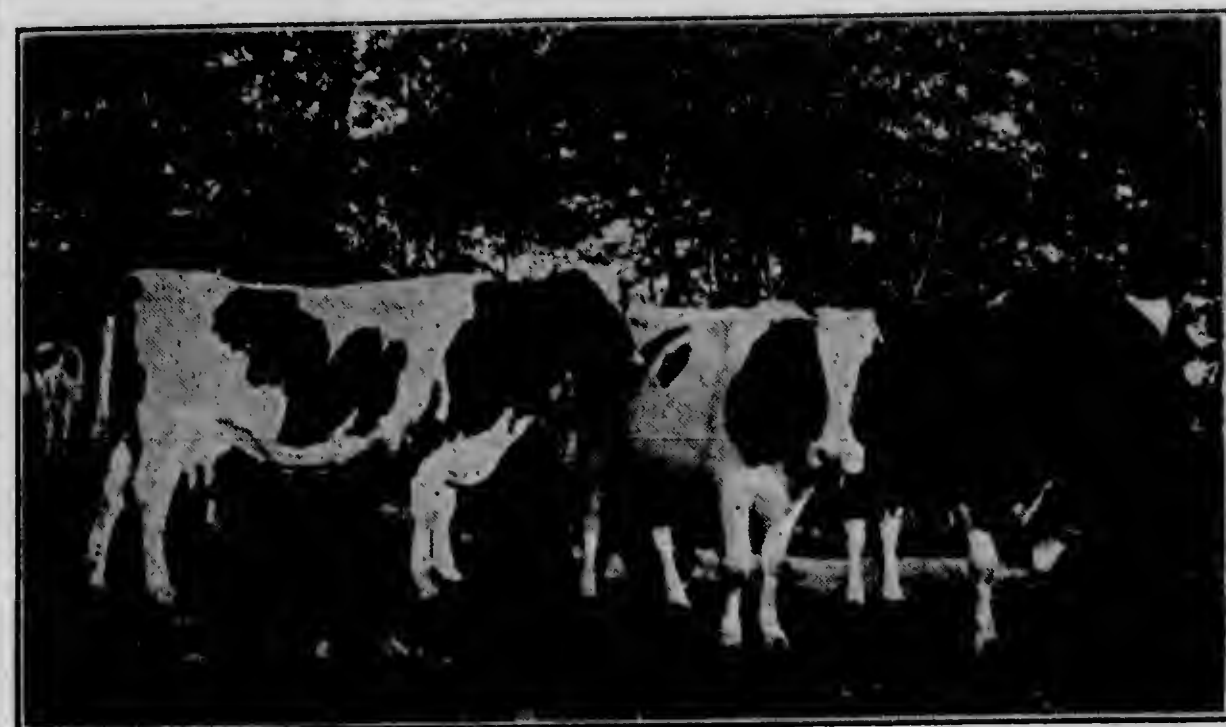
WHETHER or no the county area law on bovine tuberculosis eradication is constitutional is a question that has been asked many times. In Iowa the Supreme Court recently decided that it was. An attempt to obtain an injunction to prevent the application of the county area plan was made in Black Hawk county and was made the occasion of a test case. This important decision will undoubtedly be quoted many times in other states.

The Prevalence of Bovine Tuberculosis

BOVINE tuberculosis is far less common than the general public believes for in more than seven million animals tuberculin tested last year under the accredited herd plan there were only three and one-tenth per cent reactors. The total number of animals reacting were 214,491 which seems quite a number but 3.1 per cent puts a very different complexion on affairs. For six consecutive years the percentage of reactors has been falling. During 1920, four and one-tenth per cent of the animals tested showed a reaction. Since that time there has been a steady decrease up to and including 1925. There are now more than a million and a quarter animals on the accredited list with more than eight million that have passed one clean test.

It was in 1918 that the first accredited area work was started. To-day there are 6,412 accredited practicing veterinarians in the country. During the past year nearly nineteen thousand accredited herds were

Fiscal year	Cattle tested	Number of reactors	Per cent of reactors	Accredited Herds	Cattle	Passed one test	Cattle
1918.....	134,143	6,544	4.9	204	6,945	883	22,212
1919.....	329,878	13,528	4.1	782	19,021	6,535	117,243
1920.....	700,670	28,709	4.1	3,370	82,986	16,599	187,577
1921.....	1,366,358	53,768	3.9	8,201	193,620	49,814	643,233
1922.....	2,384,236	82,369	3.5	16,216	363,902	161,533	1,548,183
1923.....	3,460,849	113,844	3.3	28,526	615,156	312,281	2,724,497
1924.....	5,312,364	171,559	3.2	48,273	920,370	529,018	4,772,836
1925.....	7,000,028	214,491	3.1	72,383	1,275,063	921,758	8,047,540



The Kind We Raise

Cows of this size, type and evident producing capacity, bred and raised on this farm, are mated with

MODEL DARIUS KING SEGIS

whose dam produced 639.8 lb. milk in a week, averaged 79.8 lb. milk a day for three months and produced 2,771.2 lb. milk, 732.4 lb. butter in 10 months all as a two-year-old heifer.

This herd is Accredited.

Stock for sale at reasonable prices

FRED B. KEENEY,

Wyoming Co.

Laceyville, Pa.

surveyed in order to find out why herds were removed from the accredited list. In all there has been 984 cases of herds being taken off the list. An accurate history of all the cases was not ascertained but it was found that the causes of reinfection were: the addition of infected cattle to such herds, the exposure of accredited cattle to infected cattle on show circuits, etc., and the feeding of unpasteurized raw milk from unknown sources.

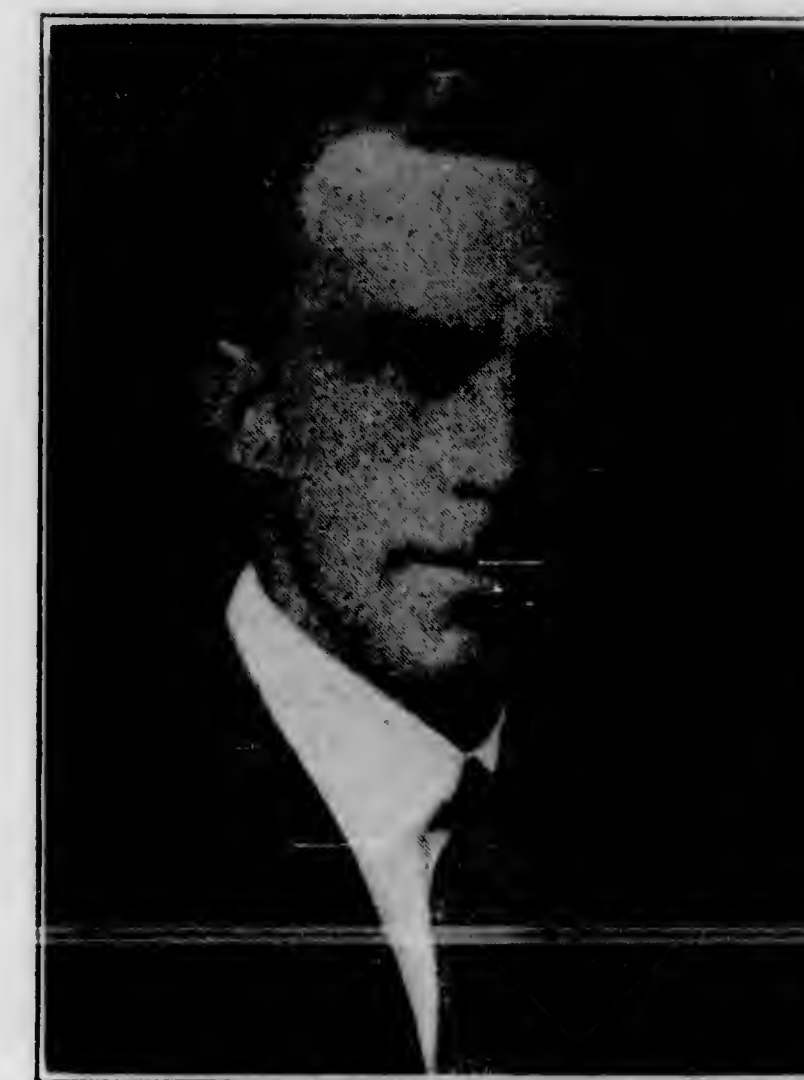
State and Federal appropriations for indemnity were increased over the preceding fiscal year. The Federal appropriation was \$3,277,600, of which \$850,000 was allotted for operating expenses and \$2,427,600 for indemnity purposes. This is an increase of \$400,000 for indemnity for the year. The combined State appropriations were approximately \$7,000,000. This increase in funds made possible an increase of about 32 per cent in the number of cattle tested.

The following table shows the progress made in establishing accredited tuberculosis free herds. The total number of cattle tested during the period from 1918 to 1925 inclusively is 20,688,526 with 685,012 reactors or 3.3 per cent.

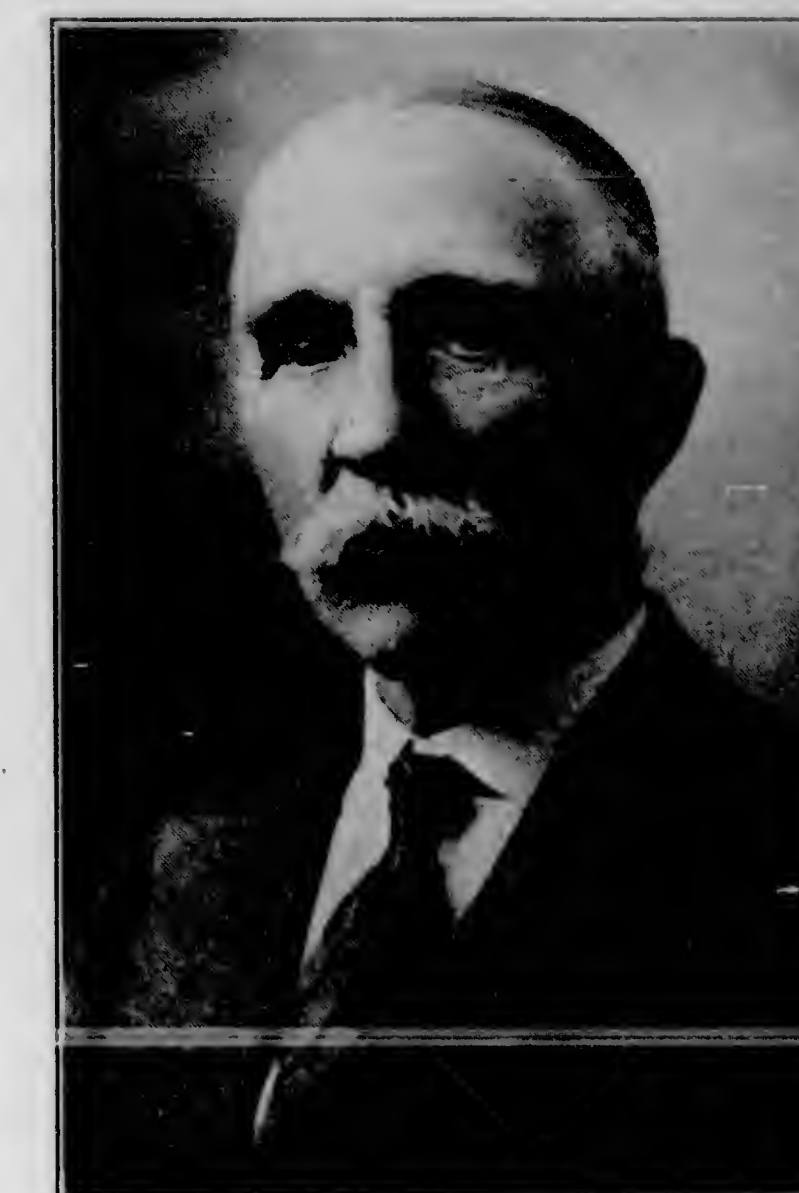
Prominent Members of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association



HENRY W. FLIESCHMAN



DOUGLAS B. DIAMOND, JR.



S. R. MILLER

HENRY W. FLIESCHMAN

Henry W. Flieschman of East Aurora, New York, a World War veteran, represents the Holstein breeders of the Empire state in the directorate of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc.

Mr. and Mrs. Flieschman keep a good herd of Holsteins on Helen Mary Farm. This herd has made a splendid showing in the East Aurora Dairy Improvement Association. Mr. Flieschman has exhibited cattle at the fair held at South Wales, Erie county, and also at the Hamburg fair and won a number of prizes. Animals that he has sold have won prizes at different fairs and his senior herdsire, Paul Lenox De Kol, was selected to head the Erie county herd exhibited at the New York State Fair.

The Flieschmans have two children, a girl five years old and a boy two years old. Mr. Flieschman is highly esteemed in his own community and beside being one of the leading Holstein breeders in Western New York, is president of the local Dairymen's League.

DOUGLAS B. DIAMOND, JR.

Douglas B. Diamond Jr. of Gaithersburg, Maryland, was born on Zoar Farm, where he now resides. He is a graduate of the Georgetown Preparatory School and also studied at Georgetown College and Princeton University. For the past fifteen years he has operated his father's farms.

Zoar Farm, on which Mr. Diamond lives, contains 350 acres, mostly under cultivation. Mr. Diamond personally owns seventy head of Holsteins and ships whole milk to Washington, D. C.

He is a director of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc. and as he comes from south of the Mason-Dixon line he brings to the deliberations of the

board a personal viewpoint and knowledge of what capable judges consider the greatest undeveloped Holstein market in this country.

S. R. MILLER

Ask any Holstein man who is the best know breeder of black and white cattle in south-central Pennsylvania and without hesitation he will answer, S. R. Miller. Mr. Miller has been a breeder of Holsteins for many years and has a wide circle of customers and friends throughout southern Pennsylvania and northern Maryland. In this section of the country the value of a dairy cow is estimated by her ability to earn a profit over the cost of her feed and labor. Therefore when Mr. Miller talked with the Holstein owners about the organization of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc. he met with men who thought along similar lines. He called on 127 Holstein owners before the completion of the organization in the capitol at Harrisburg, July 31, 1925 and of this number no less than 116 became charter members of that organization.

Dairy Business Predictions

J. A. SCOLLARD, who addressed the Rotarians at Chehalis, Wash., recently, told his hearers that the Dairy Business would never be right until the spread of Ten Cents a glass or \$18. per hundred pounds charged consumers in hotels and cafes, and the \$2.50 paid producers, was adjusted.

He also predicted that before very long, comparatively less milk would be sold at retail or delivered to consumers, who would buy milk powder from the grocer and make their own liquid solution of the quality and richness they desired.

Not About Cows

A Good Plum Pudding

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 cup chopped suet | 1½ teaspoons baking soda |
| 1 cup sugar | 1 teaspoon cinnamon |
| 1 cup raisins | 1 teaspoon nutmeg |
| 1 cup bread crumbs | ½ teaspoon allspice |
| 1 cup flour | 1 teaspoon salt |
| 1 cup buttermilk or sour milk | |

Mix at night and put in steamer, let stand until morning, then steam for three hours. A good addition is a cupful of chopped mixed fruits—orange and lemon peel and citron. If this is used, add one teaspoonful of baking powder.

SAUCE

- | |
|----------------------|
| 2 tablespoons Butter |
| 1½ tablespoons Flour |

Blend on top of stove and add one cup warm water, cook till it thickens, stirring all the time. Season with three tablespoons of sugar, a pinch of salt and a little nutmeg.

This pudding will keep four or five weeks and is better steamed in several containers, to used one at a time.

Christmas Candy

WHAT magic words! "Candy" is music to the ears of any child from two years old to seventy—but Christmas candy! Oh-o-o.

Even the most carefully fed youngster, who has never even been allowed sugar on her oatmeal, somehow catches the candy contagion at this holiday time. And, while we all agree that too many sweets are a very bad thing for children, yet if *ever* there is a time when rules may be relaxed it is at Christmas, when indulgence is granted in many things forbidden at other times. Yet, even at this merriest time of all the year, the wise mother watches carefully what her children eat and insists that it be of the purest. For that reason, home-made candies are very desirable, since one knows exactly what goes into them. Then too, they are economical, for good candy sells for sixty cents to one dollar a pound and one who is skilled in candy making may count herself lucky. With her skill and a small amount of money, she may have a wonderful array of good pure candy for home consumption or for gifts to friends.

AMATEURS' ATTEMPTS

Candy, like all other foods, should be attractive to the eye, and it is often in the finishing touches that the amateur fails. However, a few trials with even the most difficult kinds will result in a finished product that even the commercial candy maker might envy. And one may always depend on one thing and that is that even the failures are not wasted for the youngsters with both eyes and mouths wide open will readily dis-

pose of any and all that fall short of perfection and they will not be the least bit critical.

WHEN COOKING

Now there are a few general rules, which if followed will contribute largely to success in candy making. First of all, a thermometer is of great help and gives a certainty that can be assured in no other way, but failing the possession of one, one must rely on the old-fashioned "threading" or cold water test. Where the latter is used one should be very sure that the water is cold, and this can be done by keeping a small piece of ice in it.

FRENCH CREAMS

In making the fondant which is the basis of so many candies there are two ways in which it can be done. The French creams are made without boiling, by taking the white of one egg, adding an equal quantity of cold water then stirring in enough XXXX confectioner's sugar until it is stiff enough to mold into shape with the fingers, after which the flavoring, coloring, nuts or chocolate may be added according to ones preference. The secret lies in using the proper sugar which should be fine as flour when rubbed between the thumb and finger. Very often ordinary powdered sugar has a little grain and will not do since the one thing to be desired in a fondant is smoothness.

BOILED FONDANT

To make a boiled fondant take one pound of granulated sugar and one-half cup of water. Boil until the syrup will spin a heavy thread in cold water. When cool enough to bear your fingers in it beat rapidly until it is soft, white and creamy. Dust the bread board with XXXX sugar, turn the mixture on it and knead as you would biscuit dough until it is very soft and smooth when it will be ready for use.

In making the cooked fondant, the main requisite is to keep it from graining, a thing that happens only too easily. It should *never* be stirred *after* it begins to boil, and should be covered while cooking. Covering prevents the escape of the steam, which in turn prevents the forming of sugar crystals on the sides of the pan. The use of part corn syrup instead of all granulated sugar will prevent this tendency to crystallize or grain. If corn syrup is not at hand add a little cream of tartar, lemon juice or vinegar. As with the French creams, once having made the foundation, any number of additions may be made for the sake of variety.

OTHER KINDS

Other delicious candies may be made of which gelatin is the foundation and these are not so rich and cloying as some of the creams. To one envelope of gelatin (such as is used to make one quart of ordinary gelatin) take one-half pound of granulated sugar. Soak the gelatin in one-third cup of cold water for five minutes. Put the sugar in one-third cup of cold water on the

stove and when it comes to a boil, add the gelatin and boil very slowly for twenty minutes. Add fruit juices—one-quarter cup for flavoring and coloring—orange, pineapple or raspberry are good. Pour into pan to depth of one inch and when cold turn out on board sprinkled with powdered sugar, cut with a knife dipped in hot water and roll in powdered sugar.

MARSHMALLOWS

To make delicious marshmallows use one envelope of gelatin and two cups of sugar. Soak the gelatin in three-quarters cup of cold water. Put the sugar into a saucepan with three-quarters cup of water and boil until it spins a heavy thread. Add gelatin and let stand until partially cool, then beat with an egg beater until too stiff and use a heavy spoon. When light and fluffy, spread in pans that have been sprinkled with powdered sugar. When cold cut in squares. Variety may be added by using shredded cocoanut, chopped almonds, candied fruits and various colorings and flavorings as part of the mixture.

The Silver Chest

NEARLY every family has more or less silverware that carries with it associations and sentiments aside from the money value represented. But usually this silver is carefully put away until entertaining is done, or company comes, or the semi-annual cleaning and polishing.

It is true that such care keeps it in a nice state of preservation, knives do not become scratched, spoons lost, the solid pieces do not get bent and worn.

However, we are surely growing older each day and why not enjoy our silver while we may and still take care of it, so there will be family heirlooms to hand down too.

No one will think so much of our wedding silver as we did ourselves when received at that happy time, and no one can associate the same memories with it and really, we are getting no enjoyment out of our silverware to speak of if we do not get use from it during our life time.

Solid silver will last several lifetimes with good care, and those who are fortunate enough to possess solid pieces can use them carefully, and have no anxious thoughts in the least. Good plated silver may be used a great many years and show very little wear.

The replating process is not an expensive one, it costs about one-half of the price of new silver. It is good judgment to take silver to be replated to a reliable jeweler, the traveling salesman about whom we know nothing is not to be trusted. The jeweler may charge a little more but in the end the work will prove satisfactory, and the replated articles should be as good as new.

There is nothing that can make a table appear more attractive than shining silver. Of course a great many people have perfectly good reasons for putting their silver away, careless handling or washing, danger of loss, more frequent polishing and cleaning are big factors, but these reasons can be overlooked too.

Always wash the silver first, washing and drying each kind by itself. Some kinds of food discolor silver quickly if left on for any length of time. Use soft

cloths for drying, a few drops of ammonia added to the rinsing water helps to keep silver bright.

Nearly every housewife has a favorite method of cleaning silver, some prefer a powder, others a silver cream, etc. Any good silver polish that will not scratch or mar is all right.

To help guard against loss place all the silver after it is washed or cleaned in a drawer or box kept for that special purpose.

A thrifty housewife plans to replenish part of her linen and bedding each year, why not plan to add a few pieces of silver if possible, not necessarily solid, and then establish the custom to use and enjoy it, bearing in mind that no one will enjoy it as much as herself.

Memorial to Discoverer of Camembert

LOVERS of Camembert cheese will be interested to learn that the 150th anniversary of its discovery or invention is to be celebrated by the unveiling of a handsome memorial tablet which will be placed upon the little farmhouse, still standing, in which Mme. Harel, a farmer's widow, discovered the secret of its manufacture. This was in the little village or hamlet of Camembert, Normandy, France and the town fathers, in token of the fame as well as wealth brought to their village, will erect the tablet in honor of the lady who certainly made a contribution to human welfare that far outranks many more spectacular deeds.

Tomato Soup

- | |
|---------------------------|
| 1 quart canned tomatoes |
| 4 tablespoonfuls butter |
| 1 teaspoonful salt |
| ¼ teaspoonful pepper |
| ¼ teaspoonful baking soda |
| 1 quart milk |
| 2 tablespoonfuls flour |
| 1 tablespoonful sugar |

Strain tomatoes through a sieve, add sugar, salt, pepper and soda. Melt the butter in a sauce-pan, add flour, then milk. When hot—not boiling—pour the tomato into the milk and serve at once. In many recipes, the directions are to pour the milk into the tomato, but a moment's thought will readily show that this is wrong, for the simple reason that the first of the milk, being a little milk in a lot of tomato, is much more apt to curdle, as so often happens in making cream tomato soup, than a little tomato in a lot of milk. Home-made tomato soup may be easily made in the fall when tomatoes are plentiful. The preliminary steps are the same as in making catsup. Scald and peel the tomatoes, add celery tops and onion, boil and strain. If used for soup, can at once. If used for catsup add vinegar and spices and boil down.

The darkest hour may be just before dawn, but the biggest blowout doesn't come in sight of a service station.

Advertising is meant either to tell something or sell something.

BUSY DAYS AT HARRISBURG

For several years the Holstein banquet has been the leading social event during Farm Products Show week at Harrisburg. The Pennsylvania State Farm Products Show is held in January every year at the Capital city of the Keystone state. The exhibits come from all parts of the state and the attendance not only from Pennsylvania, but also from surrounding states. Although many valuable prizes are given for exhibits there is no admission charged, and despite weather conditions, which are quite often unfavorable at that time of the year, the buildings are thronged during the whole week.

The Holstein banquet has somewhat overshadowed the other breed celebrations during that week. It is only fair to say that the Jersey, Guernsey and Ayrshire men who have attended this banquet have all contributed to make it a success. Usually one or more non-Holstein men have appeared on the program. The opinion has grown up that it would be only fair to make this banquet a general dairy celebration rather than limit it to the black and white breed.

On Wednesday evening, January 20th, the 1926 banquet will be held in the Harrisburg Masonic Temple. The speakers on the program are R. W. Balderston, secretary of the Interstate Milk Producers' Association and C. L. Burlingham, now assistant manager of the *Breeders' Gazette* and former secretary of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association. Mr. Burlingham had much to do with formulating the Ayrshire herd testing plan, which is being seriously considered by lovers of each of the dairy breeds. Instead of testing one or two selected animals and running them for all they are worth regardless of profit, the herd testing plan contemplates keeping records on every producing animal in the herd and is somewhat along the line of the work now being done in the cow testing associations.

The banquet comes as the culminating event of Dairy Day at the Farm Products Show. Starting at 9 a. m. and continuing until around 5 p. m. the dairymen who assemble in the State Capitol will hear addresses by prominent educationists and others high in the dairy industry. The addresses are to be short, followed by open discussion from the floor, so

that the views of the speakers will not be the only ones made known to the assembly.

Therefore, the business meeting of the Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs will not be held Wednesday but will take place Thursday morning, January 21st, at which time officers will be elected and matters considered concerning the Holstein industry of Pennsylvania. The meeting is open to the public and all lovers of the black and white cow are invited to attend.

POLK COUNTY TO HAVE SHOW HERD

Polk County, Wisconsin, will be represented by a show herd at the Wisconsin State Fair next fall. At a meeting of the directors of the Polk County Holstein Breeders Association, held at Balsam, Wisconsin, November 24, this was decided upon. The Holstein men are coöperating with other live stock owners in order to help show the world what Polk County can produce.

Polk does not have a county agent and the directors think that the county is losing out thereby. The officers of the association are: Ernest Nelson, Lamar, president; George Kinney, Lincoln, vice-president; and Ray DeGoller, Lincoln, secretary and treasurer. The directors are: Andrew Jepson and Mr. Benson, Milltown; Gust Sandgren, Centuria; James Lawson, Luck; H. E. Billie, Luck; and Carl Seekins, Garfield.

BOYS NOW HEAD JUNIOR CLUB

November 21, the Cherokee Calf Club started its 3d year of work. John H. Lasher, Marathon County's Club leader attended the meeting at Colby, Wisconsin, and gave the youngsters some good advice. Officers were elected. Last year all the officers were girls, this year the following boys will handle the affairs: Melvine Brehm, president; Harold Miller, vice-president; John Szama, secretary; and Donald Smart, treasurer.

Arland V. Stall will continue to be the leader of the club. Last fall animals owned by the members made a good showing at the Wausau Fair, six of their calves winning first place in their respective classes. Two members, Melvine and Bernice Brehm, won trips to the state fair. The club's judging team won a silver cup at Wausau, given by the Marathon County Banker's Association. With an early start it may be expected that the club members will do even better this year than they did last year.

DIRECTORS NAMED

Directors of the Sanilac County Holstein-Friesian Association were named December 1, at the annual meeting of the organization held at Sandusky, Michigan. The association went on record as favoring a county-wide campaign in an effort to eradicate tuberculosis among cattle. The breeders will also sponsor a calf club. Directors chosen include the following: Ralph Wood, Melvin; Oscar Merriman, Deckerville; Edward VanCamp, Crosswell; Audrey Murray, Valley Center; George Black, Sandusky; Fred Lawson, Snover; Thomas Pattullo, Deckerville. The board of directors are scheduled to meet soon to name a president and secretary. The selection of George Black, Sandusky, as president and Ralph Wood, Marlette, as secretary, has already been made, although the directors failed to vote on the matter before adjourning.

WAUPACA BREEDERS' CLUB

At the annual meeting of Waupaca County Holstein Breeders at Manawa, Wisconsin, November 14th, A. E. Smith was re-elected as director. C. L. Raisler of Bear Creek and John Huffcut of Ogdensburg were elected to succeed O. F. Peterson of Scandinavia and John Erickson of Waupaca. Hold-over directors are Arthur Grueger, Herbert Steege of Clintonville, A. C. Klempf of Bear Creek, Stewart Lindsay of Manawa, Franklin C. Nace of Iola, and A. B. Rowe, Waupaca.

A. E. Smith was re-elected president, F. A. Nace, vice-president, and Stewart Lindsay, secretary-treasurer.

The members voted against holding any cattle sale this fall under the auspices of the club.

Most wild oats are sown on the night shift, and reaped in the cold gray dawn.

TO PROMOTE CALF CLUBS

The Ottumwa District Holstein Breeders Association was organized at Ottumwa, Iowa, November 16. For the first year the main project of the new organization will be to promote calf club work. The officers of the club are as follows: C. J. Mottet of Ottumwa, President; John Hamaker, Highland Center, Vice-President; Leo Emery, Highland Center, Secretary and Treasurer and Arthur E. Coolidge, Highland Center, Director in the State Association. The directors are: M. L. Truitt, Agency; Raymond Warren, Eldon; A. P. Ellis, Ottumwa; C. A. Evans, Hedrick, and Tom Michaels, Ottumwa.

IN THE WEEK'S ACTIVITIES

The Holstein-Friesian Club of Winnebago County, met December 3, at Oshkosh, Wisconsin. This was one of the many agricultural activities of the week, one of which was a banquet of the live stock associations and Oshkosh business men. The gathering was addressed by a number of interesting speakers, in addition to the general amusement program.

The Holstein association elected as directors: Louis Sorenson, Larson; Hugo Merk, Oshkosh; Arnold Pettrick, Oshkosh; John Cox, Omro; Earl Hughes, Neenah; Frank Scoville, Buttes des Morts and H. L. Ellis of Eureka.

WHO WAS AT FAULT?

Washington state has a war veteran and Holstein mixup. The state has a farm project at White Bluffs-Hanford, on which veterans were encouraged to settle. Then the state appropriated a sum of money as a loan to enable the veterans to purchase cows on the installment plan, paying for them from the monthly receipts for milk and butterfat. The legislators when making the plans specified that only registered Holsteins could be purchased with the money borrowed from the state.

On November 19, one of the veterans, G. L. Brockway, told the legislators that the cows were too highly bred and too high priced to make the venture a success. The prices ranged from \$150 to \$250 each. He said, "We can't make money with them, because the payments are too high in proportion with what we get for butterfat. We wanted milk and butter and we got high bred, blue ribbon cattle."

When one of the legislators wanted to know what became of the cows after the state took them back from the veterans, he was informed that Dr. Robert Prior, state veterinarian, had them on his ranch at Benton City. When the legislator suggested that keeping cows with butter selling at 55 cents a pound might be profitable, Dr. Prior said there was a deficit in handling them.

Placing purebred dairy cattle with inexperienced farmers is

about the surest way to give the industry a black eye. Had the animals been fully paid for and the veterans known something about livestock raising it is likely that, after a few losses which could be blamed to inexperience, the cattle venture would have proved profitable, providing the animals were worth the money as dairy producers. But when the stock was purchased at purebred prices, and the purchase price to be paid in monthly installments from the sale of dairy products, failure was almost inevitable.

HOLSTEIN PRICES IN IOWA

Three sales of purebred Holsteins were held in Iowa early in December. The first was at Tripoli where 51 head averaged \$110.19. The second was at Waterloo where the average was \$113.92 for 58 head. At the third sale which was held at Fort Dodge an average of \$86.34 was obtained for 63 head which included a number of very young animals.

Nearly all of the 173 animals sold were just good plain Holstein dairy cattle. In the three sales there were 37 head of fresh cows and their average price was \$128.92. There were eighteen head that could be classed as close springers and they averaged \$150.55. Eleven heifers that had recently freshened with their first calf averaged \$120, while 15 close springers averaged \$118.33. There were 21 unbred yearling heifers in the sales and their average price was only \$59.40 while the eighteen under a year old averaged \$52.50. Twelve bulls of serviceable age averaged \$113.33 and they included two herdsires. There were fourteen bull calves under a year old and they averaged only \$28.00.

IN MARATHON COUNTY

The annual meeting of the executive officers of the Marathon County Holstein Association was held at Edgar, Wis., Nov. 14, eight of the nine clubs in the association being represented.

Officers were elected as follows—Ed. Brehm, president, Emil Herman, vice-president; Chas. Symonds, secretary and F. X. Schilling, treasurer.

The sum of \$55.00 was appropriated to wipe off the debt incurred last year in handling the county show herd. A further sum of \$100.00 was set aside to give each first year club member who exhibits a calf at the Wisconsin Valley fair next fall without winning a prize, the sum of \$2.

A resolution will be sent to the county board asking for an appropriation to aid the various breeders' clubs to exhibit county show herds.

County agent W. J. Rogan talked on the importance of backing calf club work and Senator Joseph L. Barber spoke of legislation.

Fully Accredited Cattle



COLONEL JOH LYONS

One of the well-bred, handsome bulls heading our ACCREDITED purebred herds which now number around 140 head.

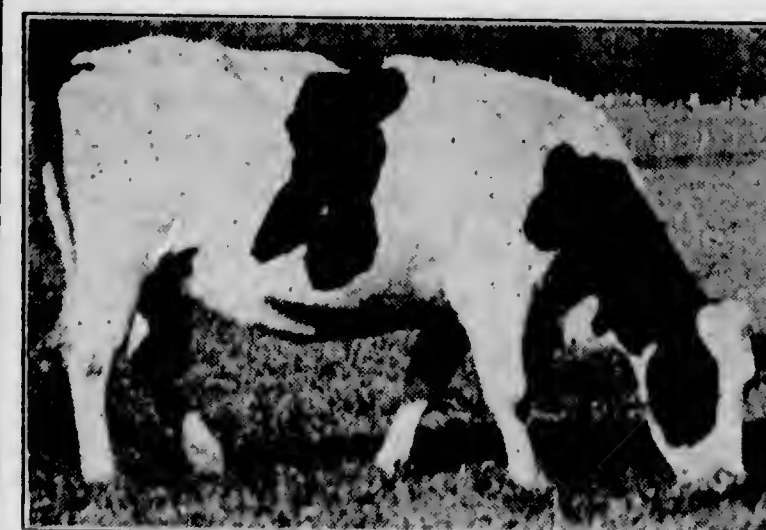
Just think, 140 head of ACCREDITED HOLSTEINS for YOU to choose from. For many years these herds have been handled to produce profitably, the result is that cattle obtained here make good anywhere. We want to reduce our herds to the capacity of our stables.

L. N. MACK & SON and FLOYD E. MACK

Montrose,

Pennsylvania.

Sylvan Lawn Farm



KORNBEK LILITH

a daughter of Ormsby Lilith Clothilde.

Only a heifer, but study her outlines, depth and apparent constitution.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision. Let me quote prices to you.

E. C. COBB

Chenango Co., Greene, New York

Accredited Holsteins

Of good type and superior dairy quality.

Bred to the grand young bull, Berylwood Prince Aggie Chicago, whose sire is a show bull of wonderful merit and whose dam produced 53,664.1 lb. milk, 2,268.59 lb. butter in two years.

Reasonable Prices

Highest Quality

L. L. Allis

Rummerfield, Bradford Co., Pa.



SADIE BUTTER GIRL SPOFFORD

700.7 lb. milk, 30.54 lb. butter in a week as a six-year-old, while the year previous she produced 647.6 lb. milk, 29.99 lb. butter in seven days. This cow with her stablemates in my ACCREDITED HERD mate with SIR CHAMPION SYLVIA, a son of the noted CHAMPION ECHO SYLVIA PONTIAC from a 30 lb. daughter of a twice 37 lb. cow.

GLENN L. WARNER

Cuba, R. 5 Allegany Co. New York

FEED DOPE

Under date of November 25, the State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, New York, issued its monthly news letter containing substantially the following advice on feeds and feeding.

Since late October the average price of feed has advanced \$1.50 a ton. The price of wheat products has climbed about \$2.00. In spite of a huge corn crop, with relatively few hogs and steers to consume it, seasonal demands have caused the price of hominy to increase \$2.50 a ton, gluten feed \$2.60 and gluten meal \$4.60. Bran has been carried up by related feeds until oats are a better buy at this time as a source of bulk, and of medium to low protein ingredients.

There is nothing in the present feed outlook to warrant buying in large quantities unless lower prices for cash can be secured. Nearly all other lines of industry are operating on a hand-to-mouth basis. There is plenty of feed in sight. Present visible surpluses should operate to discourage violent price changes.

On the basis of prices prevailing around the first of December, a mixture composed of 200 lb. of hominy, 100 lb. of corn or barley, 300 lb. of oats, 200 lb. of cotton seed meal, 100 lb. of oil meal and 100 lb. of gluten feed is advised, one ton of this will contain 1,560.2 pounds of digestible nutrients with 351.6 lb. digestible protein. The mixture contains a number of home grown grains and will be found satisfactory if fed in the usual way with good corn silage and alfalfa or clover hay.

Under prevailing conditions, the above grain mixture, which contains 17.5 per cent of digestible protein will be found economical as to cost and efficient in its effect upon the cows and their production. Substituting barley for corn and corn for the hominy will not greatly affect the feeding value. If fed with mixed hay, increase the oil meal 100 pounds, and decrease the hominy 100 lb. If timothy is fed, the alteration should be even greater.

PRICE, BUTTER AND OLEO

That the price of butter governs the manufacture of oleomargarin in this country has long been known to students of the dairy situation. This is confirmed by the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue which shows that during October 1925, the amount of oleomargarin manufactured increased nearly 50% over the amount manufactured during October 1924. This sudden increase in production is coincident with an increase in the price of butter for the same period and illustrates, in a very specific way, the constant impediment in the way of fair prices for dairy butter in the period of

expensive production costs, through the ability of a competing industry to rush its product into the market whenever opportunity offers.

The concern which the dairy industry justly feels over this situation is due to the fact that the cost of the materials from which oleomargarin is made is no greater, practically speaking, one month of the year than another, while the cost of butterfat fluctuates widely in different years and different seasons. The price of coconut oil in New York at the present time is but 13¼ to 14c a pound.

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE MILK PRICE

According to a report from the office of the Dairymen's League Coöperative Association, Inc., the League farmers will receive a net pool price for November milk of \$2.41 for 100 pounds. This is for 3% milk at the 200-210 mile zone from New York City. This is ten cents above the October price and fifteen cents higher than the November price of 1924. The increase is said by President Slocum to be the result of a gradual increase in efficiency in the league during recent month and partly because of more milk sold in fluid form.

The Association's monthly statement shows that a total volume of 132,313,211 pounds of pooled milk was delivered to the markets, during the month of November; ninety-seven and one-half million of this, or nearly 74% was sold in Class I as fluid milk. Of this amount, the League's own plants handled 43,126,724 pounds, of which nearly forty million pounds or 92% were sold in Class I or fluid market milk.

The official statement also announces the total gross sales of milk and milk products for October, 1925, as \$5,279,548.98. Of this amount, fluid milk sold to dealers and through the League's plants, amounted to a total of \$4,985,940.04.

John D. Smith, of Delhi, Delaware County, New York, Second Vice-President of the Dairymen's League, died December 10. This is the first death of a league director while in office.

Mr. Smith lived on a farm near Walton, New York, and had been there since he was seventeen years of age. His herd sometimes ran as high as 100 cows, largely purebred Holsteins. At the time of his death he was Sheriff of Delaware County. He was elected director of the old Dairymen's League in December, 1921, of the Coöperative Association in 1922, and was elected Second Vice-President in June, 1924. He is survived by his wife and five children.

FARMERS AND THE TRUST LAWS

Farmers of Ada County, Idaho, assembled in a County Grange meeting recently took some action urging support of the dairy industry in the use of butter instead of oleomargarin in their community. As a result, a complaint has been filed with the Federal Trade Commission, charging these farmers with violation of the Anti-Trust Laws and practices in restraint of trade. The case apparently is very similar to the one against a Wisconsin coöperative creamery association about a year ago.

The Idaho case has not yet come to the attention of the full Commission, but has been referred to its San Francisco office for investigation. I am advised by the Secretary of the Commission as follows: "If it should be found that the case should be dismissed without further action, no hearing will be necessary. If, however, it is concluded that a complaint should be issued, the Commission's amended rules apply."

The principle involved is that of invoking the Anti-Trust laws of the U. S. to prevent a farmers' organization from expressing its views on the subject, Butter versus Oleo.

Secretary A. M. Loomis, of the National Dairy Union in calling attention to this matter, writes that should the Federal Trade Commission decide to hold a hearing, the dairy industry will be represented.

Amelia—"Swear not by the moon, the inconstant moon."
Augustus—"Then what shall I swear by?"

"Swear by that which you hold invaluable; something which is dearer to you than all else; something which you cannot live without."

"Then, Amelia, I love you! I swear it by my salary."

"What is the difference between a cold man and a tired dog?"
"One puts on an overcoat and the other pants."

A TRIP AROUND THE EASTERN SHOW CIRCUIT

BY F. RUSSELL HOWARD

No doubt a good many people who read the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN visited some of the fairs where the Essex Farms' Herd of Holstein Friesians were exhibited this year, and although we tried to see that everyone received a card telling about Essex Farms and its owners, probably quite a few people failed to learn that Essex Farms are owned by John M. Dennis and Son and managed by the oldest Holstein showman in the United States, Mr. Frank White, who was in charge of the show herd this year.

Dennis and Son have been breeding and showing Holsteins for quite a number of years. Until 1923 their showing was confined to local territory, in 1923 they showed a small herd at Timonium, Md., Syracuse, N. Y., and at the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Mass., winning the grand championship on Westview De Kol Walker at all three shows. At the National Dairy Show that year, she was placed second in the aged cow class, and was made reserve all American aged cow for 1923.

This was not "Westview's" first season in fast company, she had been placed second as a four-year-old at the 1922 National, and had won the grand championship at the leading fairs in the Central West.

During 1924 "Westview" was on yearly test, and consequently was not out on the show circuit. She finished the year with 24,894 lb. milk, 1,006 lb. butter, which I consider a very good record for any cow to make.

In 1924 Mr. John M. Dennis decided to get the best man that he could find to manage his farms and fit and show a herd of real Holsteins. After much traveling he discovered just the man that he was looking for, and after a lot of persuasion secured the services of Mr. Frank White, a man who is generally conceded to be the best Holstein showman in the country. As fitter of show cattle he has few, if any, equals.

Mr. White came to Essex Farms in March 1925, and immediately returned to Wisconsin to secure some real top-notch show animals for Dennis and Son's 1925 show herd, and now comes something that ought to be of interest to every reader of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. He went to the herds owned by Plain Breeders and Dairymen to find show cattle, and there was where he found what he wanted.

Naturally a man with his experience can pick cattle of show quality in the rough, which is the only safe way to select cattle for either showing or for dairying, and they did not cost a car load of money. Of the eighteen head that we took around the circuit this year, thirteen head were from the group that Mr. White selected in Wisconsin, and there was only one of that number that cost over two hundred dollars.

If the average breeder and dairyman thinks that a real show herd is gotten together with money alone, he is sadly mistaken and if he thinks that the man who fits and shows a herd of eighteen or twenty animals has a "cinch" he is all wrong. How would you like to get up every morning at four o'clock, milk eight or ten cows, feed around forty head of cattle, and carry milk to about forty calves, do a lot of outside work, and on top of that repeat the stunt of feeding at noon, and milking and feeding in the evening, manage a farm of two hundred seventy-five acres, and a gang of men? That was Mr. White's "daily dozen," seven days a week, from April until September, and then it was the show circuit for five weeks.

Don't think that a grand champion cow or bull just happens along, steps in and wins. To be sure you have to have a real type animal to begin with, but a great many judges seem to like to see Holsteins looking like "black and white Herefords," and as long as judges want them looking beefy, they have to receive a lot of care and feed to put them in show condition, and then a lot of extra work put on them to keep them so that they look pleasing to the public.

I think that the Essex Farms herd show up as well as any herd that was on the Eastern Circuit, when you take into consideration the fact that they were picked from several different herds, and as a consequence we could not show many groups.

At the Maryland State Fair we had the grand champion bull and the grand champion cow, first prize exhibitor's herd, and first and third prize dairy herds. We also had the fourth prize three-year-old heifer, second prize two-year-old; first third and fourth prize senior yearling while our heifer and bull calves were well inside the money.

At the New York State Fair we won the grand championships with Sir Jamolso Pontiac Segis and Westview De Kol Walker. Our three-year-old heifer was again fourth, we won fourth and fifth prize with our senior yearling heifers. Our exhibitor's herd was placed third and our dairy herd was placed fourth and that show at Syracuse was a hot one and I don't mean maybe. At the eastern states exhibition Westview De Kol Walker again won the grand championship. We took third prize with a four-year-old, fourth with a two-year-old, first and third with our senior yearling, while we had first prize A. R. O. cow and the leading exhibitor's herd in a good strong class.

At Trenton, Westview was again grand champion and first prize senior A. R. O. cow. Sir Jamolso Pontiac Segis was first prize aged bull, while we took second in the four-year-old cow class, second for three-year-old heifer, first for two-year-old, second, third and fourth for senior yearling, second for junior yearling, third for heifer calf, second and fifth with bull calves and our exhibitor's herd was placed third.

At Richmond, Westview De Kol Walker had to take second in the weakest class of aged cows that we had shown in, and what makes it seem so strange is that she went into the ring looking the best that she had looked this year. Sir Jamolso Pontiac Segis was placed third. We won second for three-year-old heifer, first for two-year-old, first and third for senior yearlings and third with exhibitor's herd.

There is a thing that seems very strange to me and that is, although we have our True Type models to go by, the judges seem to disagree just as much as they ever did on what comes nearest to being the true type Holstein male and female. Some of the judges seem to go crazy about deep middles and straight top lines. It did not matter if an animal had ribs as flat as a griddle-cake, if they had a deep barrel they were put up "in the money." What does depth amount to without width and spring of ribs to balance it? There is one judge (I will not name him) who seems to be the most practical of the big show judges. He likes to see a Holstein cow look like a dairy cow and not like a beef cow, and he likes to see an animal built in proportion. For instance let a bull come into the ring looking like an old broken down milk cow, that extreme dairy type that they tell about—he sends such an animal out if possible.

Here I have mentioned the two extremes that we see in the show ring and I don't think that either is to be desired.

All things considered we had a good season and I hope to be able to travel the circuit again next year. It is a great game if you don't weaken.

Note from the *Heckville Bugle*:

"Our distinguished citizen, Colonel Guzzler, the Civil War veteran, recently celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his marriage. The colonel tells some interesting stories of the great conflict."

ONLY A CALF

By E. G. BENNETT, *Missouri Dairy Commissioner*

W'y, I'm just a calf—ain't been here long—
And that old hired man, so big and strong,
Just put my head between his knees,
And gave it such an awful squeeze,
Tryin' to make me drink skimmilk
Out of a Dirty Pail.

He put his hand on the top of my head,
And as he pushed my nose in the milk he said:
"Now drink, you stubborn little cuss,
There's not any sense in all this fuss!"

But I just kicked and butted so,
That feller was glad to let me go.
I turned that milk pail upside down,
For I thought sure I was going to drown.
I want my mamma—where can she be?
She'd better hurry up and come to me,
For I'm gettin' hungry and don't want that feller
Hurtin' my mouth and makin' me "beller,"
Tryin' to make me drink sour milk
Out of a Dirty Pail.

YOU SHOULD HAVE ONE!



This POCKET HERD BOOK is the result of years of experimentation by practical breeders. The result is the most convenient, practical, up-to-date BREEDERS' COMPANION you ever saw.

Given as a premium with a two year's subscription to THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN at One Dollar, new or renewal.

If you once use one you will never be without it while you own purebred cattle. The handiest premium you ever saw.

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER,
Chambersburg, Penna.

If You Want Fresh Cows, Springers, Heifers or Young Bulls

BRED IN THE PURPLE, you can secure them in Susquehanna and Wyoming Counties, Pennsylvania, from the following breeders and dairymen whose establishments are within easy driving distance of Tunkhannock, Thompson, or Montrose. *You are invited to inspect these herds and make your own selection.*

A. L. Bowell & Son...Thompson
A. R. Bush.....Montrose
L. N. Mack & Son....Montrose
Floyd E. Mack.....Montrose
Cecil L. A. Resseguie..Kingsley
A. E. Robinson.....Montrose
Robert Springer....Factoryville

WE BREED HOLSTEINS

for size, type, health and economical production. If you want fresh cows, springers, heifers or young bulls, the following breeders and dairymen, located within a half hour's drive from Wyalusing, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, have them.

You are invited to inspect our herds and do your own picking.

L. L. AllisRummerfield
A. L. Burlington...Wyalusing
James EastmanOrwell
John H. Howard...Wyalusing
F. B. KeeneyLaceyville
W. B. Kennedy & SonWyalusing

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

March 4, 1926—Chambersburg, Pa., C. L. Barnhart, 40 head; S. R. Miller, sale manager.
March 16, 1926—Sheridan, Pa., M. H. Bennetch Spring Sale, 75 head; S. R. Miller, Chambersburg, Pa., sale manager.
March 17, 1926—Elizabethtown, Pa., W. A. Wither's Dispersal, Accredited Holsteins & Guernseys.
March 23, 1926—Harrisburg, Pa., Dr. J. L. Lenker Dispersal, Accredited Holsteins and Guernseys.
March 23, 1926—Carlisle, Pa., Dispersal of W. S. Ker's Accredited Herd.

HOLSTEINS OUTSELL GUERNSEYS

Thirty registered Holsteins and Guernsey bulls were sold at Holtville, California, November nineteenth. They brought from \$180 to \$440, the highest priced animal being purchased by A. Stokalper of Holtville. T. H. Wilson held the sale. The Holsteins brought better prices than the Guernseys, averaging \$249.66 while the latter averaged \$159.

GOOD SALE AT WOODSTOCK

The annual sale of the McHenry County Holstein breeders was held at Woodstock, Illinois, November 19th. Purebred females averaged \$150 and purebred bulls, \$115. There were forty-six purebreds and twenty-six grades sold and the sale was very successful, amounting to \$9,000. The high price for a bull was \$170, the animal being bought by Gus Schultz of Harvard, and consigned by A. D. Cornue of Hebron. Willis Gardner of Solon Mills and Geyer & Smiley of Harvard had the highest priced cows, \$190 each. A number of the animals remained in McHenry county although there were buyers from St. Charles, Dundee and Arlington Heights.

RECENT WISCONSIN SALES

A good demand for bulls was the feature of the semi-annual Holstein sale held at Elkhorn, Wisconsin, November 17th. Walcowis Ormsby Mooie Creamelle, born February 1, 1925, was purchased by Will Libby of Zenda. East Troy King Jiggs brought \$190. He was consigned by William O'Leary and purchased by Will Behing. This bull was first in his class at the Walworth county fair this fall and was also a prize winner at the state fair. Several of the animals were in poor condition which brought the average down to \$92.01, the 46 animals bringing \$4,232.50.

At the Holstein bull sale held at Sparta, November 26th, fourteen bulls were sold, the average price being \$85. The top price was \$125 for an animal consigned by George Weiner and purchased by Ben Mee of Tomah.

DENNIS REDUCTION SALE

The Essex Farm Reduction Sale held on the state fair grounds at Timonium, Maryland was well attended. The forty-three animals offered brought \$5,720. The eight bulls averaged practically \$82.00, the thirty-five females \$144.56. The large number of young heifers and calves brought down the average.

The highest price for a bull was \$140.00 obtained for SX King Konigen Lad, a young show bull fifteen months old. His dam as a two-year-old produced 8,631 lb. milk in ten months in C. T. A. work and has won a number of prizes in the show ring. "Lad" will head the herd at the St. Mary's Industrial School at Baltimore.

Charles H. Anderson of Baltimore took a number of good animals and paid the top price, \$450 for SX Konigen Beauty, a very fine animal by Dutchland Konigen Sir Rag Apple from the show cow, SX Pontiac Beauty. It is interesting to note that the top price for a male and the top price for a female were obtained for full brother and sister.

Princess Segis Neeltje with a cow testing association record of 192.9 lb. fat made in four months from nearly 5,000 lb. milk brought \$310. Her purchaser was James F. Hall of Churchhill, Maryland, and Mr. Hall obtained a real producer.

Three other animals brought \$200.00 or more. The auctioneer was R. E. Haeger of Algonquin, Illinois, while Forrest Farr, superintendent of the Springfield State Hospital, read the pedigrees; Frank White was leadsman, and County Agent Snarr collected the signatures of the buyers. Among the attendance were some of the boys that Mr. Snarr had trained to select cattle notably Arthur Dunnigan, high man at the recent National Dairy Show junior judging contest. The boys appeared keenly interested in the progress of the sale and from their comments appear to be good judges of values as well as type.

Buyers were present from Pennsylvania as well as Maryland with visitors from Delaware, Virginia and New Jersey. Cattle were purchased by Walter S. Price, Phoenix; Geo. B. John, Union Bridge; Crownsville State Hospital, Crownsville; N. Ford, Cockeysville; St. Mary's Industrial School, Baltimore; Bausum Bros., Annapolis; Geo. B. Chilcoat, Sparks; James F. Hall, Church Hill; Martin L. Myers, Westminster; Jos. S. Archer, Fallston; Vincent Rogers, Frederick; Dr. C. H. Conley, Frederick; Geo. P. Buckley, Union Bridge; Chas. H. Anderson, Baltimore; W. T. James, Jr., Darlington; J. Wm. Deverse, Reistertown and J. Roy Enfield, Maryland; Davis Brothers, Seven Valleys; John M. Fisher, Jonas S. Fisher and J. K. Petersheim, all of Gordonville, Pa.

BULLS OUTSELL FEMALES

Ten Holstein bulls sold at the eastern Iowa breeders' sale at the Dairy Cattle Congress grounds at Waterloo, Iowa, December 1st, averaged \$130.50. A February bull calf consigned by the Iowa farm was bought on behalf of the Independence State Hospital for \$250. The females, forty-two in all, averaged \$110. This included several small heifers bought for calf club purposes at very low prices. Iowana Coronis Veeman with a year butter record of nearly 700 lb. went to the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Davenport for \$225.

A CANADIAN SALE

The fourteenth annual consignment sale of the Elgin Purebred Holstein Breeders Club was held at St. Thomas, Ontario, December 1st. The few male animals sold brought comparatively good prices averaging around \$115, the females averaged around \$100. In all fifty-one head were sold, the total receipts being nearly \$6,000. The top price for a male was \$190, obtained for Sir Ormsby Banostine Payne 7th a six months old bull consigned by Van Patter Brothers and purchased by Frank George of Mosley. Woodland Pontiac Schuiling, a six-year-old cow of the Van Patter herd at Dunboyme brought \$235 and was bought by Ed Legg of Belmont.

About half of the animals went out of the district, two of the heaviest buyers being L. P. Wigle of Kingsville and William Dunn of London, buying for the Queen Alexandra Sanatorium.

DISPERSAL OF THE LENKER HERD

Herds that are producing milk which is being retailed for a price of 28c per quart are seldom offered at public auction but the public will have an opportunity to secure such a herd when Dr. Jesse L. Lenker's herd is sold by Colonel Mead at Harrisburg, Penna., on Tuesday, March 23d.

The Lenker herd has long been noted as one of the best in Dauphin County. It has always contained both purebred Holsteins and purebred Guernseys and the genial doctor spared no expense to insure that his foundation stock should be both fine individuals and big producers.

In later issues we plan to tell more about the breeding of the animals in Dr. Lenker's herd, both the purebred Holsteins and the purebred Guernseys. It is enough now to say that the herd is on the accredited list. As the Wither's herd, which will be sold at Elizabethtown on March 17th is also accredited and also contains purebred Holsteins and purebred Guernseys it can be seen that these sales offer opportunities for owners of the two principal breeds of Southern Pennsylvania to secure real good cattle at the prices they bid upon them.

WITHERS HERD TO BE SOLD

On March 17th at Elizabethtown, Lancaster County, Penna., the W. A. Withers herd will be dispersed at public auction. This herd has only been in existence about two years. Mr. Withers however purchased his stock from accredited herds and then proceeded to develop the animals with the result that in the Sunshine Dairy they have exceeded by a wide margin their cow testing association records made in their old homes.

In the recent published annual report of the Garden Spot cow testing association the Withers herd stood second, the twenty-one animals averaging 9,671 lb. milk, 357.4 lb. fat. The highest cow and the animal in third place are both members of Sunshine Dairy. First position is held by the four-year-old Q-Dale Ruby Veeman Korndyke. Her record is 520.5 lb. fat, 14,936 lb. milk. She is a granddaughter of Pontiac Korndyke and her dam, Rena De Kol Veeman, has a C. T. A. record of 558 lb. butter, 13,312 lb. milk and is a daughter of King Korndyke Hengerveld Veeman.

In third position on the roll of the association stood Dijkstra Segis Creamelle, a daughter of Dutchland Creamelle Segis Konigen from a daughter of King Hengerveld Hartje with a record of 14,731 lb. milk, 502.2 lb. fat. Two other members of this herd have exceeded 12,000 lb. milk in the past C. T. A. year. De Kol Aaggie Elmeta produced 12,522 lb. which contained 426.5 lb. fat and Dijkstra Hengerveld Pender produced 12,377 lb. milk with 414.8 lb. fat. She is the dam of Dijkstra Segis Creamelle and they certainly made a great mother and daughter combination.

Q-Dale Emma Johanna Korndyke, another granddaughter of Pontiac Korndyke, is credited with producing as a three-year-old 10,513 lb. milk, 463.9 lb. fat.

At the head of the herd is the bull, King Piebe of York Pontiac. He is the son of King Piebe of York 3d, a noted show bull and junior champion at the Maryland State Fairs of 1922 and 1923. King Piebe of York Pontiac is from a daughter of King Piebe of York and her dam is a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs.

Naturally the question will come to our readers, "Why is Mr. Withers selling so soon?" The fact is that he chose his farm with his usual business ability and the improvements he has made on it and its natural attractiveness has made it desired by the managers of a philanthropic institution who have offered an attractive price for the land. Therefore the herd, registered Holsteins and registered Guernseys, will be dispersed of. Colonel Glenn Mead, of East Aurora, has been secured to officiate.

For Your Next Bull

A son of KING ORMSBY PONTIAC CREATOR whose EIGHT nearest dams average over 35 lb. butter in a week.

From a daughter of LONG BEACH DE KOL KORNDYKE, whose dam made 1,226.27 lb. butter in a year.

Big records, short time and yearly, appear in every line of their pedigrees.

The young bulls are show animals and their dams prize winners.

This herd has never had any T. B. or Abortion.

DAVID FALCONER

SCOTTVILLE MICHIGAN

The Old Home Farm



offers PUREBRED HEIFER
CALVES of QUALITY
and BREEDING
from a Tuberculin Tested Herd

Eugene B. Bennett

Allamuchy New Jersey

Come to Chenango County for Good Holsteins!

Chenango is one of the four leading counties of New York State for number of Registered Holstein-Friesians. Every owner is a practical Breeder and Dairyman, and each herd here listed is under State and Federal Supervision and is periodically Tuberculin Tested. These herds are within a short distance of Sherburne and Norwich. Good Roads and splendid railroad facilities.

Dan E. AndersonNorwich
Menzo A. Brooker
South New Berlin
Mrs. Maud Dwight
South Otselic

Cow Testing Association Reports

IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Registered Holsteins occupy nine of the ten leading places in the report of the Cumberland County Cow Testing Association for the month ending November 20, according to Tester A. A. Raudabaugh. "Spot" owned by Jesse Kurtz led with 71.3 lb. fat, 1,980 lb. milk. Another Spot owned by J. H. Lear of Carlisle, Pa., was second with 70.6 lb. fat from 1,680 lb. milk, while another Lear cow was third with 64 lb. fat from 1,683 lb. milk. A registered Guernsey was tied for fourth place with C. G. Niesley's registered Holstein "Lady," each being credited with 63 lb. fat. Another tie resulted for sixth place, Mr. Kurtz and Mr. Lear each having a cow with 60.9 lb. fat to her credit. Strange to say another tie resulted for eighth place and again the Lear and Kurtz herds furnished the animals, each having 60.8 lb. fat to her credit. "Pearl" a member of the Lear herd was in tenth place with 60.6 lb. fat, the ten leading cows averaging 1,655 lb. milk, 63.6 lb. fat.

Mr. Kurtz's "Spot" with 71.3 lb. fat and his cow "Princess" with 60.8 lb. fat with Mr. Niesley's "Lady" having 63 lb. fat are daughters of King Ormsby Abbecker Helena, now at the head of the herd of I. V. Otto. This handsome bull is a son of King of the Ormsbys from a daughter of Korndyke Abbecker and his offspring are equally as good individuals as they are producers.

Mr. Lear's cows "Spot" with 70.6 lb. fat, "Filetta" with 64 lb. fat, "Polly" with 60.9 lb. fat and "Joe" with 60.8 lb. fat are all daughters of the former Lear herdsire, Ormsby Clothilde Lad, a son of the famous old sire, Ormsby Korndyke Lad.

The registered Holstein herd of Jesse Kurtz numbering six purebred Holsteins stands first with an average of 1,596.5 lb. milk, 57.6 lb. fat. The Lear herd which consists of fifteen purebred Holsteins averaged 1,280 lb. milk, 45.6 lb. fat. Mr. Lear had ten cows that milked 50 lb. or better a day which means two-thirds of his entire milking herd. C. J. Niesley produced 1,250 lb. cans 3.66 per cent milk from sixteen animals, four of which were heifers. The herd of I. V. Otto contained one cow 11½ years old that milks 73.9 lb. per day, a ten-year-old that milked 80 lb. and several heifers that produced over 60 lb. daily in their second lactation period.

The Cumberland County Testing Association is going strong for quality instead of quantity. In 1920 they had 360 cows, in 1925 only 295.

During the month 27 herds containing 249 milking cows were tested. Of this number 52 cows produced over 40 lb. fat and 26 over 50 lb., while 46 animals exceeded 1,200 lb. milk during the test period.

A GRAND OLD COW

Leda Cornucopia is a Holstein cow bred in the herd owned by the South Dakota State College. Leda is past seventeen years old and during her life has produced 174,795.7 lb. milk and 5,744.99 lb. butterfat. This is over 86 tons of milk or four freight carloads. Leda is not yet through as she was milking around thirteen quarts daily the first of November.

If she completes another milking period, she will crowd the world long-time production for butter making and butterfat.

FIRST IN MICHIGAN

Seven purebred Holsteins owned by A. Reek of Port Huron, Michigan, stood first in the Cow Testing Association Bulletin recently issued by the Michigan State College. These 7 animals averaged 1,499 pounds milk and 51.38 pounds fat.

Third place went to a Holstein herd of Chris Evans in the Sanilac-Crowell association. This herd averaged 1,202 pounds milk and 44.143 pounds fat.

There were 22,811 cows enrolled in the Michigan Associations during October.

A purebred Holstein owned by Neil Muir, on twice-a-day milking produced 13,416 pounds milk and 75.05 pounds fat, standing fifth for the entire state.

A GOOD SHOWING

Twelve purebred and grade Holsteins owned by John Brandt of Hazel Dell, Iowa, carried off honors in the Pottawattomie County C. T. A. during October by averaging 1,043 lb. milk, 36.8 lb. fat. Two members of this herd each produced over 50 lb. fat. During the month 294 cows were in milk every day the association which was organized only a few months ago held sixth place in the state of Iowa last month.

LEADERS FOR FOUR MONTHS

For four consecutive months the purebred and grade herd of William Kroll has headed the Jo Daviess County Cow Testing Association, according to the official report issued from the University of Illinois. During November this herd averaged 1,032 lb. milk and 34.4 lb. butterfat. A three-year-old purebred member of the herd was credited with 1,188 lb. milk and 44 lb. fat, the second highest record made in the association.

SOUTH DAKOTA TESTING

Byronia Redfield Lyons, one of the cows in the Sioux Falls Penitentiary herd produced 109.32 lb. fat and 2,733 lb. milk during November, thereby making a new high record for cows enrolled in the South Dakota Cow Testing Associations. Spot owned by Eales & Makepeace, produced 73.57 lb. fat in the Watertown Association. Ada, owned by Frank Johnson of Hetland, made 63.96 lb. fat. A purebred owned by W. G. Magee, produced 59.20 lb. fat in Hamlin Association, while another owned by Rohde & Rogness was credited with 51.48 lb. fat. The herd that averaged highest consisted of eleven grade Holsteins with an average of 48.42 lb. fat and 1,263 lb. milk. The five leading herds consisted of black and white cows, the next one of purebred Holsteins and grade Guernseys and the next two were all black and white cows. Cow testing association work is proving very effective in South Dakota for the herds average 10% smaller than they did a year ago, while the efficiency of the remaining cows is greater, thus putting dairying on a more profitable basis.

The price level for butterfat decreased slightly from the October figures, which were 49 cents per lb. against 48 cents for November. A year ago the price was 35 cents a lb. For November this year the average production was 23.14 lb. butterfat per animal as compared with 20.34 lb. last month and 21.74 lb. for November 1924.

WISCONSIN C. T. A. WORK

Robert L. Ray, Eau Claire, Wisconsin, had 14 purebred Holsteins enrolled during November in the Eau Claire C. T. A., and they averaged 1,125 lb. milk and 39.2 lb. butterfat. Seven of Mr. Ray's animals produced 40 or more lb. fat, the leader of the association being credited with 79.5 lb. fat from 2,091 lb. milk. A stablemate was second with 64.9 lb. fat from 1,804 lb. milk.

An unregistered purebred Holstein at the Southern Wisconsin Colony, has been enrolled in the Racine County Cow Testing Association for the past 12 months and has produced 552.9 lb. fat. During November she was credited with 85.1 lb. fat from 2,127 lb. milk. Pauline Maplewood Pel DeKol, owned by the Colony, has just completed 12 months of work in which she produced 20,008 lb. milk and 650.4 lb. fat. Norway Spruce DeKol Burke, owned by Hans P. Olson, Franksville, Wisconsin, as a two-year-old made 11,784 lb. milk and 431.9 lb. fat.

The Marinette County Asylum furnished the leading producer in the Marinette County Cow Testing Association, but she only led by a very slight majority. The Asylum cow produced 59.6 lb. fat from 2,070 lb. milk, while another purebred Holstein owned by Philip Augustine of Pound, Wisconsin, produced 59.5 lb. from 1,907 lb. milk. The Augustine herd consists of only six milkers, but they averaged 1,070 lb. milk and 34.1 lb. fat, the highest of any herd in the association.

Nine purebred and grade Holsteins owned by W. J. Mortensen of Birnamwood, Wisconsin, led the Plover-Marathon Cow Testing Association for the month of November, by averaging 1,043 lb. milk and 35.3 lb. butterfat. A grade Holstein owned by E. J. Jirovec of Harrison, was the highest producing cow, being credited with 64.6 lb. butterfat from 1,503 lb. milk.

Henry Thiede of Columbus, Wisconsin, has one of the best herds in Columbia County. One of his cows produced 73.8 lb. fat and his herd average is 41.8 lb. fat during October, the first month of the local cow testing association. There are 27 members of the new association, thirteen live in Columbia County, eleven in Dodge County and three in Dane County.

Eleven registered and grade Holsteins owned by Harry Hansen of Denmark, Wisconsin, averaged 1,050 lb. milk and 37.5 lb. fat in the Denmark Cow Testing Association. A registered two-year-old of this herd produced 1,092 lb. milk and 39.3 lb. fat.

A registered Holstein owned by Richard Connell of Chippewa Falls led the County Line Cow Testing Association for the 30 days ending December 1, with a production of 1,731 lb. milk and 65.8 lb. butterfat.

HOLSTEINS PROMINENT

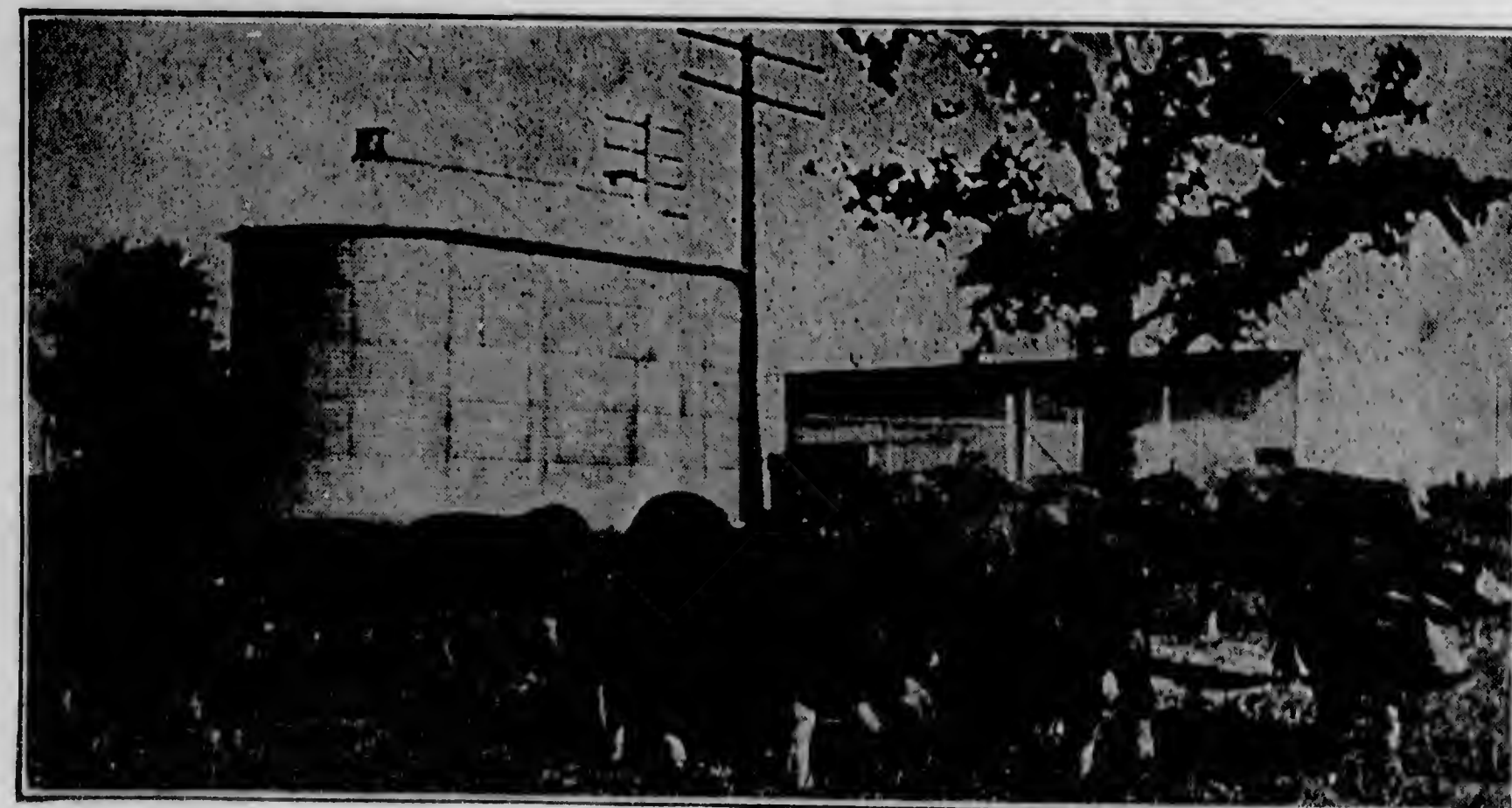
J. Harlan of Newark, Ohio, has eighteen purebred Holsteins that averaged 1,166 lb. milk, 41.6 lb. butterfat during October in the Licking county cow testing association. The purebred and grade Holstein herd owned by J. H. and E. O. Myer averaged 981 lb. milk. A Myer cow was second with 1,736 lb. milk and exactly 66 lb. of fat to her credit; a Daweswood farm Holstein was third with 62.5 lb. fat from the same amount of milk, while a Harlan Holstein was fourth with 1,628 lb. milk, 61.9 lb. fat to her credit.

STATE OWNED LEADERS

The Michigan Reformatory herd of 48 purebred Holsteins heads the Ionia-Belding C. T. A. for October by averaging 1,094 lb. milk, 36.5 lb. butterfat. A member of the state hospital herd which is also located at Ionia topped the association by producing 2,849 lb. milk, 102.6 lb. fat. She also is a purebred Holstein.

The cannibal chief was weeping profusely, whereupon the inquiry was made, "Why do you weep?" "I am weeping for my dear Gullabazoo, the pride of my heart," sobbed the chief. "And why do you weep for her?" "Alas! Poverty compelled me to swallow my pride!"

A Co-operative Poland China Swine Journal, Owned by the Breeders; Upward of 400 Poland China Breeders now own this Swine and Farm Journal devoted to the interest of pure bred stock. Every Breeder of Poland China Hogs Should become a member of this Co-operative Journal.



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Full Information Free--Write Today for Sample Copy.

This Journal keeps you posted on the care and feeding of the hog. Much valuable information, worth many times your investment.

COMBINE THE COW and SOW as the real MORTGAGE lifter.

Advertising rates on economy basis. Don't miss a single copy of this interesting Journal.

Subscription 1 year, 50c; 3 years, \$1.

Big Milkers and High Testers Combined

Bull born April 26, 1925. Right in every way, 7/10 black, well marked.

His dam, Hillside Rhododendron produced 35.15 lb. butter in seven days. She averaged 92 b. milk a day for 30 days, average fat, 4.29%.

His sire is from a cow that produced 3,019.6 lb. milk, 135.83 lb. butter in 30 days.

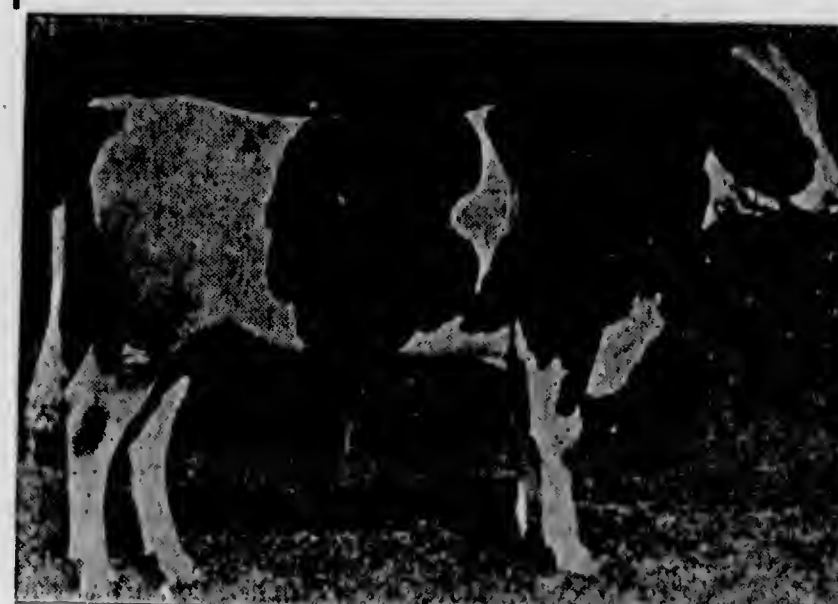
The dam and sire's dam averaged 96.3 lb. milk a day for 30 days, with an average test of 3.93%. Persistency—Production—High Testing.

HILLSIDE AND SPRING-BROOK FARMS
Trucksville, Penna.

Herd recently passed Another Clean Test.

WILLOW BROOK HERD

has for junior herdsire



KING ORMSBY ENDERCAMP

a son of King of the Ormsbys and Vandercamp Segis Aaggie Jewel.

The seven-day records of his dam and sire's dam average 33.80 lb. butter and the year records average 1,097.41 lb. butter and more than 23,000 lb. milk.

Owing to a lack of help we will sell you your choice of our ACCREDITED HERD.

A. L. BOWELL & SON, Pa.

100 ENVELOPES

and 200 5½x8½ Note or Lettersheets,

printed with your name and address and postpaid to you, \$1.00. Send \$1.00 for one year's subscription to our farm and home journal and 25c extra to pay postage and get a trial box of stationery free. Send cash with order to

Fletcher's Farming

Hondo, Texas

YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE

at prices that the

**EVERYDAY BREEDER
AND DAIRYMAN**can well
afford to pay**HARRY C. REYNOLDS**
SCRANTON, PA.*Herd under the Accredited Plan***Transmitting Excellence!****KING PIETJE AAGGIE PONTIAC**

is backed by big producers with large official records. His dam and sire's dam average 33.70 lb. butter from 586.3 lb. milk, a daily average of 83 1/4 lb. The promise his daughters show indicates that this capacity to produce is being transmitted to his offspring.

*Our herd is under State and Federal Supervision***ROBERT I. SPRINGER**

Susquehanna Co., R. D. 1, Factoryville, Pa.

Early Rise Stock Farm

OFFERS YOU

Heifers and Heifer Calves.

My present herd of 60 purebreds is descended from Five Foundation Animals of choice Individuality and Large Producing Capacity.

Menzo A. Brooker

South New Berlin, R. D. 2

Chenango County, New York

*Under State and Federal Supervision.***A COMPLETE STATEMENT**

Elmer Lundberg of Dimondale, Michigan, had twelve registered Holsteins that averaged to produce 11,885 lb. milk, 400.8 lb. butterfat while enrolled in the North Eaton cow testing association. The tester figured that they produced one pound fat for every 24c invested in feed, that their milk cost 69c per 100 pounds, and that they returned Mr. Lundberg \$2.33 for every dollar's worth of feed they consumed.

First place in the association however, was taken by a registered three-year-old heifer owned by G. T. Warren of Dimondale; she produced 14,445, 486.1 lb. fat. The average for the association was 8,049 lb. milk, 285 lb. butterfat and the average feed cost of 100 pounds of milk was 74c.

AGAIN IN FRONT

First place in the Livingston County C. T. A. is held by a purebred Holstein owned by Fred Bless of Brighton, Michigan. She is credited with 2,223 lb. milk, 78 lb. butterfat, second place is taken by another purebred Holstein owned in the State Sanatorium herd with 64 lb. fat, 1,890 lb. milk; and these two animals stand first and second for milk as well as fat production. The highest herd average was made by the State Sanatorium aggregation consisting of 36 purebred Holsteins that averaged 903 lb. milk, 31.4 lb. fat. A two-year-old heifer in this herd made 52 lb. fat, 1,290 lb. milk.

NELLIE STANDS FIRST

Nellie, a Holstein Friesian owned by the Colorado State School for Deaf and Blind, Colorado Springs, produced 2,830 lb. milk and 78.7 lb. butterfat during the month of October, thereby becoming the leading cow of the state enrolled in C. T. A. work.

The leading herd was owned by Casper Hofmann of Broadway, Denver. This herd consists of seven purebred Holsteins and their average production was 1,101 lb. milk and 38.1 lb. butterfat. The feed cost per 100 lb. milk was \$1.16, while the feed cost of each lb. fat was 31 cents.

IDAHO HERD BUILDING

Howard Jenkins of Arimo, Idaho, was one of the first members of the Bannock County Cow Testing Association. The records his cattle made in that association caused him to weed out his herd. He replaced his culls with three purebred Holstein heifers and three grades, daughters of cows that have made at least 400 lb. butterfat in a year while enrolled in cow testing association work. In addition he will head his herd with a bull whose dam produced 800 lb. butterfat in a year.

FOR SALE.—King Winnie Segis Fayne, 23 months old, registered Holstein bull, mostly white. T. B. tested twice. Price \$150. **RAYMOND E. KELLER**, Bloomsburg, Pa., R. No. 3.

SUNSHINE DAIRY

Several times during the past year we have reported some of the performances of the purebred Holsteins owned by W. A. Withers of Elizabethtown, Pa. The Withers' herd goes by the name of "Sunshine Dairy" and is enrolled in the Garden Spot cow testing association. This association finished a year of test work October first with cows of the Withers' herd in first, third and eighth places. Four animals of this herd each produced over 400 lb. fat in the year, two above 500 lb. and the entire herd, old and young, averaged 357.4 lb. butterfat.

September was the final month of the year. Mary Lyons Hartje, although she is only a four-year-old at the present time, led the entire association for the month by producing 67.6 lb. butterfat from 1,827 lb. milk while her average test was 3.7%. A stable mate was second with 57 lb. fat and two other stable mates were among the ten highest cows.

October was the first month of the new C. T. A. year. Cows of the Sunshine Dairy were second, third and fourth, a purebred Holstein owned by H. Earl Long being first with 66.7 lb. fat. The highest Withers' cow is credited with 1,552 lb. milk, the lowest with 1,532 lb., certainly a very even production for three stable mates.

Sunshine Dairy is on the accredited list. The milk is sold at retail in Elizabethtown and owing to its quality and cleanliness the demand is increasing very rapidly.

STATE OWNED AND GOOD

Sioux Homestead Rue owned by the state penitentiary at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, was enrolled during the year in the local Cow Testing Association. She actually milked for only 11 months and produced 703.30 lb. butterfat and 18,873.9 lb. milk. During her best 30 days she was credited with 98 lb. butterfat.

There are 23 herds in the Sioux Falls Cow Testing Association and the penitentiary herd makes the best showing. The 29 purebred Holsteins in this herd, which includes 11 two-year-old heifers, averaged 427.25 lb. butterfat and 12,439.4 lb. milk.

FROM MINNESOTA TO MISSOURI

A carload of Holsteins containing 12 grades and 10 purebreds were shipped from Northfield, Minnesota, early in November by Glen Davis of Columbia, Missouri, formerly president of the Missouri State Holstein-Friesian Association. The price paid the Northfield dairymen is reported as being \$1,900.

A GOOD SHOWING

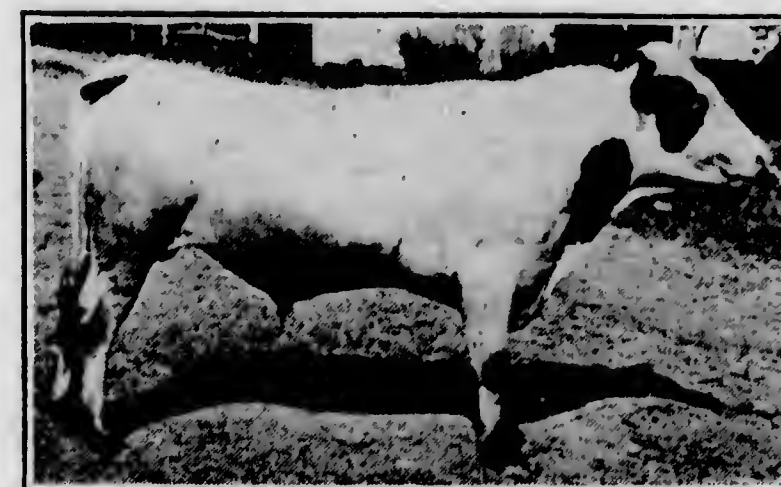
Farley Brothers, of Almont, Michigan, have a herd of 26 purebred Holsteins. A recent report of the Cow Testing Association of Michigan shows that there were 2,607 herds tested and that Farley's stood 15th, with an average milk production of 1,536 lb. and an average butterfat production 67.58 lb.

WELL BRED JUNIOR HERDSIRE

Because he has so many daughters of his herdsire, Ormsby Sensation 3d, the well-known breeder and dairyman, S. T. Witmer of Hummelstown, Pa. has leased for a time the Sunshine Dairy junior herdsire, Colonel Lyons Hartje Segis.

Colonel Lyons Hartje Segis is a very handsome bull, a son of Colonel Segis Mechthilde and Mary Lyons Hartje. In the Garden Spot cow testing association which operates in part of Lancaster county this cow was enrolled as a three-year-old heifer. In 273 days she produced 10,172 lb. milk, 341.9 lb. butterfat, certainly a very creditable showing in nine months, as practically all the time she was milked but twice a day. She is a splendid young cow and on account of her individuality, breeding and producing capacity her son was retained as a junior herdsire by Mr. Withers.

Mary Lyons Hartje was by Colonel Joh Lyons from Mary Hengerveld Hartje, a daughter of King Hengerveld Hartje with a record made in cow testing association work of 508 lb. butter, 11,575 lb. milk. One of her sisters in



COLONEL LYONS HARTJE SEGIS
Now junior sire in the S. T. Witmer Herd.
Owned by W. A. Withers, Elizabethtown, Pa.

semi-official test produced 960.6 lb. butter, 26,233 lb. milk in 305 days, being the first cow to produce 26,000 lb. milk in the ten months' tests.

Colonel Segis Mechthilde, sire of Colonel Lyons Hartje Segis, is a very handsome bull backed by a number of famous animals. His twenty nearest dams have seven day records that average 29.95 lb. butter. He is a son of the celebrated Colonel Joh Lyons, and his dam, Belle Segis Mechthilde, is a daughter of King Hengerveld Hartje with a seven day record of 26.74 lb. butter, 584.6 lb. milk. She is one of the very handsomest daughters of her noted sire, whose offspring are among the biggest and best cows in a number of northern Pennsylvania herds.

Sunshine Dairy is owned by W. A. Withers of Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania. It contains about five purebred Guernseys with the rest purebred Holsteins. In the Garden Spot C. T. A. last year the twenty-one milkers of this herd averaged 9,671 lb. milk, 357.4 lb. fat. This herd furnished the highest cow and the third highest cow in the association. When you consider this and then consider that Mr. Withers selected the son of Mary Lyons Hartje for a junior herd bull you can easily see why Mr. Witmer has secured this bull to breed to the daughters of Ormsby Sensation 3d.

JUNIORS REPAY CATTLE LOAN

Last spring the Converse County Calf Club was financed by members of the Kiwanis Club of Douglas, Wyoming, in the belief that the bringing in of purebred dairy stock and cooperation with a bunch of energetic youngsters would be beneficial to the dairy interests of the county and to the members of both the Calf Club and the Kiwanis Club.

Five cows and calves, purebred Holsteins were purchased at a delivered cost of \$1,260.41 and were turned over to the club members with the understanding that the purchase price was to be paid back from returns from the cows. Treasurer Howard Esmay and Trustee W. A. Spear, the first week in November repaid \$230.08, 20% of the loan to the lenders of the fund. This money was made from the sale of milk and from winnings at the State Fair.

PRIZE WORTH WINNING

John D. Christie, president of the Marathon county, Wisconsin agricultural society is interested in seed corn and has offered to give a registered Guernsey or Holstein calf to the boy or girl who will grow the best dent corn next summer and exhibit the corn at the Marathon county fair next fall. His competition is limited to members of a Marathon county junior club.

A quiet and retiring citizen occupied a seat near the door of a crowded car when a masterful, stout woman entered.

Having no newspaper behind which to hide, he was fixed and subjugated by her glittering eye. He rose and offered his place to her. Seating herself—without thanking him—she exclaimed in tones that reached to the farthest end of the car:

"What do you want to stand up there for? Come here and sit on my lap."

"Madam," gasped the man, as his face became scarlet, "I beg your pardon, I—I—"

"What do you mean," shrieked the woman. "You know very well I was speaking to my niece there behind you."

A GOOD TALKING POINT

Much gray matter is expended by advertisers in trying to make the public place its orders at once, but we doubt if any more convincing piece of copy has been written than this one:

"TO THE PUBLIC"

"The reason why I have hitherto been able to do painting so much cheaper than anybody else is because I am a bachelor and do not need to make a profit for the maintenance of a wife and children.

"Tis now my duty to inform the public that this advantage will shortly be withdrawn as I am about to be married. You will therefore do well to send in your orders at once for the old rate."

—The De Laval Monthly.

Mud may be a pretty good beautifier for women, but it hasn't seemed to help the turtle any.

**KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA FAYNE**

One of our former herdsires. Notice his Size and Type.

He is a grandson of KING SEGIS PONTIAC ALCARTRA and also of KING HENGERVELD AAGGIE FAYNE. We have Cows and Heifers for sale at all times also a few choice bull calves. Come and see our Accredited herd, the oldest in Northumberland County. Visitors always welcome.

MURRAY A. MILLER
Sunny Lawn Stock Farm,
Milton, Pa. R. D. 3.

YEAR AFTER YEAR

Our herd of nearly 100 purebred Holsteins passed a Clean T. B. Test.

Our cows are of superior Type and Dairy Quality and Profit Makers.

Our herdsire Ormsby Korndyke Hockster Lad is by Ormsby Korndyke Lad from a cow that produced 35.14 lb. butter, 636.3 lb. milk in seven day official test.

It will pay You to buy your Accredited Holsteins here.

Cheney Brothers & Jones

Randolph, Virginia

**SENSATION CLOTHILDE TEHEE**

is not only a splendid individual but is siring handsome calves. His dam produced 21,968 lb. milk, 945 lb. butter in a year as a three-year-old; his sire's dam 30,024 lb. milk, 1,250 lb. butter in a year. He is a Dairy Bull and heads a big producing Dairy.

This herd is ACCREDITED and Crawford County is now a Modified Accredited Area.

L. S. BROWN,
R. D. No. 1, Saegertown, Pa.

SMALL AND GOOD

It is not always the largest cow that is the best producer. This has been the experience of L. L. Allis in his herd at Rummerfield, Pa. For instance, Rachel Pontiac Lyons Johanna is a cow of medium size or perhaps you might term her small for a Holstein, yet she is every inch a cow and has produced over 90 lb. milk in a day. She was put in official test as a six-year-old and is credited with producing 581.7 lb. milk, 25.68 lb. butter in a week. This record was made 33 days after she freshened and for thirty days she averaged 83.1 lb. milk daily.

Rachel Pontiac Lyons Johanna is a very handsome animal nearly all white. She was sired by Segis Hengerveld Beets Lyons, a bull with many good daughters in northern Pennsylvania herds; and her dam, Rachel Pontiac Johanna, was sired by one of the many good sons of King Segis Pontiac.

At the head of the Allis herd is the bull, Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago. His sire was the noted California show bull, Prince Aaggie of Berylwood and his dam has produced in two years 53,664.1 lb. milk, 2,268.59 lb. butter.

WON VALUABLE PRIZE

At the first annual farmers' institute staged by the community club at Battle Creek, Michigan, Albert Hagelshaw of Union City won the grand prize, a Holstein calf valued at \$150. There were about four hundred exhibits at the Institute representatives of Calhoun county. Mr. Hagelshaw won in more different classes than did any other farmer.

A interesting program was given both days by speakers from Battle Creek and Lansing. They covered agricultural subjects of interest to farmers.

A WASHINGTON TRANSACTION

Ole Pearson of Mount Vernon, Washington, recently purchased a young bull from Youngquist Brothers of the Vernway farms.

Mr. Pearson owns twenty good purebred cattle and has built up a nice herd. The young bull he purchased was sired by Cascade Sir Jessie Piebe, while his dam, Princess Fayne Johanna, as a three-year-old heifer made a record of 19,080.1 lb. milk, 852 lb. butter in ten months. Jacob Dekker of Bow, Washington, also has a son of this same cow sired by LaConner Pontiac Segis, formerly senior herdsire at the Vernway farm.

PUNCTUATION REMARKS

The punctuation marks have personality. The period is imperative. It says "Stop here!" The comma is a free and easy little chap. He says "Slow up a bit, get your breath, and then trot along." The colon calls, "Oh, look what's coming—get ready!" Quotation marks give notice that the writer is letting some one else do the talking for a while. Parentheses mark the side paths when we leave the main line for a detour. Asterisks flash the message: "We're skipping something." The hyphen is a notice of partnership; sort of a typographical wedding ring.—*Inland Printer.*

KARLEN BUYS NEW PLACE

Fred C. Karlen of Monroe, Wisconsin, has purchased a farm of 136 acres at Monticello, Wisconsin, paying \$22,500 for it. He will take possession next March and stock it with purebred Holsteins. Mr. Karlen is familiar with the land around his new premises, for he formerly lived at Monticello.

MINNESOTA TESTING

An average of a little over 25 lb. butterfat was made during October by the 257 cows enrolled in the Le Sueur County, Minnesota Cow Testing Association. Ralph Swain owned the high producing cow, a Holstein credited with 1,838 lb. milk and 77.2 lb. butterfat.

UTAH TO HAVE HOLSTEIN HERDS

Purebred Holsteins have produced milk and butterfat so profitably and satisfactorily in the state owned herds of Utah that all other breeds will be disposed of and only Holsteins kept to supply milk for the various state institutions. The mental hospital at Salt Lake City has had a high class Jersey herd which has won many prizes, but instructions have been given Superintendent Dunn to consider the advisability of disposing of it and installing Holsteins.

Governor Geo. H. Dern said that while he recognized that the Jersey herd at the hospital was a very good one he felt that the state should not maintain a show herd at the sacrifice of efficiency, and that the needs of the institution demanded a bigger production of milk. Recently the mental hospital has been purchasing dairy products to the value of \$400.00 monthly.

A short time ago the herd at the state prison was changed from Guernseys to Holsteins which resulted in increasing the production of milk from 20 to 65 gallons daily. This did away with the purchase of additional milk and the experiment has been so successful and economical that it is likely that the Governor and the Board will change the color of all the state owned herds to black and white.

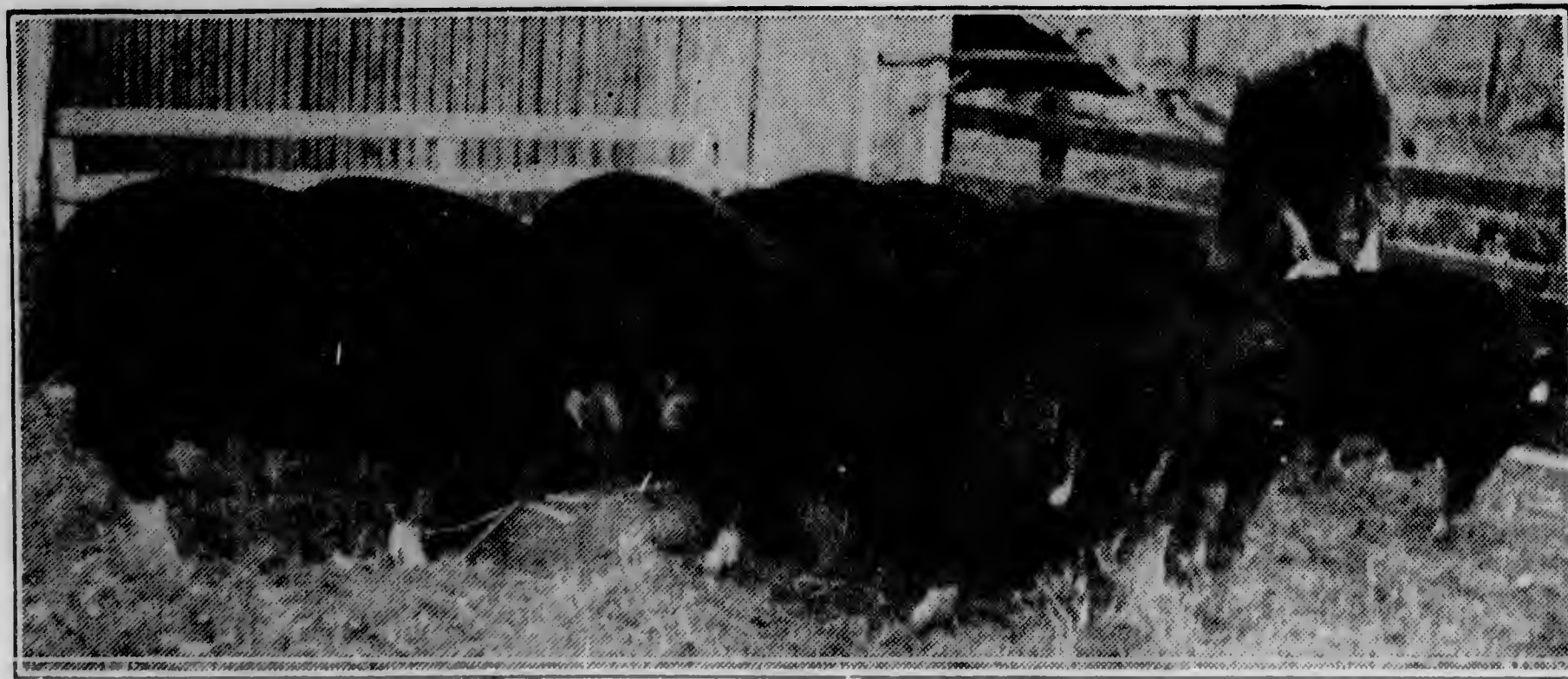
A VALUABLE SIRE

Traverse Hengerveld Admiral is the name of a bull owned by Albert Stock, Metamora, Michigan. This bull is closely related to the noted, recordmaker and producer Traverse Colantha Walker. Two-year-old daughters of the Admiral have been milking during the past year and are producing more than their mothers do as mature cows. Records of the local cow testing association show that these heifers are producing 13,800 lb. milk a year and 455 lb. butterfat. Their dams averaged 10,000 lb. milk and 350 lb. butterfat.

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

NATIONAL POLAND-CHINA JOURNAL, SHELBYVILLE, INDIANA



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cts. for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.00. National Record records your Poland-Chinas.

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A Profitable Business—

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

FANCY POULTRY—30 varieties. Catalogue free. HERMAN BLUMER, BERGER, MO.

PUREBRED JERSEY GIANT cockerels for sale. W. B. HINE, Colchester, Vt.

BUFF ROCKS—Bred to lay. Cockerels, \$3 each. B. H. THOMAS, Eaton, Ohio.

READY TO LAY—White Leghorn Pullets \$1.50. ELLA WHITWOOD, Hudson, Ill.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. Order early. K. HINSHELWOOD, Englishtown, N. J.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS, toms \$8, hens \$6. KATHERINE ORR, Dodge Center, Minn.

WHITE FACED BLACK SPANISH cockerels and pullets for sale. FLOYD RINEHART, Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

PEAFOWL, Pheasants, Bantams, Pigeons, Wild Geese, Ducks. Free circular. JOHN HASS, Bettendorf, Iowa.

CHOICE MAMMOTH BRONZE Turkeys from Boston winners. ELSIE HALLOCK, Washington Depot, Conn.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS—Healthy laying strain. Show and utility. Write for prices. CAROLINE BELL, Rt. 5, Richwood, Ohio.

PEDIGREED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS out of dams with high trapnest egg records up to 280 eggs. MRS. FRANK BENDA, Browsersville, Minn.

BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, twelve weeks' old, \$1 each. No better breeding. Don't delay. WALHALLA POULTRY FARM, Noblesville, Ind.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS from my own breeding stock; nothing but two- and three-year-old hens used in matings, with young, vigorous cockerels; ready for delivery after February 10. Price, \$22 per 100. Order now; 20% deposit books order, and assures delivery date. J. F. WINEKE, Reisterstown, Md.

CHESTER COUNTY BABY CHICKS
Black and White Leghorns\$10 per 100
Barred Rocks and Reds\$12 per 100
White and Silver Wyandottes\$13 per 100
Jersey Giants\$22 per 100
Larger Lots Cheaper. 1,000 chick orders a specialty.

GEORGE S. CULLEN,
Box H ELKVIEW, PA.

CANARIES

FOR SALE—Canaries, guaranteed, \$8. All kinds cage birds. GEORGE T. FOSTER, 427 2d Street, Greenport, L. I., N. Y.

CANARIES—Nice young bird in cage only \$1. Guaranteed singers for \$5. Musical Trainers \$8. ETHEL MADDOX, Montpelier, Ind.

DOGS

FOX TERRIER—Extra fine. Males \$7.50; females \$5. TED HUNSINGER, Flora, Indiana.

SHEPHERD PUPS—Guaranteed from heel working stock.

FAIR OAKS FARM, NORWOOD, MINN.

AMERICAN BULL TERRIER PUPPIES. Write your wants. MAPLE BROOK FARM, Delavan, N. Y.

CHOICE COLLIE PUPPIES—Handsome, intelligent. NORRIDGEWOCK FARM, NORTH STONINGTON, CONN.

PEDIGREED WHITE COLLIE PUPS, Shomount strain, males \$15.00. GEORGE GORANS, BENSON, MINN.

PEDIGREED AIRDALE PUPPIES—eight weeks old, sound, healthy stock, priced right. SUPERIOR KENNELS, PINCONNING, MICH.



HUNTING DOGS—Coon, possum, skunk and rabbit dogs. Reduced prices. Sent on trial. SAM. STEPHENSON, Covington, Tenn.

FOR SALE—Collie pups, 4 months' old, from heel driving parents, \$15.00. JOHN C. RADY, Oakfield, Wis.

POLICE PUPS. Pedigreed. Register eligibility in A. K. C. VINDABERG KENNELS, Mrs. R. Turberg, Torrington, Conn, Conn. R. F. D. 1.

FOR SALE—Very beautiful registered pointer bitch, nine months old, just right to breed for an early litter of puppies. Priced very reasonably. For particulars write D. A. LOUGH, Waveland, Indiana.

GREAT DANE FEMALE—Ten months' old. Reg. A. K. C. Very affectionate. An ideal companion and guardian. Quick sale, \$25.00. HESSEL L. SCOFIELD, Henderson, Michigan.

ENGLISH COLLIE PUPS—Every one guaranteed imported into U. S. A. Shipped C. O. D. Males and spayed females \$15.00. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, POPE MILLS, N. Y.

FARM RAISED GERMAN POLICE PUPPIES—Ready to ship. Faithful companions. Best cattle dogs. Picture of parents on request.

WM. J. SCHUCK, New Ulm, Minn.

LIVE STOCK

DUROC BOARS—Club winners. Great Orion Sensation blood. RALPH WILSON & DAUGHTERS, Bloomville, Ohio.

SPOTTED POLAND-CHINA spring boars and gilts, pigs weaning age, priced right. H. E. RALSTON, MARENGO, OHIO.

FOR SALE REGISTERED OXFORD RAM LAMBS, Well grown, sire imported. Also one yearling ram bred in Canada. OSCAR SHIRLEY, HOULTON, MAINE

PLANTS, SEEDS AND BULBS

SEND FOR our Holiday Specials. GLENDALE GLADIOLUS FARMS, Allen, Mich.

ALFALFA and all kinds of hay. Ask for delivered prices. HARRY D. GATES COMPANY, Jackson, Michigan.

ALFALFA SEED 95% pure \$7.50 per bushel; hulled white sweet clover, 95% pure \$5.00 per bushel. Track here; Sacks free. GEO. BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

TOBACCO—Postpaid, natural red leaf, free from dirt and insect poison. Chewing, 10 pounds \$3.00, smoking \$1.75. J. A. MILES, Martin, Tenn.

ALL WOOL YARN FOR SALE from manufacturer at great bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, HARMONY, MAINE

DELICIOUS WHITE HONEY for sale. 60 lb. can boxed, 13 cents per lb. F. O. B. Lodi. WM. HABERMAN, Lodi, Wis.

HONEY FOR SALE—New crop direct from producer. Also Sweet Clover seed. Write for prices. JOHN A. SHEEHAN, Falmouth, Kentucky, Route No. 4.

STANCHIONS—Old reliable Perfection swing stanchion, warranted the best. Thirty days trial. Agents wanted. Box "O" STANLEY C. SWIFT MFG. CO., CUBA, N. Y.

CEMETERY MEMORIALS from Vermont marble and granite. Reduced prices. Artistic designs. Send for our new catalogue. THE TEMPLE BROTHERS, RUTLAND, VERMONT.

BARREL LOTS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED CROCKERY, Hotel Chinaware, Cookingware, Glassware, etc. Shipped direct from Factory to Consumer. Write for particulars.

E. SWASEY & COMPANY, PORTLAND, MAINE

UNLEACHED HARDWOOD ASHES improves meadows, pastures, orchards, wheat, oats, corn, lawns, flower gardens. Free Circular. Agents wanted. GEORGE STEVENS, PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO, CANADA.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

A Seasonable Greeting



I am aware of the fact that my success of the past has been largely due to the co-operation of my many Friends, and I wish to express my appreciation to you All. May the Sunshine of Prosperity attend You throughout the New Year.



Glenn R. Mead

The Auctioneer

East Aurora New York

A BELIEVER IN PEDIGREE STOCK

Chas. K. Konop who lives on an eighty-six acre farm near Cato, Wisconsin, in 12 years has built up a herd of 25 purebred Holsteins that averaged last year 16,500 lb. milk and 700 lb. butter.

In recent years Mr. Konop has exhibited cattle at the Manitowoc County Fair where 31 animals of his raising have won prizes. Sixteen of them obtained blue ribbons and three of them championships. At the 1925 fair four calves won three firsts and one second. It was impossible for them to win four firsts, because two of the animals were in the same class. One of the calves was junior champion male and another junior champion female, and the Konop exhibit was the first prize get of sire.

Last year from the Konop herd, milk was delivered at the cheese factory valued at \$2,374.16. Purebred cattle sold amounted to \$963.65, making a total of \$3,337.81. In addition, Konop's family of six are liberal users of milk and dairy products. The feed given the cattle, ten head of hogs and three horses cost \$1,476.76, so that the net profit above feed costs was \$1,365.14, this is in addition to the cash value of the hogs.

Wisconsin pedigree No. 2 rye, Wisconsin No. 1 oats, Wisconsin No. 2 winter wheat and pedigree barley are raised. The fields have been rotated with sweet clover, alfalfa and receive liberal applications of manure, lime and fertilizer.

Mr. Konop has been quoted as saying "Build up the soil as we do our herd because without a sound foundation on which to build we must fail." With the pedigree crops and high producing Holsteins Mr. Konop carries purebred Chester White and Yorkshire hogs, besides a fine producing flock of Rhode Island Red Chickens.

GIRL LEADS JUNIOR CLUB

Miss Ottilia Miller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kosmos Miller, won a trip to the Chicago International Livestock Show for her work while enrolled in the Manitowoc County Boys and Girls Calf Club. Miss Miller who is sixteen years old was the guest of the Chicago and North Western Railway company, which took a large number of boys and girls to Chicago from various parts of the state.

Miss Miller was one of 120 boys and girls enrolled in calf club work in Manitowoc County. Of this number 72 exhibited at the county fair where Miss Miller showed the first prize, senior Holstein bull calf. This performance and on the exact and neat manner in which she kept the records of feed and labor which won her the trip prize. This is her second year in club work.

Following is the story of her project in her own words which was recorded in her calf club record book and following is a reprint of her summary sheet on the feed and labor costs for the period covered from the time of the calf's birth, December 6, 1924 until the latter part of August when the calf was shown at the County Fair.

"On December 6, 1924 Sir Bess Ormsby Netherland 19th was born on the Elm Lawn Farm. His sire being Sir Bess Ormsby Netherland No. 28452, the grand champion bull in Manitowoc county for the past three years, is now owned by the State University of Wisconsin. Sir Bess Ormsby Netherland 19th is also a grandson of the famous 37th. His dam is Lady Sarcastic De Kol Fobes. At birth he weighed 100 pounds and was very healthy. At first I wanted to sell him to the butcher but as he grew older his good points began to show so I decided to join the calf club with him. So I began to feed him whole milk until he was ten weeks old. From then until the first of June I fed him skimmilk to take the place of the whole milk. At five weeks of age I began to feed him grain and gave him all the alfalfa hay he wanted to eat. The ground feed he received was mixed with whole milk and skimmilk until it was discontinued. He did not care very much for the dry feed so I changed the ration and put in less corn and gave him some bran with it.

Grain mixture used—2 parts oats, 2 parts corn, 1 part oil meal, later 50 parts oats, 30 parts wheat bran and 10 parts corn and oil meal.

Kind of hay fed—Alfalfa.

Other material fed—Silage and middlings.

	Pounds Fed	Price Per Lb.	Cost
Silage	142	@ \$.002	\$.36
Whole milk	904	@ .0195	17.36
Skimmilk	1040	@ .0030	3.12
Middlings	57	@ .0175	1.00
Oats	450	@ .0154	7.09
Corn	201	@ .0225	4.52
Alfalfa	957	@ .01	9.57
Oil meal	110	@ .0260	2.86
Wheat bran	79	@ .0155	1.22
Pasture 40 days		@ .06 a day	2.40

FINANCIAL RECORD

Total cost of feed	\$49.61
Total cost of labor	7.70
Original value of calf	15.00

Grand total	72.31
Present value of calf	\$75.00

Number of days in contest, 260.
Weight of calf at close of contest 650 lb.

Weight of calf at beginning of contest 100 lb.

Total gain 550 lb.
Daily gain 2.11 plus lb.
Cost per 100 lb. \$10.41.

PET STOCK

Ladies are almost always good hands to take care of pet stock, especially small birds and many of them add materially to their pin money by raising animals or birds for sale. Mrs. Daisy Calvert of Fall Creek, Wisconsin, keeps a number of different varieties of birds as well as Buff Rock fowls. She makes a speciality of canary birds. Those of our readers who are fond of these entertaining, attractive little songsters should investigate Mrs. Calvert's offerings.

6417

**End of
Volume**



**CONTINUED
ON
NEXT REEL**

END OF REEL
PLEASE
REWIND

